Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Market Authority Since 1871
Chemicals-Dyestuffs-Drugs
Paints-Oils-Fertilizers

12 Gold Street — New York, N.Y.

January 12, 1931

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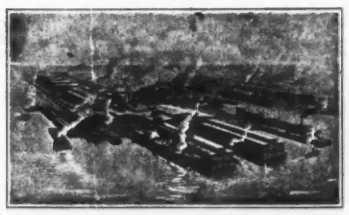
BENZOL	ACETATE OF LIME



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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Market Authority Since 1871
Chemicals-Dyestuffs-Drugs-Paints-Oils-Fertilizers

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Late Market News

Alkali Contract Prices

It was understood, Saturday, that contract prices on alkalies would be announced shortly on the following basis:—Soda ash, light, bags, $1.15 per 100 pounds; caustic soda, solid, $2.50 per 100 pounds; caustic soda, flake, $2.90 per 100 pounds.

Tankage Reduced

South American ground animal tankage, for arrival was lower Saturday, quotations being reduced to $3.15 and 10c., c.i.f., per unit-ton.

Chinawood Oil Steady

Chinawood oil was steady Saturday. The inquiry was light but there was no increase in offerings and 6 1-2c. per pound was the prevailing quotations for prompt and January-March shipment from the coast in tankcars.

Coconut oil was quiet, and the market had an easy tone, though prices lacked further quotable change. Soybean oil was steady at the recent decline with inquiry light. Tallow was quiet, but there was no increase in offerings and the market retained a stetdy tone. Trade in general list of animal, vevetable and fish oils was slow.

Heavy Chemicals Unchanged

The dull character of the demand in the market for industrial chemicals was extended through the Saturday short session. Prices displayed a steady tone in all directions. The volume of sales indicated that the majority of buyers were still marking time until the completion of inventory work.

Cottonseed Oil Closing Prices

Saturday, prices weakened with lard. Closing prices were:—

	Jan. 10.	Jan. 3.
January	7.35@7.59	7.10@7.45
February	7.25@7.50	7.20@7.50
March	7.35@7.39	7.39@7.43
April	7.39@7.45	7.50@—
May	7.47@7.50	7.53@—
June	7.50@7.60	7.54@7.65
July	7.58@7.61	7.65@7.68
August	7.58@7.70	7.70@7.80
Spot	7.25@—	7.15@—
Crude	6.00@6.12½	5.87½@6.00

Sales, none; week's total, 77 tanks; since January 1, 94 tanks.

Gas Land Sale Jan. 16

The government will sell at auction in the United States Land Office, Cheyenne, Wyo., January 16, 2,453 acres of Federal land located in the Buffalo Basin gas field, in Park and Hot Spring counties, Wyo.

M. H. Haertel, Cranford, N. J., has left, with Mrs. Haertel, to spend two months or so vacationing in the South.

The board of directors of the Mayonnaise Products Manufacturers Association will meet in the Congress Hotel, Chicago, January 22.

In the Builders' Bowling League, Denver, Colo., December 29, McPhee & McGinnity rolled 2,350, against Scheffer-Nicoll 2,393; Mintra Painters rolled 2,596 against Denver Sewer Pipe & Clay Company 2,496.

J. A. Burns, secretary of A. Gross & Co., maker of stearic acid and red oil, this city, who was confined to his home recently by nervous trouble aggravated by a heavy cold, has recovered sufficiently to spend several hours daily at his desk.

The appeal of the Waterloo Distilling Company from the order of seizure giving the Federal government possession of its $1,500,000 plant in Waterloo, N. Y., will be argued January 19 before the United States Supreme Court. Officials of the corporation seek to have the seizure order set aside. It was made following conviction of company officials on charges of conspiring to defraud the government of internal revenue by selling industrial alcohol for beverage use.

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ETHYL OXALATE

(*Diethyl Oxalate*)

$(COOC_2H_5)$ 2

Uses:

Dyestuff Intermediate

Pharmaceutical Intermediate

Plastics

Organic Synthesis

SPECIFICATIONS:

Color and Properties:
Colorless liquid.

Constants:
Ester—at least 97%.
Sp. gr. 1.077 at 20°/20°C.
Wt. per gal. 8.96 lb.
Acidity: not over 0.1% as oxalic acid.
Boiling point: 184°-185°C.

Solubility:
Miscible in all proportions with alcohol, ether, ethyl acetate, and other common organic solvents.
Only very slightly soluble in water.

Derivation:
Esterification of oxalic acid.

Method of Purification:
Distillation

Grades:
Technical 96-100% diethyl oxalate.

Containers:
Steel or tin-lined drums.
Glass bottles.

Fire Hazard:
Combustible, but not inflammable, flash point above 80°F.

Railroad Shipping Regulations:
None.

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Division of

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Current Market Quotations

Where not otherwise indicated, quotations are spot prices on original packages in large lots. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports on other pages, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports are indicated on page 2.

A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).
Acetaldehyde, drums.....lb. .18½@ .21
Acetamide, C.P., works, bottles, kegs..lb. .95 @ 1.35
Acetanilide, technical, 95 p.c., barrels..lb. .24 @ .26
U.S.P., contracts, 10,000 lbs, barrels..lb. .27 @ —
lesser quantities, kegs..lb. .28 @ .29
Acetin, technical, drums.....lb. .30 @ .32
Acetone, drums, car lots.....lb. .10¼@ —
less car lots.....lb. .11 @ .13
tanks .....lb. .10 @ —
Oil, barrels.....gal. 1.15 @ 1.50
Acetophenone, bottles.....lb. 3.05 @ 4.50
Acetphenetidin, barrels.....lb. 1.25 @ 1.35
contracts, barrels, kegs.....lb. 1.20 @ —
Acid:—
Acetic, commercial, 28 p.c., barrels..100 lbs. 2.60 @ 2.85
carboys .....100 lbs. 3.10 @ 3.35
56 p.c., barrels.....100 lbs. 4.85 @ 5.10
carboys .....100 lbs. 5.35 @ 5.60
60 p.c. barrels.....100 lbs. 5.16 @ 5.41
carboys .....100 lbs. 5.66 @ 5.91
70 p.c. barrels.....100 lbs. 5.94 @ 6.19
carboys .....100 lbs. 6.44 @ 6.69
80 p.c., barrels.....100 lbs. 6.76 @ 7.01
carboys .....100 lbs. 7.26 @ 7.51
84 p.c. barrels.....100 lbs. 7.09 @ 7.34
carboys .....100 lbs. 7.59 @ 7.84
glacial, U.S.P., bbls..100 lbs. 9.23 @ 9.48
carboys .....100 lbs. 9.73 @ 9.98
synthetic, 99½ p.c., tanks, 100 lbs. 8.98 @ —
aluminum drums, cans, car lots..100 lbs. 9.23 @ —
less car lots..100 lbs. 9.48 @ —
U.S.P. reagent, 99.8 p.c., carboys, car lots.100 lbs. 9.73 @ —
less car lots..100 lbs. 9.98 @ —
pure, 30 p.c., barrels..100 lbs. 3.47 @ 3.72
carboys .....100 lbs. 3.97 @ 4.22
36 p.c., barrels.....100 lbs. 3.89 @ 4.14
carboys .....100 lbs. 4.39 @ 4.64
60 p.c., barrels.....100 lbs. 6.52 @ 6.77
carboys .....100 lbs. 7.02 @ 7.27
80 p.c., barrels.....100 lbs. 8.55 @ 8.80
carboys .....100 lbs. 9.05 @ 9.30
redistilled, 28 p.c., barrels, 100 lbs. 2.88 @ 3.13
carboys .....100 lbs. 3.38 @ 3.63
56 p.c., barrels.....100 lbs. 5.40 @ 5.65
carboys .....100 lbs. 5.90 @ 6.15
60 p.c., barrels.....100 lbs. 5.76 @ 6.01
carboys .....100 lbs. 6.26 @ 6.51
70 p.c., barrels.....100 lbs. 6.61 @ 6.86
carboys .....100 lbs. 7.11 @ 7.36
80 p.c., barrels.....100 lbs. 7.55 @ 7.80
carboys .....100 lbs. 8.05 @ 8.30
Acetic anhydride, drums.....lb. .21 @ .25
Acetylsalicylic, barrels.....lb. .85 @ .90
Animal, fatty, drums.....lb. .08 @ .08¾
Anthranilic, refined, barrels..lb. .85 @ .95
technical, barrels.....lb. .75 @ —
Arsenous, U.S.P., pwd., drums, kegs..lb. .25 @ —
Benzoic, technical, kegs.....lb. .40 @ .48
U.S.P., kegs.....lb. .59 @ .61
Battery, carboys.....100 lbs. 1.60 @ 3.00
Boric, technical, 99½ p.c., car lots, sacks..ton. 125.00@ 132.50
barrels ..lots, sacks..ton. 135.00@ 142.50
kegs .....ton. 145.00@ 152.50
ton lots, or more, sacks.ton. 135.00@ 142.50
barrels .....ton. 145.00@ 152.50
kegs .....ton. 155.00@ 162.50
less than ton lots, sacks.ton. 145.00@ 152.50
barrels ..lots.....ton. 155.00@ 162.50
kegs .....ton. 165.00@ 172.50
U.S.P., grades, $15 per ton advance over above prices.
Broenner's, barrels.....lb. 1.20 @ 1.25
Butyric, 100 p.c. basis, cby..lb. .80 @ .85
Camphoric, cans.....lb. 5.25 @ —
Chlorosulphonic, drums.....lb. .04½@ .05½
Chromic, 99 p.c., drums extra, lb. .15½@ .16½
Cinnamic, refined, bottles..lb. 3.25 @ 3.50
Citric, dom., crystals, bbls..lb. .40 @ —
kegs..lb. .40½@ —
granular, barrels.....lb. .40 @ —
kegs..lb. .40½@ —
powder, barrels.....lb. .40½@ —
imported in bond, kegs....lb. .27½@ —
Cleve's, barrels.....lb. .52 @ .54
Coconut oil, mills, tanks....lb. .09 Nom.
Corn oil, mills, tanks.....lb. .05½ Nom.
Cottenseed o'l, mills, barrels.lb. .05¾ Nom.
Cresylic, 95-97 p.c., dark, drums, gal. .54 @ .58
97-99 p.c., pale, drums..gal. .58 @ .60
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Formic, domestic, 90 p.c., car lots, carboys..lb. .10½@ .11
less car lots, carboys....lb. .11½@ .12½
Imported, carboys.....lb. .10 @ .14
Gallic, technical, barrels...lb. .60 @ .65
U.S.P., barrels.....lb. .74 @ —
Gamma, barrels.....lb. .77 @ .79
H, barrels .....lb. .65 @ .70
Hydriodic, U.S.P., 10 p.c. solution, carboys..lb. .67 @ —
Hydrobromic, U.S.P., 10 p.c. solution, carboys.....lb. .20 @ —
Hydrochloric (see muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, works, cyl...lb. .80 @ 1.30
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., barrels.lb. .06 @ .06½
lead carboys .....lb. .08 @ .08½
48 p.c., lead carboys.....lb. .10 @ .10½
52 p.c., lead carboys.....lb. .11 @ .11½
60 p.c., lead carboys.....lb. .13 @ .13½
Hydrofluosilicic, 35 p.c., barrels..lb. .11 @ 12
Hypophosphorus, 30 p.c., U. S.P., demijohns...lb. .85 @ —
Lactic, 22 p.c., dark barrels.lb. .04 @ .04½
light, refined, barrels....lb. .05½@ .06
44 p.c., dark barrels.....lb. .09 @ .09½
light, refined, barrels....lb. .11½@ .12
U.S.P. X, 85 p.c., carboys.lb. .57 @ .59
U.S.P. VIII, 75 p.c.....lb. .53 @ .55
Laurent's, barrels.....lb. .56 @ .57
Malelc, crystals, kegs.....lb. .35 @ —
Malic, powdered, kegs.....lb. .45 @ .60
Mixed, tanks....nitric unit.lb. .06½@ .07½
tanks, sulphuric unit.lb. .0085 @ .009
Monochloracetic, tech., bbls.lb. .20 @ .28
99 p.c., barrels.....lb. .25 @ .30
Monosulphonic, barrels.....lb. 1.65 @ 1.70
Muriatic, 18 deg., tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.00 @ —
carboys, car lots, works, 100 lbs. 1.35 @ —
truckloads, del'd...100 lbs. 1.60 @ —
20 deg., tanks, works.100 lbs. 1.10 @ —
carboys, car lots, works, 100 lbs. 1.45 @ —
truckloads, del'd. 100 lbs. 1.70 @ —
Acid, muriatic, 22 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.00 @ —
carboys, car lots, works, 100 lbs. 1 95 @ —
truckloads, delivered.100 lbs. 1 20 @ —
Acid, muriatic, c.p., carboys.lb. .06 @ .07
6-lb. bottle.....lb. .08 @ .17
Naphthionic, barrels.....lb. No stocks
Neville & Winther's, barrels, lb. .85 @ .87
Nitric, 36 deg., carboys, car lots, works..100 lbs. 5.00 @ —
truckloads, dlvd...100 lbs. 5.25 @ —
38 deg., carboys, car lots, works...100 lbs. 5.50 @ —
truckloads, dvid....100 lbs. 5.75 @ —
40 deg., carboys, car lots, works..100 lbs. 6.00 @ —
truckloads, dlvd....100 lbs. 6.25 @ —
42 deg., carboys, car lots, works..100 lbs. 6.50 @ —
truckloads, dlvd...100 lbs. 6.75 @ —
chemically pure, carboys..lb. .11 @ .12
7-lb. bottles.....lb. .13 @ .23
Oleum (see sulphuric fuming).
Oxalic, domestic, barrels...lb. .11 @ .11¼
imported, barrels.....lb. .11¾@ .12½
Phenylacetic, bottles.....lb. 2.75 @ 6.00
Phosphoric, 50 p.c., U.S.P. (spec. grav. 1.347), carboys, demijohns..100 lbs. .14 @ —
10 p.c. diluted, U.S.P., carboys, demijohns..lb. .08½@ .09
85 p.c., syrupy, U.S.P. (spec. grav. 1.710), demijohns..lb. .14 @ .15
89 p.c. (spec. grav. 1.750), demijohns .....lb. .15 @ .16
Picramic, kegs.....lb. .65 @ .70
Picric, car lots, barrels.....lb. .30 @ —
less car lots, barrels.....lb. .40 @ 1.00
Pyrogallic, crystals, cans....lb. 1.50 @ 1.60
resublimed, cans.....lb. 1.80 @ —
Salicylic, technical, barrels..lb. .33 @ —
U.S.P., barrels.....lb. .40 @ .45
Stearic, double pressed, bags, lb. .10 @ .10½
single, pressed, bags.....lb. .09½@ .10
triple pressed, bags.....lb. .12½ .13
Sulphanilic, C.P., works, bottles..lb. .72 @ .90
technical, works, drums..lb. .15 @ .21
Sulphuric, 60 deg., tanks..ton. 11.00 @ —
66 deg., tanks.....ton. 15.50 @ —
carboys, car lots...100 lbs. 1.35 @ —
truckloads, delvd..100 lbs. 1.60 @ —
98 p.c., tanks.....ton. 16.50 @ —
chemically pure, carboys..lb. .06 @ .07
9-lb. bottles .....lb. .08 @ .17
fuming (oleum), 20 p.c., tanks, ton. 18.50 @ —
Tannic, technical, barrels...lb. .23 @ .40
U.S.P., fluffy, barrels.....lb. .90 @ .98
Tartaric, U.S.P., domestic, crystals, barrels...lb. .32 @ —
kegs .....lb. .32½@ —
powdered and granular, barrels..lb. .31½@ —
imported, crystals, kegs...lb. .30 @ .32
Tobias, barrels.....lb. .85 @ —
Trichloracetic, bottles.....lb. 2.75 @ —
kegs .....lb. 2.00 @ —
Tungstic, technical, barrels.lb. 1.40 @ 1.70
chemically pure, kegs.....lb. 3.60 @ 4.00
Aconite leaves, bales.....lb. .11 @ .12
root, bales... .....lb. .16 @ .19
Aconitine, alkaloid, amorphous, vials..oz. 17.00 @ —
crystals, vials.....oz. 29.00 @ —
Adeps lanae anhyd, drums..lb. .15 @ .16
hydrous, drums.....lb. .14 @ .15
Agar agar, No. 1, bales.....lb. 1.22 @ 1.25
No. 2, bales.....lb. 1.15 @ 1.17
No. 3, bales.....lb. .65 @ .70
Agaric, white, bales.....lb. .29 @ .30
Albumen:—
Blood, barrels.....lb. .38 @ .40
Egg, edible, cases.....lb. .56 @ .60
technical, cases.....lb. .53 @ .57
Milk, f.o.b. works, sacks....lb. .05 @ .05½
Vegetable, edible, works, barrels..lb. .65 @ .70
Alcohol:—
Amyl (see fusel oil, refined)
from pentane, car lots, works, drums..lb. .239 @ —
less car lots, freight allowed, drums..lb. .25 @ —
tanks, works.....lb. .236 @ —
Benzyl, bottles.....lb. 1.20 @ 1.50
Butyl, works, tanks.....lb. .15¾@ .16¾
car lots, works, drums..lb. .16¾@ .17¾
less car lots, wks, drums.lb. .16¾@ .17¾
less than 50 gal., works, drums.....lb. .21¼@ —
Cinnamic, bottles .....lb. 3.00 @ 3.75
*Denatured, completely, No. 1, 188 proof, works, barrels, 1 to 14..gal. .47 @ .48
15 to 80.....gal. .46 @ .47
drums, 1 to 14....gal. .40 @ .41
15 to 80.....gal. .39 @ .40
tanks .....gal. .37 @ .38
anhydrous, fr. ald. E. of Miss., car lots, drums, gal. .54 @ —
less car lots, drums.gal. .58 @ —
tanks .....gal. .50 @ —
completely, No. 5, 188 proof, barrels, 1 to 14..gal. .47 @ .48
15 to 80....gal. .46 @ .47
drums, 1 to 14..gal. .40 @ .41
15 to 80....gal. .39 @ .40
tanks .....gal. .37 @ —
(180 proof, C.D., 1c. per gal. less than 188 proof).
special, No. 1, 190 proof, works, barrels, 1 to 14, gal. .47 @ .48
15 to 80....gal. .46 @ .47
drums, 1 to 14..gal. .40 @ .41
15 to 80....gal. .39 @ .40
tanks .....gal. .37 @ —
*Delivered prices in drums exceed works (Zone A) prices, according to freight distances, as follows:—
Zone b .....1c. per gal.
Zone c .....2c. per gal.
Zone d .....3c. per gal.
Zone e .....4c. per gal.
Diacetone, tanks, contract..lb. .15¾@ —
spot, tanks.....lb. .16¾@ —
pure, tanks.....lb. .17¾@ —
Ethyl, 190 proof (from molasses), car lots, barrels, gal. 2.625 @ —
drums .....gal. 2.555 @ —
less car lots, barrels..gal 2.655 @ 2.735
drums .....gal 2.585 @ 2.665
tanks .....gal. 2.535 @ —
(from g.a.in. 2c. higher)
absolute drums .....gal. 4.70 @ 4.90
Alcohol, isoamyl, primary, works, cans..gal. 4.00 @ 4.50
drums .....gal. 3.50 @ —
Isopropyl, refined, 91 p.c., drums..gal. .95 @ —
98 p.c., drums.....gal. 1.20 @ —
technical, tanks.....gal. .60 @ —
drums .....gal. .80 @ —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Phenylethyl, bottles.....lb. 4.30 @ 6.00
Alcotate, works, drums, car lots, gal. .74 @ —
tanks .....gal. .69 @ —
Aldehol, denaturing grade, works, drums or tanks.....gal. .70 @ .82
Aldol, tech., car lots, drums..lb. .27 @ —
less car lots, drums.....lb. .31 @ —
Aletris, root, bags... .....lb. .30 @ .32
Alkanet, root, bales.....lb. .11 @ .12
Aloe, Barbados, true, cases...lb. No stocks.
Cape, cases.....lb. .12 @ .13
Curacao, cases.....lb. .20½@ .21
gourds, barrels.....lb. .55 Nom.
Socctrine, kegs.....lb. .30 @ .35
Aloin, 1,000-lb, lots, barrels, cans..lb. 1.50 @ —
10-lb. lots, barrels, cans...lb. 1.65 @ —
Alphanaphthol, refined, lots..lb. .80 @ .85
technical, barrels.....lb. .60 @ .65
Alphanaphthylamine, barrels..lb. .32 @ .34
Althea root, cut, cases.....lb. .25 @ .26
Alum:—
Ammonia, burnt, U.S.P., barrels..lb. .15 @ —
ground, barrels.....100 lbs. 3.35 @ 3.50
lump, barrels.....100 lbs. 3.30 @ 3.50
powder, barrels.....100 lbs. 3.65 @ 3.90
Ammonia-chrome, barrels...lb. .04¾@ .05¼
Potash, ground, barrels.100 lbs. 3.10 @ 3.45
lump, barrels.....100 lbs. 3.30 @ 3.50
powder, barrels.....100 lbs. 3.50 @ 3.90
Potash-chrome, barrels.....lb. .04½@ .05½
Soda, barrels.....lb. .03½@ .04¼
Alumina chloride, anhydrous, commercial, works, drums extra, 1,000 to 3,550 lbs...lb. .09 @ —
4,000 to 8,750 lbs.....lb. .08 @ —
10,000 to 17,200 lbs.....lb. .07 @ —
20,000 to 33,300 lbs.....lb. .06 @ —
40,000 lbs. and up.....lb. .05 @ —
crystals, commercial, car lots, works, drums.....lb. .06½@ .07
solution, works, drums...lb. .03 @ .03½
Hydrate, heavy, barrels....lb. .06½@ .08½
light, barrels .....lb. .16 @ .17
Oleate, precipitated.....lb. .21 @ .21½
Palmitate, precipitated.....lb. .23 @ .25
Resinate, precipitated.....lb. .16½@ .17
Stearate, precipitated.....lb. .19 @ .22
Sulphate, commercial, car lots, works, bags, barrels, 100 lbs. 1.25 @ 1.40
less car lots, works, bags, barrels .....100 lbs. 1.50 @ 1.65
iron-free, car lots, works, bags, barrels...100 lbs. 1.90 @ 2.05
less car lots, works, bags, barrels..100 lbs. 2.40 @ 3.30
Aluminum, 98-99 p.c. virgin..lb. .2330@ —
powdered (see bronze powder)
Ambergris, grav, tins.....oz. 32.00 @37.50
Amidopyrine, cans.....lb. 4.00 @ 4.10
Ammonia, anhydrous, commercial, tanks (50,000 lbs.)..lb. .05¾@ —
pure, cylinders.....lb. .15¾@ .15½
Acetate, kegs.....lb. .33 @ .35
Aldehyde, drums.....lb. .65 @ .70
Aqua, 26 deg., carboys.....lb. .05 @ .05¾
drums, car lots.....lb. .03 @ .03¾
less than car lots.....lb. .03¾@ .03½
tanks (on NH_3 content)..lb. .05½@ —
Bicarbonate, car lots, works, barrels..100 lbs. 5.15 @ —
less car lots, barrels..100 lbs. 5.15 @ —
contracts, barrels.....100 lbs. 5.15 @ —
Bifluoride, barrels.....lb. .21 @ .22
Borate, barrels, kegs.....lb. .35 @ .35½
Bromide, granular, barrels..lb. .43 @ .44
Carbonate, technical, domestic, barrels..lb. .10¼@ .11½
imported, casks.....lb. .10½@ .11
U.S.P., lump, barrels.....lb. .12 @ .13½
powder, barrels.....lb. .13 @ .14½
Chloride, technical (see Ammoniac, sal).
U.S.P., granular, barrels..lb. .13 @ .14
Citrate, kegs.....lb. .85 @ .90
Fluoride, barrels.....lb. .17 @ .19
Hypophosphite, barrels.....lb. 1.10 @ 1.20
Iodide, jars.....lb. 5.20 @ —
Nitrate, technical, casks....lb. .08¼@ .12
Oxalate, neutral, crystals, powder, barrels.....lb. .22 @ —
pure, crystals, barrels, kegs, lb. .24 @ .32
Persulphate, kegs.....lb. .26 @ .30
Phosphate, dibasic, N.F., barrels..lb. .35 @ .43
technical, barrels.....lb. .11½@ .16
monobasic, pure, barrels..lb. .40 @ .42
technical, barrels... ....lb. .11½@ .12¾
Salicylate, U.S.P., kegs....lb. 1.15 @ 1.20
Sulphate, domestic, ex seaboard, January-April shipment, bulk..ton. 34.00 @35.00
200-lb. bags.....ton. 36.00 @37.00
100-lb. bags.....ton. 37.00 @38.00
export, f.a.s. New York, double bags..ton. 31.00 Nom.
imported, c.i.f. Atlantic ports, bulk..ton. No prices
synthetic, c.i.f. Northern ports, December shipment, bulk..ton. 37.95 @ —
Southern ports, December shipment, bulk..ton. 38.05 @ —
Sulphate-nitrate, 26 p.c. nitrogen, 31.6 p.c. ammonia, imported, Nov. shipment, Northern ports, bulk...ton. 45.00 @ —
Southern ports, bulk...ton. 45.10 @ —
Sulphocyanide, kegs.....lb. .36 @ .48
Ammoniac, sal, gray, domestic, car lots, barrels...100 lbs. 5.40 @ 5.50
less car lots, barrels..100 lbs. 5.90 @ 6.50
imported, casks.....lb. .05¾@ .06
lump, imported, barrels...lb. .10½@ .11
white, domestic, granular, casks, car lots, contracts, works...100 lbs. 4.50 @ 4.90
imported, casks.....100 lbs. 4.50 @ 5.25
Amyl acetate, works, tanks..lb. .222 @ —
car lots, works, drums....lb. .225 @ —
less car lots, freight allowed, lb. .236 @ —
Alcohol (see Fusel Oil, refined).
Butyrate, bottles.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.25
Chloride, normal, works, drums, lb. .61 @ —
small lots, works.....lb. .68 @ —
Chlorides, mixed, car lots, works, drums..lb. .221 @ —
less car lots, works, drums.lb. .24 @ —
tanks, works.....lb. .205 @ —
Salicylate, cans.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.10
Amylene, less car lots, works, drums..lb. .21 @ —
Anethol, bottles.....lb. 1.45 @ 2.00
Angostura bark, bales.....lb. .20 @ .21
Angelica root, bales.....lb. .18 @ .19
Anilin oil, drums.....lb. .15 @ .16
tanks .....lb. .14½@ .15
Oil for red, drums.....lb. .38 @ .40
Salt, barrels.....lb. .24 @ .25
Anise, Russian, bags.....lb. .10 @ .11
Spanish, bags.....lb. .08¾@ .09¼
Star, bags.....lb. .10¼@ .10¾
Anisic aldehyde, C.P., bottles.lb. 3.15 @ 4.50
Annatto paste, boxes.....lb. .34 @ .37
seed, bags.....lb. .09 @ .11
Anthraquinone, 99.5 p.c., sublimed, kegs..lb. .50 @ .55
Antimony chloride solution (butter of antimony), domestic, carboys..lb. .13 @ .17
imported, carboys.....lb. .14½@ —
Metal, bulk.....lb. .07¾@ —
Needle, powdered, barrels...lb. .08½@ .09
Oxide, barrels.....lb. .08½@ .10
Salt, 63% to 65%, tins.....lb. .22 @ .24
Sulphuret, golden, barrels..lb. .16 @ .20
vermilion, barrels.....lb. .38 @ .42
White pigment, barrels.....lb. .13 @ .13¼
Antipyrine, bulk, cans.....lb. 1.90 @ 2.00
Apomorphine, cans.....oz. 23.70 @23.75
Archil extract, concentrated, barrels..lb. .17 @ .19
double, barrels.....lb. .12 @ .14
triple, barrels.....lb. .12 @ .14
Areca nuts, powdered, bbls...lb. .13 @ .14
Arecoline hydrobromine, bottles, vials..oz. 6.25 @ 6.50
resale, vials.....oz. 5.80 @ 6.00
Argols, crude, 30 p.c., casks..lb. .07½@ .07¾
80 to 85 percent, casks.....lb. .18 @ .19
Arnica flowers, bales.....lb. .14 @ .14½
Root, bales.....lb. .40 @ .41
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powd., barrels..lb. .08 @ .09
Arsenic, metal, lump, cases...lb. .30 @ .35
Iodide (arsenous), bottles, jars, lb. 6.25 @ 6.40
Red, kegs.....lb. .09¾@ .10
White, powdered, kegs.....lb. .04 @ .05
Arsenous chloride, liquid, bottles, lb. 1.85 @ —
Asafetida, cases.....lb. .20 @ .22
powdered, barrels, boxes....lb. .35 @ .40
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous)
Asphaltum, Barbadoes (Manjak), A, barrels..lb. .04 @ .06
AA, barrels.....lb. .10 @ .12
California, barrels.....ton. 32.50 @41.00
Cuban, cases.....ton. 60.00 @150.00
Egyptian, bags.....lb. .13 @ .15
Gilsonite, select, bags, car lots, works..ton. 33.00 @ —
ex warehouse, bags....ton. 55.00 @60.00
Maltha, barrels.....ton. 45.00 @50.00
Mexican, barrels, drums...ton. 21.00 @23.00
Texas, barrels, drums.....ton. 15.00 @25.00
Trinidad, commercial, barrels, ton. 23.00 @35.00
varnish grade, barrels...ton. 100.00 @120.00
Atropine alkaloid, vials.....oz. 6.50 @ 7.00
Sulphate, vials.....oz. 2.25 @ 2.50

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bags...lb. *.30 @ .32
Barberry bark, bags.....lb. .11 @ .12
Root bark, bales.....lb. .19 @ .20
Barbital, cases.....lb. 3.80 @ 4.00
Barium carbonate, natural (witherite), 90 p.c., ground, 99 p.c. through 200 mesh, car lots, works, bags...ton. 47.00 @ —
90 p.c. through 100 mesh, car lots, works, bags, ton. 44.00 @ —
precipitate, domestic, bags, ton. 58.00 @60.00
imported, bags.....ton. 58.00 @60.00
Chlorate, kegs.....lb. .14 @ .15
Chloride, C.P. crystals, barrels, lb. .17 @ .18
technical, crystals, domestic, car lots, barrels, bags..ton. 63.00 @65.00
less car lots, barrels, bags...ton. 67.00 @69.00
imported, bags.....ton. 67.00 @75.00
Dioxide, imported, drums....lb. .12 @ .13
Fluoride, barrels.....lb. .12 @ .15
Hydrate, barrels.....lb. .04¾@ .05¼
Iodide bottles.....lb. 8.25 @ —
Nitrate, casks.....lb. .07½@ .08
Sulphate, technical (see Barytes and Blanc fixe)
x-ray, barrels.....lb. .10 @ .11
Barytes, domestic, floated, car lots, barrels..ton. 30.50 @ —
f.o.b. St. Louis, barrels, ton. 23.00 @ —
bags .....22.20 @ —
less car lots, barrels...ton. 34.00 @35.00
Southern, off color, works, bulk..ton. 12.00 @16.00
imported, barrels.....tor. 27.00 @ —
Bauxite, mines, bulk.....ton 5.00 @ 6.00
Bay rum, imported, barrels..gal. .70 @ .75
Bayberry bark, bags.....lb. .10 @ .11
Beliadonna leaves, bales.....lb. .14 @ .18
Root, bales.....lb. .12½@ .16
Benzaldehyde, technical, drums, lb. .60 @ .65
U.S.P., IX, drums.....lb. 1.10 @ 1.20
U.S.P., X, drums.....lb. 1.25 @ 1.30
Benzene (benzol), 90 p.c., drums, gal. .25 @ —
tanks .....gal. .20 @ —
nitration, drums.....gal. .26 @ —
tanks .....gal. .21 @ —
pure, drums.....gal. .25 @ —
tanks .....gal. .20 @ —
Benzidin base, barrels.....lb. .65 @ .69
Benzol (see Benzene)
Benzoyl chloride, drums.....lb. .40 @ .45
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., bottles, lb. .75 @ 1.25
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)
Benzoate, s.m.a., f.f.c., tins.lb. .95 @ 1.30
Chloride, 95@97 p.c., refined, drums..lb. .40 @ .41
technical, drums.....lb. .30 @ —
Formate, cans .....lb. 3.00 @ 4.00
Peroxide, works, cans.....lb. 1.65 @ 1.95
Benzylidin acetone, bottles...lb. 2.50 @ 3.25
Berberis aquifolium root, bales, lb. .10 @ .11
Betamethylanthraquinone, barrels..lb. .70 @ .75
Betanaphthol, sublimed, barrels, lb. .55 @ .60
technical, car lots, barrels..lb. .22 @ —
less car lots, barrels....lb. .24 @ —
Benzoate, boxes, kegs.....lb. 2.35 @ 2.80
Betanaphthylamine, sublimed... kegs..lb. 1.25 Nom.
technical kegs .....lb. .58 @ .60
Beth root, bales.....lb. .13 @ .14
Bismuth citrate, U.S.P., VIII, boxes..lb. 2.60 @ 2.65
Hydroxide, boxes.....lb. 2.90 @ 3.00
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 @ —
Nitrate crystals, jars.....lb. 1.25 @ 1.30
Oxide, powder, boxes.....lb. 3.25 @ 3.30
Oxychloride, boxes.....lb. 2.95 @ 3.00
Subbenzoate, boxes.....lb. 3.10 @ 3.15
Subcarbonate, U.S.P., bulk, fiber drums..lb. 1.70 @ 1.75
X-ray, bottles, fiber drums.lb. 2.65 @ 2.70
Subgallate, barrels.....lb. 1.75 @ 1.80
Subiodide, bottles.....lb. 4.10 @ 4.15
Subnitrate, powder, bottles, fiber drums..lb. 1.35 @ 1.40
Subsalicylate, 62@66 p.c., barrels..lb. 2.85 @ 2.60

With ALCOHOL *as with* OIL

— Specification Makes a Vast Difference

THE light of a lamp and of two smiles, the one of age, the other of youth — and the world the better for them all. Lubricating oil could not bring cheer to this humble home, yet kerosene provides grateful illumination.

Oil is the name for a family of products of petroleum origin which numbers its children and grandchildren by the thousands. These differ decidely in character, physical properties and in use. In the automotive industry alone, there is not only a designated oil for every portion of the motor, but for every car and climate. It is not possible to purchase any one grade of oil which will serve all these purposes equally well.

And so it is with alcohol. It is a name for many kinds and grades of alcohol which differ materially in physical properties. Each variety is specifically suited to purposes in which it excels. Proper and uniform quality suited to each use is assured only when alcohol is specified by both kind and grade.

Leading manufacturers of lacquers specify Rossville Middle Run Ethyl Alcohol. It is produced under exacting control and is practically free from excess water, low-boiling oils, ketones and aldehydes. You can depend upon its being uniform in every shipment. Rossville Alcohol can be run to any required specification.

Specification Alcohol Improves Every Product

Rossville
THE SPIRIT OF THE NATION

ROSSVILLE COMMERCIAL ALCOHOL CORP.
A Division of American Solvents & Chemical Corporation
Lawrenceburg, Ind. **Chanin Bldg., N.Y.**
Chicago, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Detroit, Cleveland, Boston, Baltimore, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Louisville, Rochester, N.Y., Grand Rapids, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cincinnati, New Orleans.

Bismuth-ammonium citrate, U.S.P., scales, cans..lb. 5.35 @ 5.40

Blacks:—
Bone, powdered, barrels....lb. .05½@ .15
Carbon gas, litho ink qualities, bags..lb. .22 @ .30
standard, rubber, ink and paint qualities, bags, cases..lb. .07 @ .07½
f.o.b. Texas works, bags, lb. .03½@ —
Louisiana, works, bags..lb. .03@@ —
varnish grade, highest, bags, lb. .35 @ .55
medium, bags.....lb. .16 @ .26
Charcoal (see C).
Coach, in oil, cans.....lb. .29 @ .30
in japan, cans.....lb. .42 @ .44
Drop, barrels.....lb. .05½@ .15
in oil, cans.....lb. .32 @ .34
Iron oxide, com., barrels....lb. .04½@ .07
C.P., barrels.....lb. .10 @ .15
Ivory, genuine, barrels.....lb. .30 @ .35
Lamp, commercial, barrels..lb. .07 @ .08
grinders blue-tone, barrels, lb. .12 @ .18
litho, barrels.....lb. .20 @ .24
special high-grade, bbls.lb. .40 @ —
velvet, barrels.....lb. .11 @ —
in oil, cans.....lb. .44 @ .45
Mineral, works, bags....ton.28.00 @32.00
Oxide (see Manganese dioxide).
(Black dyes are listed under Dye.)
Black haw bark, bales.....lb. .12 @ .13
Root bark, bales.....lb. .23 @ .25
Black Indian hemp root, bales..lb. .15 @ .16
Blanc fixe, dry, car lots, works, barrels..lb. .03¾@ —
less car lots, works, barrels, lb. .04½@ —
pulp, works, bulk.....ton.42.50 @45.00
Bleaching powder, car lots, works, drums..100 lbs. 2.00 @ 2.35
less car lots, works, drums, 100 lbs. 2.15 @ 2.60
Blood, dried, domestic, 15@17 p.c. ammonia, bulk..unit. 3.00 @ —
high-grade ground, 16@17 p.c. ammonia, f.o.b. Chicago, bulk..unit. 2.50 @ 2.60
imported, January shipment, bulk..unit. 3.15 @ —
Bloodroot, bales.....lb. .14 @ .15
Blue:—
Bronze, barrels.....lb. .34 @ .35
Celestial, barrels.....lb. .10 @ .15
Chinese, barrels.....lb. .35 @ .37
in oil, cans.....lb. .51 @ .52
Cobalt, imitation, in oil, cans, lb. .45 @ .46
Milori, barrels.....lb. .35 @ .37
Prussian, barrels.....lb. .35 @ .37
in oil, cans.....lb. .51 @ .52
Soluble, barrels.....lb. .36 @ .37
Ultramarine, barrels.....lb. .06 @ .30
in oil, cans.....lb. .43 @ .44
(Blue dyes are listed under Dye.)
Blueflag, root, bales.....lb. .16 @ .17
Blue mass, U.S.P., cans, kegs, lb. 1.02 @ 1.05
Blue stone (see Blue vitriol).
Blue vitriol, 99 p.c., crystals, car lots, barrels..100 lbs. 4.00 @ —
less car lots, barrels..100 lbs. 4.15 @ 4.70
Bone, raw, 4% p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago..ton.32.00 @ —
South American, to arrive..ton.28.50 @ —
steamed, 1¼ p.c. ammonia, 60 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago..ton.28.50 @30.00
4¼ p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate..ton.32.50 @ —
South American, to arrive..ton.30.00 @ —
Meal, steamed, domestic, 3 p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate, Baltimore, bags..ton.27.00 @ —
f.o.b. Chicago, bags..ton.27.00 @28.00
imported, bags.....ton.23.00 @ —
Boneset herb, bales.....lb. .09 @ .10
leaves, bags.....lb. .10 @ .11
Borage flowers, bales.....lb. .15 @ .16
Borax, technical, car lots, crystals, sacks..ton.56.00 @ —
barrels.....ton.66.00 @ —
kegs.....ton.76.00 @ —
granulated, fine, sacks..ton.50.00 @ —
barrels.....ton.60.00 @ —
kegs.....ton.70.00 @ —
coarse, sacks.....ton.56.00 @ —
barrels.....ton.66.00 @ —
kegs.....ton.76.00 @ —
powdered, sacks.....ton.57.50 @ —
barrels.....ton.67.50 @ —
kegs.....ton.77.50 @ —
Ton lots, or more, $7 per ton over car-lot prices.
Less than ton lots, $15 per ton over car-lot prices.
U.S.P. grades, $15 per ton advance over above prices.
Bordeaux mixt., paste, bbls..lb. .11½@ .14
powder, barrels.....lb. .11½@ .14
Borneol, bottles.....lb. 2.50 @ 3.00
Brasilwood sticks, shipment..ton.26.00 @28.00
Extract (see Hypernic).
Bromides (see name of base).
Bromine, purified, work, car lots, cases..lb. .38 @ —
1,000-lb. lots, cases.....lb. .40 @ —
smaller lots, cases.....lb. .45 @ —
Bromoform, U.S.P., jars.....lb. 1.65 @ 1.80
Bronze pwd., aluminum, bulk..lb. .65 @ 1.20
Gold, bulk.....lb. .60 @ 1.20
Broomtop, bales.....lb. .08 @ .09
Brown:—
Metallic, Pennsylvania, works, bags, barrels..ton.37.00 @45.00
Sienna, American, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels..lb. .03 @ .04
raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels..lb. .02½@ .03½
Italian, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels..lb. .05½@ .12½
raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels..lb. .05½@ .12½
in oil, best grades, cans..lb. .30 @ .31
Spanish, high grades, bulk..lb. .03 @ —
low grades, bulk.....lb. .02½@ —
Umber, American, burnt, powdered, car lots, barrels..lb. .02½@ .03½
raw, powdered, car lots, barrels..lb. .02½@ .03½
Turkey, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels..lb. .04 @ .06
raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels..lb. .04 @ .06
in oil, best grades, cans...lb. .25 @ .27
Vandyke, domestic, ton lots, barrels..lb. .03 @ .03½
imported, barrels.....lb. .04½@ .05
in oil, cans.....lb. .30 @ .31
Brucine, alkaloid, cans.....oz. .03½@ .04
sulphate, cans.....oz. .03½@ .04
Bryonia root, bales.....lb. .10 @ .11
Buchu leaves, bales.....lb. .22½@ .23
Buckthorn bark, true, bales..lb. .05 @ .06
berries, bags.....lb. .35 @ .36
Burdock, root, bales.....lb. .10 @ .11
Burgundy pitch, dom., standa.lb. .05½@ .07
imported, stands,.....lb. .10 Nom.
Butane, commercial, 56-32 deg., group 3, tankcars..gal. .04 @ —
30-38 deg., group 3, tankcars..gal. .06 @ —
Butternut bark, bales.....lb. .08 @ .09
Butyl acetate, 5 drums.....lb. .17 @ —
1 to 4 drums.....lb. .17½@ —
tankwagons.....lb. .16½@ —
tankcars.....lb. .16 @ —
Aldehyde, works, drums....lb. .37 @ .44
Propionate, works, tanks...lb. .22 @ .22½
works, drums.....lb. .24 @ .25
Stearate, works, drums.....lb. .25 @ .30
Tartrate, drums.....lb. .55 @ .60
Butyric ether, cans.....lb. .85 @ 1.10

C

Cadmium, bromide, jars, bottles, lb. 1.40 @ 1.50
Iodide, bottles, jars.....lb. 4.80 @ —
Metal, cases.....lb. .70 @ .75
Sulphide, boxes.....lb. .90 @ 1.40
Caffeine alkaloid, contract 1,000 lbs. or more, cans, cases..lb. 2.40 @ —
less than 1,000 lbs., cans, cases..lb. 2.45 @ 2.50
Citrated, cans.....lb. 1.85 @ 1.90
Hydrobromide, jars, bottles..lb. 4.97 @ —
Calabar beans, bags.....lb. .18 @ .19
Calamus root, bags.....lb. .06 @ .07
bleached, cases.....lb. .37 @ .40
Calcium acetate, bags...100 lbs. 2.00 @ —
Arsenate, car lots, drums....lb. .07 @ .09
Bromide, jars.....lb. .60 @ .62
Carbide, drums.....lb. .05 @ .06
Chlorate, works, drums.....lb. .08½@ .09¼
Chloride, flake, domestic, 77 to 80 p.c., bags..100 lbs. 1.83 @ 1.98
drums.....100 lbs. 1.83 @ 1.98
car lots, works, drums, ton.22.75 @ —
imported, 75 p.c., drums.ton.22.50 @24.00
solid, domestic, 73 to 75 p.c., drums..100 lbs. 1.69 @ 1.84
car lots, works, drums.ton.20.00 @ —
imported, shipment, casks, ton.18.00 @19.00
Glycerophosphate, bbls, cans.lb. 1.40 @ 1.55
Hydrate, works, bags.....ton.11.50 @12.00
barrels.....100 lbs. .60 @ .85
Hypophosphite, cans.....lb. .55 @ .60
Iodide, bottles, jars.....lb. 4.80 @ —
Lactate, U.S.P., cans.....lb. .37 @ .40
Nitrate, imported, 15 p.c. N, shipment, ex vessel, Northern ports, bags.....ton.40.00 @ —
Southern ports, bags.ton.40.00 @ —
Phosphate, barrels.....lb. .08 @ .08¾
Resinate, precip., barrels....lb. .16 @ .16½
Stearate, precip., barrels....lb. .19 @ .22
Sulphate (see Plaster of paris).
Sulphide, crude, drums.....lb. .21½@ .24
luminous, tins.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.25
Calendula flowers, bales.....lb. .45 @ .56
Calomel, boxes, kegs.....lb. 2.00 @ —
Camphor, refined, slabs, cases.lb. .55 @ .56
tablets, tins.....lb. .68 @ .70
powdered, barrels.....lb. .57 @ .58
Monobromate, boxes, kegs..lb. 1.85 @ 1.95
Camwood bark, ground, bbl..lb. .18 @ —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canary seed, Argentine, bags..lb. .07 Nom
Morocco, bags.....lb. .05½@ .05¾
Turkish, bags.....lb. .05 @ .05½
Candles:—
Adamantine, 6s, 16 oz., 20-set cases..set. .14½@ .15¾
40-set cases.....set. .14 @ .14½
Paraffin, 6s, 14 oz., case of 10 sets..set .10 @ .10¼
6s, 14 oz., case of six cartons containing 36 sets..set .11 @ .11¼
6s, 12 oz., 40-set cases...set .09 @ .09¼
6s, 12 oz., case of six cartons containing 36 sets..set .10 @ .10¼
Patent ends.....set .17¾@ .18
Stearin, 6s, 16 oz., plain, cases, set .16¾@ .17
Canella alba bark, bales.....lb. .25½@ .26
Cannabis, bales.....lb. .22 @ .26
Cantharides, Chinese, cases..lb. .45 @ .46
powdered, boxes.....lb. .50 @ .51
Russian, cases.....lb. .70 @ .71
powdered, boxes.....lb. .75 @ .76
Caraway seed, Dutch, bags...lb. .06¾@ .06¾
Carbazole, refined, barrels....lb. .75 @ —
Carbinol:—
Butyl, normal, works, drums, lb. .66 @ —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 @ —
secondary, works, drums..lb. .66 @ —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 @ —
Diethyl, works, drums.....lb. .66 @ —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 @ —
Isobutyl, works, drums.....lb. .66 @ —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 @ —
small lots, works.....gal. 5.00 @ —
Methylpropyl, works, drums..lb. .66 @ —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 @ —
Carbon bisulphide, drums.....lb. .05½@ .12
Dioxide, cylinders.....lb. .06 @ .08
Tetrachloride, car lots, drums, lb. .06¼@ —
less car lots, drums.....lb. .06½@ .07
Cardamom seed, bleached, cases, lb. 1.25 @ 1.75
decorticated, cases .....lb. .67 @ .68
green, bags.....lb. .55 @ .57
Carvol, bottles.....lb. 3.50 @ 3.75
Cascara sagrada, bark, old crop, four years, bales..lb. .15 @ .16
one year, bales.....lb. .12 @ .12½
two years, bales.....lb. .14 @ .15
new crop, bales.....lb. .11 @ .12
Case-hardening mixture, 45 p.c., less car lots, drums..lb. .10¾@ —
granular, drums.....lb. .11¾@ —
30 p.c., lump, drums.....lb. .09 @ —
Casein, domestic, 20-30 mesh, car lots, bags..lb. .09½@ .10¾
80-100 mesh, car lots, bags..lb. .12 @ .12½
Argentine, 80-100 mesh, car lots, bags.....less car lots, drums..lb. .12 @ .13
20-30 mesh, car lots, bags..lb. .11 @ .12
French, 20-30 mesh, car lots, bags..lb. .11½@ .12
80-100 mesh, car lots, bags.lb. .13 @ .13½
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1, bales..lb. .08½@ .09
No. 3, bales.....unit-ton. .07 @ .07¼
shortstick, bales.....lb. .07 @ .08
China, selected, cases.....lb. .07 @ .07½
broken, bags.....lb. .03¾@ .04
extra, bags.....lb. .04 @ .04½
Saigon, cases.....lb. .20 @ .20½
Cassia buds, cases.....lb. .10½@ .11
Cassia fistula, baskets.....lb. .10 @ .11
Castile soap, white.....case.15.00 @ —
Castoreum, cans.....lb.20.00 @22.00
Castor bean pomace, 5½ p.c. ammonia, works,bags...ton.18.00 @ —
Catnep, leaves, bales.....lb. .17 @ .18
Celery seed, bags.....lb. .18¼@ .18¾
Celluloid, scrap, black, mixed..lb. .01 @ —
colored, single.....lb. .03 @ —
transparent .....lb. .18 @ .20
ivory grained.....lb. .13 @ —
ungrained .....lb. .13 @ —
amber .....lb. .14 @ —
shavings, amber.....lb. .13 @ .14
colored, mixed.....lb. .02 @ —
ivory .....lb. .13 @ .14
white .....lb. .13 @ .14
Cellulose acetate, barrels, bags, ton lots..lb. .80 @ .90
less ton lots.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.15
scrap, transparent, bags..lb. No stocks
Cerium oxalate, barrels.....lb. .32 @ .33
Chalk, grinders', powdered, barrels.....ton.12.00 @ —
precipitated, car lots, extra light, casks..lb. .03½@ .04½
heavy, casks.....lb. .02 @ .02¾
light, casks.....lb. .03¼@ .05¼
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, genuine, cases .....lb. .14½@ .16½
Roman, bales.....lb. .45 @ .50
Charcoal, common, barrels...lb. .05 @ —
willow, powdered, barrels..lb. .06 @ .07
Chestnut extract, clarified, 25 p.c., tannin, barrels..lb. .02 @ .02¼
tanks .....lb. .01½@ .01¾
powdered, f.o.b. works, barrels.....lb. .04¼@ —
China clay, domestic, lump, mines, bulk...ton. 8.00 @ 9.00
powdered, spot, bags...ton.10.00 @13.00
imported, lump, bulk....ton.15.00 @25.00
powdered, barrels.....lb. .01¾@ .03
Chloral hydrate, drums.....lb. .70 @ .75
Chloramine, U.S.P., barrels..lb. 1.50 @ 2.50
Chlorine, liquid, car lots, works, cylinders..lb. .04 @ .04½
contracts, cylindcrs.....lb. .04 @ .04½
2,000 lbs. or more, cylinders, lb. .07 @ .07½
less than 2,000 lbs., cylinders..lb. .08¼@ —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.75 @ —
Pacific Coast, delivered..lb. .02½@ —
Chloroform, technical, drums..lb. .15 @ .16
U.S.P., drums.....lb. .25 @ .26
resale, drums.....lb. .24 @ .25
Chloropicrin, commercial, cylinders, works..lb. 1.00 @ 1.35
Chrome acetate, 7½@8 p.c. chrome, barrels..lb. .05 @ —
Cake, works, bulk.....ton.16.00 @16.50
foreign, bulk.....ton.15.50 @ —
Colors (see Green, etc., also Dye).
Oxide (see Green, Chrome Oxide)
Sulphate, pearl, boxes, cane, fiber drums..lb. .45 @ .50
powder, boxes, cans, fiber drums..lb. .50 @ .55
scales, boxes, cans, fiber drums..lb. .55 @ .60
Trioxide (see Acid, Chromic)
Chrysarobin, cans.....lb. 3.85 @ 4.00
Cinchona bark, quills, short, bags..lb. .50 @ .51
long, cases.....lb. .60 @ .80
broken, bags.....lb. .20 @ .23
chips, bags.....lb. .20 @ .23
Cinchonidine alkaloid, crystals, cans..oz. .65 @ —
Sulphate, cans.....oz. .35 @ —
Cinchonine alkaloid, crystals, cans..oz. .43 @ —
Sulphate, cans.....oz. .25 @ —
Cinchopen, U.S.P., barrels...lb. 3.25 @ —
boxes, drums, kegs.....lb. 3.35 @ 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, f.f.c., bottles.....lb. 2.15 @ 2.60
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 1, bales, lb. .18 @ .19
No. 2, bales.....lb. .15 @ .16
Citral, 100 p.c., cans.....lb. 2.50 @ 3.75
Citrine ointment, jars, tubes..lb. .70 @ —
Citronellal, bottles.....lb. 1.50 @ 2.75
Citronellol, bottles.....lb. 3.00 @ 5.00
Cleaners & dyers solvent, 47-49 deg. A.P.I., works, tank cars...gal. .15 @ —
Clove, Zanzibar, bales.....lb. .29 @ .29½
Clover tops, bales.....lb. .09 @ .10
Coaltar, barrels.....bbl.10.00 @10.50
Colors (see Dye).
Cobalt acetate, barrels.....lb. .83 @ .85
Carbonate, barrels.....lb. 1.65 @ 1.70
Hydrate, barrels.....lb. 2.15 @ 2.25
Linoleate, paste, barrels....lb. .42 @ .42½
solid, 8½ p.c., barrels....lb. .42 @ .42½
Oxide, black, kegs.....lb. 2.10 @ 2.20
Resinate, fused, A, barrels..lb. .12½@ —
1 p.c., barrels.....lb. .11¾@ —
2 p.c., barrels.....lb. .16 @ .16½
3 p.c., barrels.....lb. .17 @ .17½
precipitated, barrels.....lb. .41 @ .42
Cocaine hydrochloride, cans..oz. 8.50 @ 8.75
Cochineal, gray, bags.....lb. .52 @ .54
Teneriffe silver, bags.....lb. .53 @ .54
Cocillana bark, bags.....lb. .24 @ .25
Cocoa butter, bulk, bags...lb. .20½@ .21
fingers, cases.....lb. .48 @ .50
Codeine alkaloid, cans.....oz.11.70 @11.75
Hydrochloride, cans.....oz.10.45 @10.50
Phosphate, cans.....oz. 9.25 @ 9.30
Sulphate, cans.....oz. 9.50 @ 9.55
Cohosh root, black, bales....lb. .07 @ .08
blue, bales.....lb. .08 @ .09
Colchicine alkaloid, vials....oz.35.00 @38.00
Colchicum seed, bags.....lb. .75 @ .85
Collodion, U.S.P., drums....lb. .15 @ .19
flexible, U.S.P., drums....lb. .17 @ .20
Colocynth pulp, bales.....lb. .18 @ .19
Colombo root, bales.....lb. .07 @ .08
Coltsfoot leaves, bales.....lb. .08 @ .09
Condurango bark, bags.....lb. .10 @ .11
Conium leaves, bales.....lb. .10 @ .11
Copaiba, balsam, Para, cans..lb. .25 @ .26
S.A., U.S.P., cans.....lb. .26 @ .27
Copper electrolytic.....lb. .10 @ —
Carbonate, barrels.....lb. .08½@ .17¾
Chloride, barrels.....lb. .22 @ .28
Cyanide, technical, barrels..lb. .42 @ .46
Iodide, bottles.....lb. 6.22 @ 6.27
Oleate, precipitated, barrels.lb. .27 @ .28
Oxide, black, kegs.....lb. .16½@ .19
red, kegs.....lb. .15½@ .16
Resinate, precipitated, barrels .....lb. .18 @ .19
Stearate, precip., barrels....lb. .35 @ .40
Sulphate (see Blue Vitriol).
Copperas, crystals and granular, car lots, works, bags..ton.13.00 @14.00
barrels.....ton.16.00 @17.00
bulk.....ton.11.00 @12.00
powdered, barrels.....lb. .03¾@ —
Copra, coast, bags.....lb. .02½@ —
Coriander seed, Morocco, bags.lb. .02¾@ .03¼
bleached, bags.....lb. .06½@ .07
Russian, bags.....lb. .07½@ .08
Corn syrup, 42 deg., bbls.100 lbs. 3.61 @ —
43 deg., barrels.....100 lbs. 3.71 @ —
Cornsilk, bags.....lb. .06¼@ .07
Corrosive sublimate, boxes, fiber drums, kegs..lb. 1.60 @ 1.75
Cottonroot bark, bales.....lb. .10½@ .11
Cottonseed hull ash, 25-30 p.c. potash, ground, deliv'd, bags, ton 2.00 @ —
Coumarin, cans.....lb. 3.50 @ 4.00
resale, cans.....lb. 3.40 @ 3.50
Cramp bark, genuine, bales..lb. .32 @ .33
so-called, bales.....lb. .06 @ .07
Cranesbill root, bales.....lb. .09 @ .10
Cream tartar, domestic, barrels, lb. .24½@ .28
fiber drums.....lb. .26½@ —
kegs .....lb. .28 @ —
Creosote, U.S.P., bottles.....lb. .45 @ .47
Carbonate, bottles, carboys..lb. 1.40 @ 1.75
Oil, grade I, works, tanks..gal. .13 @ .16
II (coaltar solution), works, tanks..gal. .13 @ .14
III, works, tanks.....gal. .13 @ .14
Cresol, U.S.P., drums.....lb. .14 @ .19
Crotonaldehyde, technical, car lots, drums..lb. .32 @ —
less car lots, drums.....lb. .36 @ —
Cubeb berries, XX, bags.....lb. .35 @ .37
powdered, cases, bags....lb. .37 @ .39
Cudbear, powdered, boxes.....lb. .19 @ .23
Culver's root, bales.....lb. .16 @ .17
Cumin seed, Morocco, bags...lb. .12½@ .12½
Spanish, bags.....lb. .12½@ .13
Cutch, Borneo, bulk.....lb. .06½@ .07½
Rangoon, boxes.....lb. .11 @ .11½
Extract, Borneo or Philippine, solid, 55 p.c., bags.....lb. .04¾@ .06½
Cyanamide, 21-22 p.c. nitrogen, bulk, f.o.b. coastal ports, unit. 1.39 @ —
Cyanide-chloride mixture, 75 p.c., less car lots, drums.....lb. .15 @ —
granular, drums.....lb. .17 @ —

D

Damiana leaves, bales.....lb. .15 @ .16
Dandelion root, German, bales..lb. .19 @ .20
Deertongue leaves, bales.....lb. .09 @ .10
Degras, common, domestic, works, car lots, barrels.....lb. .03¾@ .04
10 to 25 barrels, barrels...lb. .04½@ —
less than 10 barrels, bbls..lb. .04½@ —
Degras, common, English, barrels..lb. .05 @ .05¼
German, barrels.....lb. .04½@ .04¾
neutral, domestic, barrels....lb. .08 @ .08½
English, barrels.....lb. .06 @ .09
German, barrels.....lb. .07 @ .07¼
Dextrin, Brit. gum, bags.100 lbs. 4.35 @ 4.42
corn, canary, bags.....100 lbs. 4.07 @ 4.27
white, bags.....100 lbs. 4.02 @ 4.22
potato, imported, bags.....lb. .08 @ .09
tapioca, bags.....lb. .05¾@ .09
Diamyl ether, works, drums..lb. .60 @ —
small lots.....lb. .77 @ —
Phthalate, drums.....lb. .33 @ —
Dianisidin, barrels.....lb. 2.35 @ 2.45
Dibutyl phthalate, drums.....lb. .24½@ .25¼
Diethyl carbonate, commercial, drums .....lb. .31¾@ —
refined, 99 p.c.....lb. .50 @ —
Phthalate, drums.....lb. .22 @ —
Tartrate, drums.....lb. .60 @ —
Diethylanilin, drums.....lb. .60 @ .65
Diethyleneglycol, car lots, works, drums..lb. .14 @ —
less car lots, drums.....lb. .15 @ .16
Monoethyl ether, car lots, works, drums, ...lb. .15 @ —
less car lots, works, drums..lb. .16 @ .18
Monobutyl ether, works, drums, lb. .24 @ .30
tanks, works.....lb. .23 @ —
Digitalin leaves, bales.....lb. .12 @ .13
Dill seed, recleaned, bags....lb. .08 @ .08¼
Dimethylanilin, drums.....lb. .26 @ .28
Dinitrobenzene, barrels.....lb. .15½@ .16½
Dinitrochlorobenzene, barrels..lb. .13 @ .14
Dinitronaphthalene, kegs.....lb. .35 @ .38
Dinitrophenol, barrels.....lb. .29 @ .30
Dinitrotoluene, drums.....lb. .16 @ .16½
Diorthotoluoliguanidin, drums..lb. .42 @ .44¼
Dip oil, 25 p.c., drums.....gal. .26 @ .28
Diphenyl, car lots, works, barrels, lb. .30 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .35 @ .40
Diphenyl oxide, bottles.....lb. 1.15 @ 1.22
Diphenylamine, barrels.....lb. .38 @ .40
Diphenylguanidin, drums.....lb. .30 @ .32½
Diphenylmethane, bottles.....lb. 1.75 @ 2.00
Divi-divi, shipment, bags....ton.35.00 @ —
Extract, 25 p.c. tannin, bbls.lb. .05 @ .05¼
Doggrass root, cut, bales.....lb. .11 @ .12
Dogwood bark, dom., bales..lb. .05 @ .06
Jamaica, bales.....lb. .08½@ .09
Dover's powder, U.S.P., cans..lb. 2.75 @ 2.80
Dragon's blood, mass, cases..lb. .75 @ .80
reeds, thin, cases.....lb. 1.15 @ 1.20
Duboisine sulphate, vials....oz.35.00 @36.00
Dye, coaltar:—
Color Index No.
10 Naphthol yellow S....lb. 1.35 @ 1.40
20 Chrysoidin Y.....lb. .50 @ .54
24 Sudan I.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.25
27 Orange G.....lb. .60 @ .75
31 Amido naphthol red G.lb. .50 @ .54
36 Chrome yellow 2G....lb. .65 @ .70
37 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 @ 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 @ 1.00
57 Amido naph, red 6B...lb. .35 @ .40
73 Sudan II.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.25
77 Ponceau 2R.....lb. .60 @ .60
88 Bordeaux R.....lb. .90 @ .95
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .75 @ .80
151 Orange II.....lb. .75 @ .80
165 Lake red C.....lb. 1.15 @ 1.25
176 Fast red A.....lb. .35 @ .60
179 Azo rubin.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.05
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 @ 1.65
189 Lake red R, paste....lb. .85 @ .90
189 Lake red R, powdered.lb. 3.00 @ 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U..lb. .30 @ .40
204 Chrome black A....lb. 1.75 @ 2.00
208 Fast red blue R....lb. .75 @ 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 @ 2.00
234 Resorcin brown B....lb. .75 @ .80
235 Resorcin dark brown.lb. .75 @ .80
246 Acid black 10B.....lb. .50 @ .70
252 Brilliant crocein...lb. .90 @ 1.00
258 Sudan IV.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.25
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 @ .80
289 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 @ 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .30 @ .40
307 Fast cyanin black B..lb. .80 @ .85
326 Direct fast scarlet....lb. 2.00 @ 2.25
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. .40 @ .45
332 Bismarck brown 2R...lb. .40 @ .45
364 Paper yellow.....lb. .50 @ .90
365 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .35 @ .50
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.50 @ 1.75
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.30
394 Direct violet N.....lb. 1.25 @ 1.30
401 Developed black BHN.lb. .50 @ .75
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .25 @ .30
415 Direct orange R.....lb. .60 @ .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .75 @ .85
420 Direct brown M.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.10
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .35 @ .55
495 Benzo purpurin 10B....lb. .50 @ .55
502 Direct azurin G.....lb. .75 @ .80
512 Direct blue RW.....lb. .80 @ 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.10 @ 1.25
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 @ 1.00
539 Direct fast black FF..lb. .75 @ 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .25 @ .50
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 @ .55
593 Direct green B.....lb. .75 @ .90
594 Direct green G.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.05
596 Direct brown 3GO....lb. .35 @ 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 @ 1.50
636 Fast light yellow 2G..lb. 2.00 @ 3.00
666 Acid green B.....lb. .50 @ 1.75
680 Methyl violet.....lb. 2.00 @ 2.25
698 Acid violet .....lb. 1.00 @ 3.00
793 Phosphin .....lb. 1.50 @ 1.55
812 Primulin .....lb. .50 @ .60
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 @ 2.25
863 Nigrosin (water soluble), lb. .50 @ .55
Sulphur black.....lb. .15 @ .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .40 @ 1.00
Sulphur brown .....lb. .20 @ .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 @ —
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 @ .54
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 @ .50
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 @ .51
1177 Indigo, 20 p.c., paste.lb. .15 @ .18
Benzo fast black L..lb. .90 @ 1.10
Zambesi blacks.....lb. .75 @ 1.00
Dyers' solvent (see cleaners' & dyers' solvent).

E

Echinacea root, bales.....lb. .21 @ .23
Egg yolk, granular, cases....lb. .55 @ .60
spray, cases.....lb. .57 @ .60
Elder flowers, bright, bales..lb. .26 @ .30
dark, bales.....lb. .23 @ .25
Elecampane root, bales.....lb. .07 @ .08
Elm bark, grinding, bales...lb. .10 @ .11
powdered, barrels, boxes.lb. .18 @ .19
select, bundles, cases.....lb. .24 @ .28
Emetine hydrochloride, bottles, vials..oz.20.00 @21.00
Ephedra, bales.....lb. .07 @ .08
Epsom salt, domestic, technical, bags, barrels..100 lbs. 1.70 @ 1.90
U.S.P., car lots, bags, 100 lbs. 2.15 @ —
car lots, barrels...100 lbs. 2.25 @ —
less car lots, bbls.100 lbs. 2.50 @ 3.00
dried, bags, l.c.l.....lb. .06 @ —
imported, U.S.P., barrels.....100 lbs. 2.00 @ 2.25
Ergot, Russian, Polish, bags..lb. .45 @ .46
Spanish, bags.....lb. .50 @ .60
Ergotin, jars.....lb. 6.00 @ 6.25
Eserine salicylate, bottles, vials, oz.30.00 @ —
Sulphate, bottles, vials....oz.30.00 @ —
Ether, concentrated, drums..lb. .14 @ —
U.S.P., anesthesia, drums.lb. .21 @ .26
U.S.P., 1880, drums.....lb. .38 @ .39
washed, drums.....lb. .36 @ .37
synthetic, car lots, works, drums..lb. .06 @ —
less car lots, works, drums, lb. .09 @ —

Bemis

WATERPROOF BAGS

In the process of making the material for Bemis Waterproof Bags, burlap, heavy paper lining and waterproof cement become almost as one, very much as vulcanizing blends the rubber and fabric of your automobile tires.

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Vast quantities of dry colors, chemicals, quicklime, etc., are shipped successfully and economically in Bemis Waterproof Bags. And this practice is growing rapidly.

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BROOKLYN, N.Y.

OPOR2

Ethyl acetate, l.c.l. minimum 5 drums	lb.	.098@	—
l.c.l., 1 to 4 drums	lb.	.103@	—
tank cars	lb.	.088@	—
tank wagons	lb.	.093@	—
anhydrous, car lots, drums	lb.	.115 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.121 @	—
tanks	lb.	.119 @	—
90 p.c., drums	lb.	.129 @	—
99 p.c., U.S.P., drums	lb.	.141 @	—
Bromide, technical, drums	lb.	.50 @	.55
Chloride, drums	lb.	.22 @	.24
Cinnamate, bottles	lb.	3.20 @	4.50
Iodide, bottles	lb.	6.35 @	—
Lactate, works, tanks	lb.	.24½@	—
car lots, works, drums	lb.	.25 @	—
less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.26 @	.29
Oxalate, drums	lb.	.37½@	.50
cans	lb.	.52 @	.55
Oxybutyrate, drums, works	lb.	.30½@	.32½
Ethylbenzylanilin, drums	lb.	.88 @	.90
Ethylene bromide, drums	lb.	.70 @	—
Dichloride, drums	lb.	.05½@	.07½
Ethyleneglycol, refined, drums	lb.	.25 @	.28
Monobutyl ether, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.24 @	—
less car lots, works, drums,	lb.	.25 @	.27
tanks, works	lb.	.23 @	—
Monoethyl ether, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.17 @	—
less car lots, works, drums,	lb.	.18 @	.20
tanks, works	lb.	.16 @	—
Monoethyl ether acetate, car lots, works, drugs	lb.	.19½@	.20
less car lots, works, drums,	lb.	.20½@	.21
tanks, works	lb.	.18½@	.19
Ethylidin anilin, drums	lb.	.45 @	.47½
Ethylmethyl ketone, drums	lb.	.30 @	—
Ethylorthoparatoluenesulfonamide, barrels	lb.	.55 @	—
Ethylparatoluenesulphonamide,	lb.	.60 @	—
Eucalyptol, cans	lb.	.85 @	.90
Eucalyptus leaves, bales	lb.	.05½@	.06
Eugenol, cans	lb.	3.50 @	4.40
Euphorbia pilulifera, bales	lb.	.06 @	.07

F

Feldspar, powdered, works, bulk,	ton.	13.00 @	21.00
Fennel seed, French, bags	lb.	.09½@	.09¾
German, large, bags	lb.	.10½@	.11
small, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08
Fenugreek seed, bags	lb.	.04½@	.04¾
Fir balsam, Canada, cans	gal.	10.50 @	11.00
Oregon, barrels	gal.	1.10 @	1.20
Fish berries, bags	lb.	.06 @	.06½
Fish scrap, dried, 11@12 p.c. ammonia and 15 p.c. bone phosphate, factory, bulk, contracts	unit-ton.	4.20 &	.10
ground, 11@12 p.c. ammonia, 15 p.c. bone phosphate, f.o.b. Baltimore, bags	ton.	60.00 @	—
wet, acidulated, 6 p.c. ammonia, 3 p.c. phosphoric acid, factory, bulk	unit-ton.	3.50 &	.50
Flake white, barrels	lb.	.12¾@	—
Fleaseed, black, bags	lb.	.37 @	.39
Fluorspar, domestic, acid grade, 98 per cent, works	ton.	41.00 @	46.00
enameler's 96 to 98 p.c., bags	ton.	38.00 @	40.00
ground, car lots, bulk, works	ton.	43.50 @	—
No. 1 standard ground, works, bulk	ton.	32.50 @	—
bags	ton.	36.50 @	—
No. 2, lump, works	ton.	20.00 @	—
washed, gravel, 85 and 5, bulk, works	ton.	18.00 @	—
ground, bags, works	ton.	31.00 @	31.50
imported, 85 and 5, ground, bulk	ton.	20.40 @	29.65
Formaldehyde, car lots, works	lb.	.06 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.07
Formaldehydesanilin, drums	lb.	.37½@	.40
Fringetree bark, bales	lb.	.19 @	.25
Fuller's earth, domestic, mines, bulk	ton.	15.00 @	20.00
imported, powdered, car lots, bags	ton.	24.00 @	26.00
Furfural, technical, contract, works, drums	lb.	.19 @	—
Fusel oil, refined, drums	lb.	.245 @	.281
Fustic extract, crystals, barrels,	lb.	.18 @	.22
liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb.	.06 @	.10
42 deg., barrels	lb.	.07 @	.09
solid, drums	lb.	.14 @	.16
Sticks, shipments	ton.	25.00 @	26.00

G

G salt, barrels	lb.	.42 @	.43
Galangal root, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
Gall extract, barrels	lb.	.18 @	.20
Gambier, common, bags	lb.	.06½@	.06¾
plantation, bags	lb.	.07¾@	.08
Singapore cube, bags	lb.	.09½@	.10
Extract, 35 p.c. tannin, bbls.	lb.	.08 @	.10
Gasoline, at refinery, Bayonne, U.S. Motor, tanks	gal.	.06½@	—
58-60, 437 e.p., navy, export, bulk	gal.	.05¾@	—
cases	gal.	.2640@	—
61-63, export, bulk	gal.	.06¼@	—
64-66, export, bulk	gal.	.06½@	—
66-68, aviation, bulk	gal.	.08½@	—
California, 56-58, 375 e.p.	gal.	.08¾@	—
Gulf Coast, navy, export, bulk	gal.	.05¼@	—
60-62, 390 e.p., export, bulk,	gal.	.05¾@	—
60-62, 400 e.p., export, bulk,	gal.	.05½@	—
64-66, 375 e.p., export, bulk,	gal.	.06 @	—
Louisiana - Arkansas, 58 - 60, 450 e.p.	gal.	.04¼@	.04½
58-60, 437 e.p., U.S. Motor,	gal.	.04¾@	.04½
64-66, 375 e.p.	gal.	.05 @	.05¼
North Texas, 48-50, 450 e.p.,	gal.	.04 @	.04¼
50-52, 450 e.p.	gal.	.04 @	.04¼
58-60, 450 e.p.	gal.	.04 @	.04¼
58-60, 437 e.p., 122 l.b.p., U. S. Motor	gal.	.04¼@	.04¾
60-62, 400 e.p.	gal.	.04¼@	.04½
64-66, 390 e.p.	gal.	.04½@	.04¾
64-66, 375 e.p.	gal.	.05½@	.05¾
68-70, 350 e.p.	gal.	.05¼@	.05¼
grade A, 68-70, 375 e.p.	gal.	.03½@	.03¾
B, 76-82, 375 e.p.	gal.	.03¼@	.03¾
C, 86-88, 350 e.p.	gal.	.03¼@	.03¾
Oklahoma, 50-52, 450 e.p.	gal.	.04¼@	.04¾
56-58, 450 e.p.	gal.	.04¼@	.04¾
58-60, 450 e.p.	gal.	.04¾@	.04¾
58-60, 437 e.p., 122 l.b.p., U. S. Motor	gal.	.04½@	.04¾
60-62, 400 e.p.	gal.	.04¾@	.04¾
64-66, 390 e.p.	gal.	.04¼@	.04¾
64-66, 375 e.p.	gal.	.04¾@	.05¼
68-70, 360 e.p.	gal.	.05¼@	.05¼
68-70, 350 e.p.	gal.	.05½@	.05¾
grade A, 72-78, under 375 e.p.	gal.	.03½@	.03¾
AA, 80-87.9, 99 p.c., recovery	gal.	.03¼@	.03¾
B, 76-82, 375 e.p.	gal.	.03¾@	.03¼
BB, 84-92, 85 p.c., recovery	gal.	.03¼@	.03¼
C, 80-88, 350 e.p.	gal.	.03¼@	.03¼
Pennsylvania, 52-54, 450 e.p., naphtha	gal.	.08 @	—
58-60, 437 e.p., 122 l.b.p., U. S. Motor	gal.	.06¼@	.06¼
60-62, 400 e.p.	gal.	.06¼@	.06¾
64-66, 390 e.p.	gal.	.07½@	.07¾

Gasoline, tankwagon and service station prices:—

Tankwagon and service station prices of gasoline include State taxes of 6c. per gallon in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina; 5c. per gallon in Louisiana, North Carolina, New Mexico, Arkansas, Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Montana and Kentucky; 4c. per gallon in Arizona, Alabama, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Maine, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, West Virginia, Nevada, South Dakota, Texas, Maryland, Vermont, Wyoming, Ohio; 3½c. per gallon in Utah; 3c. per gallon in Delaware, Michigan, Minnesota, California, Iowa, Illinois, New Jersey, Washington, North Dakota and Kansas; 2c. per gallon in Connecticut, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, New York, District of Columbia, Missouri and Massachusetts. Gulfport, Miss., prices include Harrison county privilege tax of 2c. per gallon in addition to the State tax; Florida inspection fee, ½c. per gallon; Kansas City, St. Louis, St. Joseph and Springfield, Mo., ½c. local tax; Birmingham and Montgomery, Ala., and Pensacola, Fla., 1c. local tax. Outside the Chicago district, in Standard Oil of Indiana territory, the following quantity discounts from the service station price are allowed on monthly sales of gasoline:—500 gallons or more, 3c.; 75,000 gallons, 4½c. In Chicago, 500 gallons, 4c., and 1,000 gallons, 5c. Discounts are allowed each month and are not cumulative. Delivery tickets showing date and quantity delivered must be returned to the seller before the 10th of each month to secure the discount on the previous month's purchase.

	—Per gal.— T.W.	S.S.
C. F. A. territory:—		
Chicago, Ill.	.16	.17
Cincinnati, Ohio	.16	.17
Cleveland, Ohio	.16	.17
Columbus, Ohio	.16	.17
Dayton, Ohio	.16	.17
Decatur, Ill.	.13	.16
Detroit, Mich.	.168	.125
East St. Louis, Ill.	.154	.174
Evansville, Ind.	.17	.18
Fort Wayne, Ind.	.174	.184
Grand Rapids, Mich.	.167	.177
Indianapolis, Ind.	.152	.162
Joliet, Ill.	.164	.174
La Crosse, Wis.	.162	.172
Madison, Wis.	.153	.173
Milwaukee, Wis.	.151	.161
New Albany, Ind.	—	.15
Peoria, Ill.	.162	.17
Saginaw, Mich.	.169	.179
South Bend, Ind.	.174	.184
Toledo, Ohio	.16	.17
Intermountain territory:—		
Albuquerque, N. M.	.22	.25
Boise, Idaho	.215	.245
Butte, Mont.	.235	.265
Casper, Wyo.	.20	.23
Cheyenne, Wyo.	.21	.24
Clovis, N. M.	.20	.225
Denver, Colo.	.16	.17
Grand Junction, Colo.	.215	.245
Helena, Mont.	.20	.23
Pueblo, Colo.	.16	.19
Salt Lake City, Utah	.22	.25
Twin Falls, Idaho	.245	.275
New England territory:—		
Augusta, Me.	.168	.188
Bennington, Vt.	.17	.19
Boston, Mass.	.135	.155
Bridgeport, Conn.	.147	.167
Burlington, Vt.	.173	.193
Hartford, Conn.	.145	.165
Manchester, N. H.	.164	.184
New Haven, Conn.	.146	.166
New London, Conn.	.144	.164
Portland, Me.	.158	.178
Providence, R. I.	.137	.157
Somerville, Mass.	.135	.155
Springfield, Mass.	.145	.165
Worcester, Mass.	.143	.163
Pacific coast territory:—		
Los Angeles, Cal.	•.21	.22
Phoenix, Ariz.	•.18	.24
Portland, Ore.	•.195	.20
Reno, Nev.	•.25	.30
San Francisco, Cal.	..	.21
Seattle, Wash.	.185	.20
Spokane, Wash.	..	.22
Tacoma, Wash.	..	.185

• 6c. a gallon dealer discount allowed.

Southeastern territory:—		
Atlanta, Ga.	.23	.23
Augusta, Ga.	.23	.25
Birmingham, Ala.	.19	.21
Charlotte, N. C.	•.183	.203
Charleston, S. C.	•.173	.183
Columbia, S. C.	•.192	.202
Danville, Va.	•.178	.188
Hickory, N. C.	•.186	.196
Jacksonville, Fla.	.23	.25
Macon, Ga.	.23	.24
Miami, Fla.	.24	.26
Mobile, Ala.	.21	.23
Montgomery, Ala.	.22	.24
Mt. Airy, N. C.	•.195	.195
Norfolk, Va.	•.163	.173
Pensacola, Fla.	.24	.26
Petersburg, Va.	•.173	.183
Raleigh, N. C.	•.182	.192
Richmond, Va.	•.167	.177
Roanoke, Va.	•.18	.19
Salisbury, N. C.	•.186	.195
Savannah, Ga.	.18	.20
Tampa, Fla.	.23	.25
Southern territory:—		
Bristol, Tenn.	.20	.23
Charleston, W. Va.	•.165	.175
Chattanooga, Tenn.	.16	.20
Clarksdale, Miss.	.21	.23
Covington, Ky.	.20	.21
Gulfport, Miss.	.20	.20
Jackson, Miss.	.20	.22
Keyser, W. Va.	•.171	.181
Knoxville, Tenn.	.20	.24
Lexington, Ky.	.20	.22
Louisville, Ky.	.14	.18
Memphis, Tenn.	.18	.22
Nashville, Tenn.	.19	.23
Natchez, Miss.	.205	.225
Parkersburg, W. Va.	•.152	.162
Vicksburg, Miss.	.205	.225
Wheeling, W. Va.	•.164	.174
Southwestern territory:—		
Alexandria, La.	.17	.18
Austin, Texas	.17	.21
Baton Rouge, La.	.165	.185
Bartlesville, Okla.	.195	.205
Dallas, Texas	.18	.22
El Paso, Texas	.16	.19
Fort Smith, Ark.	.14	.17
Fort Worth, Texas	.15	.18
Helena, Ark.	.18	.21
Houston, Texas	.18	.22
Joplin, Mo.	.186	.196
Kansas City, Mo.	.169	.179
Lake Charles, La.	.175	.185
Little Rock, Ark.	.15	.16
Muskogee, Okla.	.16	.18
New Orleans, La.	.155	.175
Oklahoma City, Okla.	.17	.19
San Antonio, Texas	.15	.19
Springfield, Mo.	.198	.208
St. Joseph, Mo.	.195	.205
St. Louis, Mo.	.189	.199
Shreveport, La.	.165	.175
Texarkana, Ark.	.16	.20
Tulsa, Okla.	.13	.17
Wichita, Kan.	.178	.188

• 2c. a gallon dealer discount allowed.

Gasoline, tankwagon and service station prices:—

	—Per gal.— T.W.	S.S.
Trunk line territory:—		
Albany, N. Y.	.146	.166
Allentown, Pa.	.18	.19
Altoona, Pa.	.18	.19
Annapolis, Md.	•.150	.170
Atlantic City, N. J.	•.145	.165
Baltimore, Md.	•.152	.172
Binghamton, N. Y.	.142	.162
Buffalo, N. Y.	.138	.158
Cumberland, Md.	•.170	.180
Dover, Del.	•.17	.18
Erie, Pa.	.18	.18
Hagerstown, Md.	.20	.22
Harrisburg, Pa.	.18	.19
Newark, N. J.	•.135	.155
New York, N. Y.	.133	.153
Staten Island	.137	.157
Philadelphia, Pa.	.18	.19
Pittsburgh, Pa.	.18	.19
Rochester, N. Y.	.140	.160
Scranton, Pa.	.18	.19
Syracuse, N. Y.	.148	.168
Trenton, N. J.	•.17	.18
Utica, N. Y.	.148	.168
Warren, Pa.	.18	.19
Washington, D. C.	•.137	.147
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	.18	.19
Wilmington, Del.	•.18	.20

• 2c. a gallon dealer discount allowed.
‡ 3c. a gallon dealer discount allowed.

Western trunk line territory:—		
Bismark, N. D.	.229	.239
Davenport, Ia.	.205	.215
Des Moines, Ia.	.205	.215
Duuth, Minn.	.202	.212
Fargo, N. D.	.229	.239
Keokuk, Iowa	.205	.215
McCook, Neb.	‡.1875	.2075
Minneapolis, Minn.	.17	.17
Norfolk, Neb.	.1725	.1725
Omaha, Neb.	.1725	.1825
St. Paul, Minn.	.212	.222
Scotts Bluff, Neb.	‡.1875	.2075
Sioux City, Iowa	.211	.221

Gelatin, silver, cases	lb.	.50 @	.55
Gelsenium root, bales	lb.	.07½@	.08
Gentian root bales	lb.	.06½@	.07
ground, barrels, boxes	lb.	.09 @	.10
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.10 @	.11
Geraniol, cans	lb.	1.35 @	5.00
Geranyl acetate, bottles	lb.	2.50 @	5.75
Ginger root, African, bags	lb.	.09 @	.09½
Cochin, abc, bags	lb.	.15 @	.16
lemon, bags	lb.	.11½@	.12
Jamaica, fancy, bold, bags	lb.	.15½@	.16
medium, bold, bags	lb.	.12½@	.13
grinding, dark, bags	lb.	.10½@	.11
bright, bags	lb.	.11 @	.11½
Japanese, bags	lb.	.14 @	.15
Ginseng root, cultivated, cases	lb.	8.50 @	10.00
wild, Southern, cases	lb.	11.00 @	13.00
fibers, cases	lb.	3.75 @	4.00
Glauber's salt, domestic, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.00 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.10 @	—
less car lots, bags	100 lbs.	1.10 @	1.60
barrels	100 lbs.	1.25 @	1.70
imported, bags	100 lbs.	.70 @	.75
anhydrous, domestic, bbls.	lb.	.02 @	.02½
imported, barrels	lb.	.01¾@	.02
Glue:—			
Bone, common grades, bbls.	lb.	.12 @	.14
better grades, bbl.	lb.	.14 @	.17
imported, barrels	lb.	.14 @	.18
Fish, liquid, barrels	gal.	1.25 @	2.25
Hide, cabinet, high grade, barrels	lb.	.27 @	.35
medium grade, bbls.	lb.	.22 @	.27
low grade, barrels	lb.	.18 @	.22
imported, barrels	lb.	.22 @	.28
white, extra, barrels	lb.	.25 @	.30
medium, barrels	lb.	.21 @	.27
Glycerin, C.P., drums extra	lb.	.12¾@	.13
cans	lb.	.14 @	.14½
dynamite, drums included	lb.	.11 @	.11¾
saponification, domestic, loose, drums	lb.	.09 @	.09½
foreign, drums	lb.	.08¾@	.09
scaplye, loose, drums	lb.	.06¾@	.07
30 degrees, yellow, drums	lb.	.12 @	.12½
Golden seal root, bales	lb.	1.15 @	1.20
powdered, boxes	lb.	1.85 @	1.90
Grains of paradise, bags	lb.	.14 @	.16
Graphite, amorphous, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.15
flake, barrels	lb.	.06 @	.30
Grease:—			
House, tierces	lb.	.03½@	.03⅞
White, tierces	lb.	.04¼@	.06
Yellow, tierces	lb.	.03¾@	.03⅞
Green:—			
Chrome, C.P., dark, barrels	lb.	.30 @	.33
light, barrels	lb.	.27 @	.31
medium, barrels	lb.	.28 @	.31
in japan, cans	lb.	.55 @	.56
Chrome oxide, domestic, kegs	lb.	.30 @	.32
barrels	lb.	.27 @	.28½
imported, kegs	lb.	.34 @	.44
Commercial, barrels	lb.	.06¼@	.10
in oil, 25 p.c., cans	lb.	.27 @	.29
Grifers', barrels	lb.	.08 @	.10
Jobbers', barrels	lb.	.06¼@	.07
Limeproof, kegs	lb.	.09¼@	.15
Grindelia robusta, bales	lb.	.08½@	.09
Guaiac resin, cases	lb.	.35 @	.36
strained, cases	lb.	.70 @	.71
Wood	lb.	.04 @	.05
Guaiacol, liquid, demijohns	lb.	1.80 @	1.95
Carbonate, boxes, kegs	lb.	1.56 @	1.75
Guarana, powdered, cases	lb.	1.50 @	1.55
Gum:—			
Ammoniac, tears, cases	lb.	.45 @	.46
Arabic, amber sorts, cleaned, bags	lb.	.11½@	.12
white sorts, No. 1 bags	lb.	.38 @	.40
No. 2 bags	lb.	.36 @	.38
powdered, barrels, kegs	lb.	.21 @	.25
Benzoin, Siam, cases	lb.	1.10 @	1.55
Sumatra, cases	lb.	.37 @	.38
Chicle, in bond, bags	lb.	.58 @	.60
Copal, Batu, bold, half-scraped, bags	lb.	.04½@	.05
unscraped, bags	lb.	.03½@	.04
nubs and chips, bags	lb.	.03¼@	.04
Congo, picture, white, bags,	lb.	.35 @	.45
pale, bold, selected, amber, bags	lb.	.08 @	.09
dark, amber, bags	lb.	.06 @	.07
opaque, bold, bags	lb.	.20 @	.22
kettle-size, bags	lb.	.18½@	.20
sorts, bags	lb.	.05½@	.06
nubs, bags	lb.	.04 @	.07
chips, bags	lb.	.03½@	.07
dust, bags	lb.	.02½@	.04
East Indian, pale, bold, cases,	lb.	.15 @	.16
nubs, bags	lb.	.09 @	.10
chips, bags	lb.	.04½@	.05
black, bold, half scraped, bags	lb.	.03½@	.06
unscraped, bags	lb.	.04 @	.04½
nubs and chips, bags	lb.	.04 @	—
Macassar, bold, Loba, baskets	lb.	.12 @	.13
Loba B, baskets	lb.	.12 @	.13
nubs, Loba CBB, baskets	lb.	.08 @	.09
Loba CNF, baskets	lb.	.07 @	.07½
chips, Loba DBB, baskets	lb.	.08 @	.08½
Loba DU, baskets	lb.	.08 @	.08½
Loba DK, baskets	lb.	.06 @	.07
Manila, chips, bags	lb.	.08 @	.09
nubs, bags	lb.	.09 @	.10
Pontianak, genuine, selected bold, cases	lb.	.15½@	.16½
mixed bold, bags	lb.	.14 @	.15
chips, small, bags	lb.	.10 @	.12
split, bags	lb.	.14 @	.15
nubs, bags	lb.	.12 @	.13
Spirit Soluble, pale, M. A.	lb.	.05½@	.06
extra pale, WS, baskets	lb.	.07½@	.08
amber, MB, baskets	lb.	.06 @	.07
Gums:—			
Dammar, Batavia, standard A/E cases	lb.	.12 @	.12½
mixed AD, cases	lb.	.16 @	.17
seeds, E, cases	lb.	.07 @	.08
dust, cases	lb.	.05½@	.06
Singapore, No. 1, cases	lb.	.15½@	.16½
No. 2, cases	lb.	.09 @	.10
No. 3, cases	lb.	.05 @	.06
dust, bags	lb.	.05 @	.06
Elemi, No. 1, cans	lb.	.10½@	.11½
No. 2, cans	lb.	.09 @	.10
No. 3, cans	lb.	Nom.	
Ester, dark, barrels	lb.	.06¼@	.06¼
light, barrels	lb.	.06¼@	.07
Euphorbium, cases	lb.	.14 @	.15
Galbanum, cases	lb.	1.00 @	1.05
Gamboge, mass, pipe, cases	lb.	.95 @	1.10
powdered, barrels	lb.	1.10 @	1.15
Ghatti, soluble, bags	lb.	.17 @	Nom.
Superior, bags	lb.	.10 @	Nom.
Karaya, powdered, barrels, boxes, drums, X.	lb.	.25 @	.26
No. 1	lb.	.14 @	.15
No. 2	lb.	.12 @	.12¼
Kauri, bright, dust, cases	lb.	.17 @	.17
brown, BX, cases	lb.	.45 @	.50
B 1, cases	lb.	.30 @	.33
B 2, cases	lb.	.16 @	.18
B 3, cases	lb.	.14 @	.15
chips, extra, cases	lb.	.22 @	.24
ordinary, cases	lb.	.10½@	.12
dust, cases	lb.	.06 @	.08¼
bright, scraped fine, cases	lb.	.75 @	1.50
ordinary, No. 1, cases	lb.	.46 @	.53
No. 2, cases	lb.	.30 @	.35
No. 3, cases	lb.	.14 @	.17
white, chips, ordinary, cases,	lb.	.19 @	.20
dust, ordinary, cases	lb.	.10½@	.12½
Kino, tins	lb.	.55 @	.60
Mastic, cases	lb.	.53 @	.54
Myrrh, cases	lb.	.20 @	.24
Olibanum, siftings, cases	lb.	.10 @	.11
tears, cases	lb.	.13 @	.25
Sandarac, casks	lb.	.19 @	—
Scammony, cases	lb.	1.05 @	1.10
Senegal, picked, bags	lb.	.20 @	—
sorts, bags	lb.	.12 @	.12¼
Talha, bags	lb.	.08 @	.09
Thus, barrels	280 lbs.	11.25 @	11.50
strained, barrels	280 lbs.	11.25 @	11.50
Tragacanth, Aleppo—			
No. 1, cases	lb.	1.28 @	1.40
No. 2, cases	lb.	1.05 @	1.15
No. 3, cases	lb.	.90 @	.95
No. 4, cases	lb.	.75 @	.85
No. 5, bags	lb.	.70 @	.75
No. 6, bags	lb.	.50 @	.60
sorts, bags	lb.	.40 @	.45
Turkish, No. 1, cases	lb.	.90 @	.95
No. 2, cases	lb.	.70 @	.75
No. 3, bags	lb.	.60 @	.65
No. 4, bags	lb.	.50 @	.55
Yacca, bags	lb.	.03 @	.04

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Hellotropin, crystals, cans	lb.	2.00 @	5.00
Hellebore root, white, powdered, barrels	lb.	.11 @	.12
Hematine, crystals, barrels	lb.	.14 @	.15
Hemlock extract, 25 p.c. tannin, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.06¼
Hempseed, Manchurian, bags	lb.	.03½@	.04
Henbane leaves, bales	lb.	.11½@	.12
Henna leaves, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.13 @	.14
Heptane, mixed, Group 3, tank-cars	gal.	.13 @	—
car lots, drums	gal.	.14 @	—
l.c.l., drums	gal.	.1475@	—
normal, Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.14 @	—
car lots, drums	gal.	.15 @	—
l.c.l., drums	gal.	.1525@	—
Hexalin, drums	lb.	.60 @	—
Hexane, normal, Group 3, tank cars	gal.	.13 @	—
car lots, drums	gal.	.14 @	—
l.c.l., drums	gal.	.15 @	—
laboratory grade, delivered, large drums	gal.	.35 @	—
small drums	gal.	.60 @	—
Hexamethylenetetramine, drums,	lb.	.46 @	.47
Homatropine hydrobromide, bottles, vials	oz.	13.50 @	14.50
Hoofmeal, f.o.b. Chicago, unit-ton		2.35 @	2.40
imported, to arrive	unit-ton.	2.70 @	—
Hops, bales	lb.	.25 @	.28
Horehound, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Hydrangea root, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Hydrastine, alkaloid, vials	oz.	20.50 @	21.00
resale, vials	oz.	19.00 @	20.00
Hydrochloride, vials	oz.	20.50 @	21.00
Sulphate, vials	oz.	23.00 @	—
Hydrogen peroxide, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.04 @	.06
bottles	gross.	7.75 @	18.50
25 volume, barrels, carboys,	lb.	.05¼@	—
100 volume, barrels, carboys,	lb.	.21 @	—
Hydroquinone, kegs	lb.	1.20 @	1.25
Hyoscine hydrobromide, vials	oz.	25.00 @	—
Hyoscyamine alkaloid, vials	oz.	15.00 @	—
Hydrobromide, vials	oz.	15.00 @	—
Sulphate, vials	oz.	15.00 @	—
Hypernic, solid, drums	lb.	.17 @	.20
liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb.	.11 @	.15

I

Iceland, moss, bales	lb.	.09 @	.16
Ichthyol, bottles	lb.	4.00 @	4.25
Indigo, Madras, barrels	lb.	1.25 @	1.26
synthetic, liquid, barrels	lb.	.12 @	—
Indol, C.P., bottles	oz.	2.50 @	9.50
Infusorial earth, white, bags,	tons.	35.00 @	—
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, kegs	kilo.	£1 15s	3¼d
resublimed, kegs	lb.	4.65 @	4.70
Iodoform, kegs	lb.	6.50 @	6.55
Ionone, bottles	lb.	4.00 @	25.00
Ipecac root, Cartagena, bags	lb.	2.25 @	2.50
powdered, boxes	lb.	2.40 @	2.65
Rio, bags	lb.	2.45 @	2.50
powdered, boxes	lb.	2.65 @	2.70
Irish moss, ordinary, bales	lb.	.07¼@	.07¾
bleached, prime, bales	lb.	.12½@	.14
Iron chloride, crystals, technical, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.07
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.07¼@	.08
solution, carboys	lb.	.06¼@	.06¾
Citrate, U.S.P., VIII, cans	lb.	.94 @	.99
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	1.60 @	1.65
Iodide, bottles	lb.	4.30 @	4.35
syrup, demijohns	lb.	.65 @	.70
Nitrate, commercial, kegs	lb.	.02¾@	.03
Oxalate, powdered, kegs	lb.	.50 @	.52
scales, cans	lb.	.85 @	.90
pearls, cans	lb.	.90 @	.95
Phosphate, ferric, cans	lb.	.69 @	.70
ferrous, cans	lb.	.29 @	.40
Pyrophosphate, cans	lb.	.74 @	.75
pearls, cans	lb.	.69 @	.70
Reduced, 90 percent, cases	lb.	.65 @	.70
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas)			
U.S.P., crystals, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.05
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown scales, cans	lb.	.67 @	—
green scales, cans	lb.	.65 @	—
Iron-ammonia oxalate, crystals, barrels, kegs	lb.	.23½@	.33¼
Iron-potash oxalate, crystals, barrels, kegs	lb.	.32½@	.41
Iron-soda oxalate, barrels, kegs,	lb.	.28½@	.36¾
Isoeugenol, bottles	lb.	4.50 @	5.15
Isopentane, works, drums	lb.	.48 @	—
small lots	lb.	.58 @	—

J

Jaborandi leaves, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
Jalap root, bales	lb.	.22 @	.26
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.26 @	.27
Juniper berries, bags	lb.	.04½@	.05

K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .90 @ .95
Kava kava root, bales.....lb. .15 @ .16
Kerosene, at refinery, Bayonne, S. W. export, bulk..gal. .04¾@ —
cases .....gal. .1765@ —
W.W., bulk.....gal. .06¼@ —
export, bulk.....gal. .05¾@ —
cases .....gal. .18 @ —
Gulf ports, export, prime white, bulk..gal. .04¼@ —
water white, bulk..gal. .05¼@ —
Louisiana - Arkansas, 41 - 53 water white, bulk..gal. .03¾@ .04
North Texas, 41-43 water white..gal. .03¼@ .03¾
42-44 water white....gal. .03¼@ .03½
Oklahoma, 41-43 water white, gal. .03¼@ .03½
42-44 water white.....gal. .03½@ .03¾
Pennsylvania, 45 water white, gal. .04¾@ .05
46 water white.....gal. .05 @ .05¼

Tankwagon prices per gallon:—
C. F. A. territory:—
Chicago, Ill. .11 @ —
Cincinnati, Ohio. .11 @ —
Cleveland, Ohio. .11 @ —
Columbus, Ohio. .11 @ —
Davenport, Iowa. .133 @ —
Dayton, Ohio. .11 @ —
Decatur, Ill. .111 @ —
Detroit, Mich. .127 @ —
Evansville, Ind. .12 @ —
Fort Wayne, Ind. .124 @ —
Grand Rapids, Mich. .126 @ —
Indianapolis, Ind. .122 @ —
Madison, Wis. .111 @ —
Milwaukee, Wis. .109 @ —
Saginaw, Mich. .128 @ —
South Bend, Ind. .124 @ —
Toledo, Ohio. .11 @ —

Intermountain territory:—
Albuquerque, N. M. .17 @ —
Boise, Idaho. .19 @ —
Butte, Mont. .19 @ —
Cheyenne, Wyo. .145 @ —
Clovis, N. M. .11 @ —
Denver, Colo. .145 @ —
Helena, Mont. .19 @ —
Pueblo, Colo. .145 @ —
Salt Lake City, Utah. .17 @ —

New England territory:—
Augusta, Me. .128 @ —
Bennington, Vt. .13 @ —
Boston, Mass. .10 @ —
Bridgeport, Conn. .10 @ —
Burlington, Vt. .13 @ —
Hartford, Conn. .10 @ —
Manchester, N. H. .10 @ —
New Haven, Conn. .10 @ —
New London, Conn. .11 @ —
Portland, Me. .118 @ —
Providence, R. I. .10 @ —
Somerville, Mass. .10 @ —
Springfield, Mass. .10 @ —
Worcester, Mass. .10 @ —

Pacific Coast territory:—
Los Angeles, Cal. .155 @ —
Phoenix, Ariz. .205 @ —
Portland, Ore. .165 @ —
Reno, Nev. .19 @ —
San Francisco, Cal. .155 @ —
Seattle, Wash. .165 @ —
Spokane, Wash. .205 @ —
Tacoma, Wash. .165 @ —

Southeastern territory:—
Atlanta, Ga. .165 @ —
Augusta, Ga. .155 @ —
Birmingham, Ala. .13 @ —
Charlotte, N. C. .123 @ —
Charleston, S. C. .103 @ —
Columbia, S. C. .122 @ —
Danville, Va. .118 @ —
Hickory, N. C. .126 @ —
Jacksonville, Fla. .145 @ —
Macon, Ga. .165 @ —
Mobile, Ala. .15 @ —
Montgomery, Ala. .165 @ —
Norfolk, Va. .10 @ —
Pensacola, Fla. .145 @ —
Petersburg, Va. .113 @ —
Richmond, Va. .107 @ —
Roanoke, Va. .12 @ —
Salisbury, N. C. .125 @ —
Savannah, Ga. .155 @ —
Tampa, Fla. .145 @ —
Georgia prices include tax of 1 cent per gallon; Alabama, ½ cent per gallon; Florida, ½ cent per gallon.

Southern territory:—
Charleston, W. Va. .115 @ —
Chattanooga, Tenn. .16 @ —
Clarksdale, Miss. .125 @ —
Covington, Ky. .155 @ —
Gulfport, Miss. .14 @ —
Jackson, Miss. .13 @ —
Keyser, W. Va. .121 @ —
Lexington, Ky. .155 @ —
Louisville, Ky. .11 @ —
Memphis, Tenn. .125 @ —
Nashville, Tenn. .16 @ —
Parkersburg, W. Va. .102 @ —
Vicksburg, Miss. .14 @ —
Wheeling, W. Va. .114 @ —

Southwestern territory:—
Alexandria, La. .16 @ —
Baton Rouge, La. .145 @ —
Bartlesville, Okla. .115 @ —
Dallas, Texas. .12 @ —
Fort Smith, Ark. .13 @ —
Fort Worth, Texas. .12 @ —
Helena, Ark. .14 @ —
Houston, Texas. .11 @ —
Kansas City, Mo. .116 @ —
Little Rock, Ark. .13 @ —
Muskogee, Okla. .12 @ —
New Orleans, La. .16 @ —
Oklahoma City, Okla. .12 @ —
San Antonio, Texas. .11 @ —
Springfield, Mo. .125 @ —
St. Joseph, Mo. .122 @ —
St. Louis, Mo. .123 @ —
Shreveport, La. .15 @ —
Texarkana, Ark. .13 @ —
Tulsa, Okla. .10 @ —
Wichita, Kan. .118 @ —

Trunk line territory:—
Albany, N. Y. .126 @ —
Allentown, Pa. .13 @ —
Altoona, Pa. .13 @ —
Annapolis, Md. .110 @ —
Atlantic City, N. J. .115 @ —
Baltimore, Md. .095 @ —
Binghamton, N. Y. .122 @ —
Buffalo, N. Y. .09 @ —
Cumberland, Md. .12 @ —
Dover, Del. .13 @ —
Erie, Pa. .14 @ —
Hagerstown, Md. .13 @ —
Harrisburg, Pa. .13 @ —
Newark, N. J. .105 @ —
New York, N. Y. .10 @ —
Philadelphia, Pa. .13 @ —
Pittsburgh, Pa. .13 @ —
Rochester, N. Y. .09 @ —
Scranton, Pa. .13 @ —
Syracuse, N. Y. .128 @ —
Trenton, N. J. .13 @ —
Utica, N. Y. .13 @ —
Warren, Pa. .13 @ —
Washington, D. C. .107 @ —
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. .13 @ —
Wilmington, Del. .13 @ —

Western trunk line territory:—
Des Moines, Iowa. .133 @ —
Duluth, Minn. .139 @ —
Fargo, N. D. .159 @ —
Huron, S. D. .147 @ —
Keokuk, Iowa. .118 @ —

Kerosene, tankwagon prices per gallon:—
Western trunk line territory:—
Lincoln, Neb. .1325@ —
McCook, Neb. .1275@ —
Minneapolis, Minn. .139 @ —
Norfolk, Neb. .1175@ —
North Platte, Neb. .1250@ —
Omaha, Neb. .1125@ —
Pierre, S. D. .134 @ —
St. Paul, Minn. .139 @ —
Scott's Bluff, Neb. .1275@ —
Sioux City, Iowa. .129 @ —
Sioux Falls, S. D. .144 @ —
Kola nuts, bags.....lb. .08 @ .09

L

Lady slipper root, bales.....lb. .60 @ .62
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae)
Lard, city, tierces.....100 lbs. 9.00 @ —
compound, tierces.....100 lbs. 10.00 @10.25
Middle Western, tierces. 100 lbs. 9.25 @ —
neutral, tierces.....100 lbs. 11.50 Nom.
prime Western, tierces. 100 lbs. 9.45 @ —
Larkspur seed, bags.....lb. .37 @ .38
Laurel berries, bales.....lb. .07 @ .09
leaves, Greek, bales.....lb. .04¾@ .05¼
Italian, bales.....lb. .04½@ .05
Lavender flowers, ord., bales. lb. .21 @ .23
select, bales.....lb. .32 @ .35
Lead (see market report).
Acetate, brown, broken, barrels..lb. .10½@ .11½
white, broken, barrels....lb. .12 @ .13
crystals, barrels.....lb. .11½@ .12¾
granular, barrels.....lb. .12 @ .13
powdered, barrels.....lb. .12¾@ .13¾
Arsenate, powdered, drums. lb. .13 @ .16
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Iodide, jars.....lb. 3.20 @ —
Linoleate, solid, barrels....lb. .26 @ .26½
Nitrate, barrels.....lb. .13 @ .24
Red, dry, casks.....lb. .08½@ —
100-lb. kegs, less than 1bs.....lb. .13¼@ —
500 to 2,000 lbs.....lb. .1192@ —
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.....lb. .1120@ —
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.....lb. .1041@ —
car lots, minimum 15 tons, lb. .1030@ —
in oil, steel kegs, less than 500 lbs..lb. .14¾@ —
500 to 2,000 lbs.....lb. .1327@ —
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.....lb. .1247@ —
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.....lb. .1159@ —
car lots, minimum 15 tons, lb. .1147@ —
Resinate, precip., barrels...lb. .18 @ .18½
fused, barrels.....lb. .09 @ .10
Stearate, barrels.....lb. .31 @ .31½
Sulphate, barrels, works....lb. .06¾@ —
(See also Lead, white.)
White, basic carbonate, American, dry, casks..lb. .07¼@ —
basic, sulphate, dry, casks.lb. .06¾@ —
in oil, 100-lb. kegs, less than 500 lbs..lb. .13¼@ —
500 to 2,000 lbs.....lb. .1192@ —
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.....lb. .1120@ —
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.....lb. .1041@ —
car lots, minimum 15 tons, lb. .1050@ —
Lemon peel, bales.....lb. .08 @ .09
Licorice extract, mass, cases..lb. .19½@ .26
powdered, barrels.....lb. .29 @ .40
Root, bales .....lb. .05 @ .06¼
powdered, barrels, boxes..lb. .08 @ .09
selected, cases .....lb. .12 @ .15
Lime, lump, works, barrels..bbl. 1.70 @ 2.20
bulk .....ton. 8.50 @ 9.00
Chlorinated (see Bleaching powder.)
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-sulphur sol., barrels..gal. .15 @ .15½
Lime-urea, 34 p.c. nitrogen, 41 p.c. ammonia, ex vessel December shipm't, 100 kilos bags, Northern ports..ton. 80.75 @ —
Southern ports, bags..ton. 80.90 @ —
Linseal cans.....lb. 2.75 @ 4.00
Linalyl acetate, bottles.....lb. 3.25 @ 7.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bales...lb. .18 @ .19
without leaves, bales..lb. .23 @ .24
Linseed cake, bags.....ton. 30.00 @31.00
Meal, bags .....ton. 36.00 @37.00
Litharge, assayer's casks....lb. .09¼@ —
commercial, powd., casks...lb. .07½@ —
steel kegs, less than 500 lbs. lb. .1325@ —
500 to 2,000 lbs.....lb. .1192@ —
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.....lb. .1120@ —
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.....lb. .1041@ —
car lots, minimum 15 tons, lb. .1030@ —
Lithium bromide, jars.....lb. 1.80 @ 1.85
Carbonate, barrels.....lb. 1.35 @ 1.40
Citrate, barrels.....lb. 1.70 @ 1.80
Iodide, bottles, jars.....lb. 5.65 @ —
Lithopone, domestic, car lots, bags..lb. .04½@ —
barrels .....lb. .04¾@ —
less car lots, bags.....lb. .04¾@ —
barrels .....lb. .05 @ —
Imported, ex dock, barrels..lb. .04¾ Nom.
ex warehouse, barrels....lb. .05½@ .05¾
Liverwort leaves, bales.....lb. .15 @ .16
Lobelia, bales .....lb. .09 @ .10
Seed, bags .....lb. .40 @ .41
Logwood extract, crystals, barrels..lb. .12¼@ .16
liquid, 51 deg., barrels...lb. .07 @ .08½
solid, boxes .....lb. .12 @ .14
Sticks, Haitian, shipment..ton. 24.00 25.00
Lovage root, domestic, bales.lb. .30 @ .40
imported, bales.....lb. .22 @ .23
Lupulin, N. F., tins.....lb. 1.40 @ 1.45
Lycopodium, cases.....lb. .38 @ .43

M

Mace, Banda, cases.....lb. .58 @ .60
Batavia, No. 2, cases.....lb. .35 @ .40
Penang, No. 2, cases.....lb. .43 @ .44
Madder, Dutch, bags.....lb. .22 @ .25
Magnesia carbonate, technical, car lots, works, bags, lb. .06 @ —
barrels .....lb. .07 @ —
U.S.P., barrels .....lb. .08 @ .09
Calcined, U.S.P., barrels...lb. .25 @ .30
Chloride, flake, domestic, works, barrels..ton. 36.00 @37.00
Imported, barrels.....ton. 31.75 @33.50
Hypophosphite, cans.....lb. 1.15 @ 1.20
Peroxide, works, drums...lb. 1.15 @ 1.20
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, barrels.....lb. .09¾@ .10¼
Stearate, barrels.....lb. .21 @ .24
Magnesite, calcined, barrels. ton. 50.00 @60.00
Malva flowers, black, bales..lb. .30 @ .40
blue, bales .....lb. .40 @ .41
Leaves, bales .....lb. .12 @ .13
Manaca, root, bales.....lb. .34 @ .35
Mandrake root, bales.....lb. .10½@ .11
Manganese borate, high grade, barrels..lb. .19 @ —
technical, barrels .....lb. .15 @ .16
Chloride, barrels.....lb. .07½@ .09
Dioxide, technical, drums...lb. .03½@ .06
85 p.c., barrels.....lb. .04 @ .04¼
U.S.P., precipitated, kegs. lb. .35 @ .52
Glycerophosphate, barrels, cans, lb. 2.90 @ 3.10
Iodide, bottles, jars.....lb. 6.40 @ 6.45
Linoleate, barrels.....lb. .21 @ .21½
Ore, powdered or granulated, 75@80 p.c., barrels..lb. .02¼@ .03
80@85 p.c., barrels.....lb. .03½@ —
85@88 p.c., barrels.....lb. .04 @ .04¼
Oxide (see Manganese dioxide).
Peroxide (see Manganese dioxide).
Resinate, fused, barrels....lb. .08¼@ .08½
precipitated, barrels.....lb. .12¼@ .13¼
Manganese Sulphate, works, barrels..lb. .07 @ .08
anhydrous, works, barrels. lb. .08 @ .08½
Mangrove bark, ship., bags...ton. .90 @ .91
Extract, 55 p.c., bags...lb. .04¼@ —
Manna flakes, large, cases....lb. .70 @ .75
small, cases.....lb. .40 @ .45
Marble flour, bags.....ton. 14.00 @15.00
Marjoram, French, bales.....lb. .17½@ .17¾
German, bales.....lb. .18 @ .19
Matico, leaves, bales.....lb. .20 @ .22
Menthol, imported, cases.....lb. 3.75 @ 4.00
synthetic, tins.....lb. 3.00 @ 3.00
Mercurial mass (see Blue Mass).
Ointment, 30 p.c., cans.....lb. .91 @ —
33½ p.c., cans.....lb. .94 @ —
50 p.c., cans.....lb. 1.28 @ —
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, kegs.....lb. 1.63 @ —
Chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, green, jars, kegs....lb. 4.80 @ 4.96
red, jars, kegs.....lb. 4.89 @ 5.05
yellow, jars, kegs.....lb. 4.80 @ 4.96
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide, black, drums, kegs..lb. .395 @ 4.20
red (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech., dom., bbl..lb. 2.11 @ —
U.S.P., drums, kegs.....lb. 2.52 @ 2.62
Mercury and chalk, kegs.....lb. .92 @ —
Metal leaf (in packages of 20 books—500 leaves):—
Aluminum, 5½x5½ in.....pkg. 1.40 @ 1.50
Composition, 5½x5½ in.....pkg. 1.50 @ 1.60
Gold, XX deep, 3⅜x3⅜ in. pkg. 10.50 @12.50
Imported, 3⅜x3⅜ in. pkg. 10.25 @10.50
3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 11.50 @13.00
4 x4 in.....pkg. 14.50 @14.70
3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 17.50 @18.50
3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 18.25 @19.20
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 2.25 @ 2.75
4x4 in.....pkg. 3.00 @ —
Metanitroaniiln, kegs.....lb. .67 @ .69
Metanitroparatoluidin, barrels. lb. 1.50 @ 1.55
Metaphenylenediamine, kegs..lb. .80 @ .84
Metatoluylenediamine, kegs..lb. .67 @ .69
Methanol, crude, delvd, tanks. gal. .35 @ —
denaturing grade, producers, tanks..gal. .45 @ —
resale, tanks.....gal. .33 @ —
95 p.c., car lots, barrels...gal. .46 @ —
drums .....gal. .40 @ —
less car lots, barrels....gal. .48 @ —
drums .....gal. .42 @ —
tanks .....gal. .38 @ —
97 p.c., car lots, barrels...gal. .47 @ —
drums .....gal. .41 @ —
less car lots, barrels....gal. .49 @ —
drums .....gal. .43 @ —
tanks .....gal. .39 @ —
purified, car lots, barrels..gal. .48 @ —
drums .....gal. .42 @ —
less car lots, barrels....gal. .50 @ —
drums .....gal. .44 @ —
tanks .....gal. .40 @ —
synthetic, 99½% drums, spot, car lots..gal. .42½@ —
less car lots.....gal. .44½@ —
tanks .....gal. .40½@ —
Methyl acetate, dom., drums. gal. No stocks
imported, drums.....lb. .19 @ .19¼
synthetic, 100 p.c., drums. gal. 1.20 @ 1.40
Acetone, car lots, drums...gal. .62 @ —
less car lots, drums....gal. .64 @ .66
tanks .....gal. .60 @ —
Anthranilate, bottles.....lb. 2.00 @ 9.00
Benzoate, bottles.....lb. 1.85 @ 2.50
Chloride, cylinders.....lb. .16 @ —
Cinnamate, bottles.....lb. 3.50 @ 5.00
Salicylate, drums.....lb. .40 @ .43
tins .....lb. .42 @ .45
Methylanthraquinone, kegs...lb. .85 @ .95
Methylheptenone, bottles.....lb. 6.50 @ 8.00
Methylheptin carb., bottles. lb. 20.00 @26.00
Methylene blue, med., kegs..lb. 2.00 @ 2.25
Mica, dry ground, wks., bgs. ton. 65.00 @80.00
wet ground, works, bags..ton. 110.00 @115.00
Michler's ketone, kegs.....lb. 3.00 @ 3.50
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, car lots, barrels..lb. .08 @ —
less car lots, barrels....lb. .09 @ —
spray, car lots, barrels....lb. .08½@ —
less car lots, barrels....lb. .10 @ —
unskimmed, roller, car lots, barrels..lb. .24 @ —
less car lots, barrels....lb. .26 @ —
spray, car lots, barrels....lb. .25 @ —
less car lots, barrels....lb. .27 @ —
Millet seed, bags.....lb. .03¾@ .04¼
hulled, bags.....lb. .07 @ .07¼
Mineral thinner (see Petroleum spirits and V.M.P. naphtha).
Monochlorbenzene, drums....lb. .06 @ .07½
Monoethylaniiln, drums.....lb. 1.05 @ 1.08
Monoethylorthotoluidin, drums. lb. .70 @ .75
Monomethyl para-aminosulphate, drums..lb. 3.75 @ 4.00
Morphine acetate, bottles....oz. 8.75 @ 8.80
Alkaloid, cans.....oz. 10.90 @10.95
Ethylhydrochloride, vials...oz. 10.75 @10.80
Hydrobromide, cans.....oz. 8.75 @ 8.80
Sulphate, cans.....oz. 8.75 @ 8.80
Mullein flowers, cans.....lb. .85 @ .90
leaves, bales.....lb. .06 @ .07
Musk, natural, Cabardine, grained, bottles..oz. No stocks
pods, bottles.....oz. 20.00 @22.00
Tonquin, grained, bottles. oz. 28.00 @30.00
pods, bottles.....oz. 20.00 @21.00
synthetic, ambrette, cans...lb. 6.75 @ 7.25
ketone, cans.....lb. 5.75 @ 7.75
xylol, 100 p.c., cans.....lb. 2.65 @ 3.00
Musk root, bales.....lb. .07 @ .08
Mustard seed, Bari, brown....lb. .09½ Nom.
Bombay, brown, bags.....lb. .07½@ .08
California, brown, bags...lb. .10¼@ .10¾
Dutch, yellow, bags.....lb. .07¾@ .07¾
English, yellow, bags.....lb. .08¼@ .08¾
Roumanian, yellow, bags..lb. .05¼@ .05¾
Sicilian, brown, bags...lb. .09¼@ .09½
Myrobalans, J1 ship't, bags. ton. 34.00 @35.00
J2, shipment, bags.....ton. 19.75 @20.50
R2, shipment, bags.....ton. 19.00 @20.00
Extract, liquid, 25 p.c., bbls. lb. .03¾@ .04¼
powdered, 53 p.c., barrels. lb. .05 @ .05½

N

Naphtha, painters' (see Petrol. spirits and V.M.P. naphtha).
solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, domestic, 74 to 76 p.c., bags. 100 lbs. 1.65 @ 2.25
imported, bags.....100 lbs. 1.65 @ 1.85
dyestuffs, bags.....lb. .04½@ .06
refined, balls, spot, barrels..lb. .05½@ .06½
contract, car lots, barrels, lb. .03¾@ —
flake, spot, barrels.....lb. .04½@ .05½
contract, car lots, barrels. lb. .03¾@ —
Nerolin, crystals, cans.....lb. 1.40 @ 1.85
Nickel chloride, barrels.....lb. .20 @ .21½
kegs .....lb. .21½@ .25
Oxide, barrels.....lb. .38 @ .40
Salt, double, barrels.....lb. .10¼@ —
single, barrels.....lb. .10½@ —
contracts, 1931, single or double salt, barrels....lb. .10¼@ —
Nicotine, 95 p.c., tins.....lb. 3.25 @ —
50 p.c. tins.....6 lbs. 9.85 @ —
Sulphate, tins.....10 lbs. 9.85 @ —
tins .....5 lbs. 5.65 @ —
Niter cake, works, bulk.....ton. 14.00 @16.00
barrels .....ton. 23.00 @25.00
Nitrobenzene, double distilled, tanks .....lb. .09 @ —
car lots, drums.....lb. .09½@ —
less car lots, drums....lb. .11 @ —
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. .08½@ —
car lots, drums.....lb. .09 @ —
less car lots, drums....lb. .10 @ —
Nitrocellulose, 4 and 6 sec., lots, works, barrels..lb. .31 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .33 @ .34
15 to 20 up to 300 sec., car lots, works, barrels..lb. .29 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .31 @ .32
Nitrocellulose, AS, ¼ sec., car lots, works, barrels..lb. .33 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .35 @ .34
15 to 20 and 30 to 40 sec., car lots, works, barrels..lb. .31 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .34 @ .36
Bronzing, 40 and 70 sec., car lots, works, barrels..lb. .35 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .36 @ .38
RS, ¼ sec., car lots, works, barrels..lb. .33 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .35 @ .36
½ sec., car lots, works, barrels..lb. .31 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .33 @ .34
(Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra; barrels to be paid for extra, but returnable.)
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, 8-10 p.c., ammonia, bags, prompt shipment, c.i.f., Atlantic ports.....unit-ton. 2.50 @ —
Nitronaphthalene, barrels.....lb. .25 @ —
Nitrotoluene, works, drums....lb. .14 @ .15
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bags.....lb. .18 @ —
Chinese, shipment, cases....lb. .17 @ —
Extract (see Gall extract).
Nutmegs, 80s, bags, cases....lb. .20 @ .21
110s, bags, cases.....lb. .17 @ .18
grinding, bags, cases.....lb. .11¼@ .17
Nux vomica, bales.....lb. .06 @ .06¼
powdered, barrels, boxes....lb. .08 @ .08½

O

Oak bark extract, 25 p.c. tannin, barrels..lb. .04¼@ .04½
Ocher (see Yellow).
Octanes, mixed, group 3, tankcars..gal. .16 @ —
car lots, drums.....gal. .18 @ —
Oil:—
Acetone (see A).
Almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bottles.....lb. 2.50 @ 2.75
s.p.a., bottles.....lb. 2.90 @ 3.60
sweet, true (expressed), cans, cases. .48 @ .50
Amyris, tins.....lb. 1.90 @ 2.00
Angelica root, bottles.....lb. 25.00 @35.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, lead-free, U.S.P., tins. lb. .57 @ .59
Apricot, kernel, drums, cans. lb. .28 @ .29
Bay, West Indian, tins.....lb. 2.10 @ 2.35
Bergamot, artificial, cans...lb. 2.00 @ 3.25
natural, Messina, coppers..lb. 2.20 @ 2.55
Betula (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birch tar, crude, tins.....lb. .12 @ .13
rectified, tins.....lb. .40 @ .55
Bois de rose, Brazilian, tins. lb. .75 @ .80
Cayenne, tins.....lb. 1.40 @ 1.60
Cade, U.S.P., tins.....lb. .26 @ .27
Cajeput, technical, drums...lb. .65 @ .70
U.S.P., IX, tins.....lb. .70 @ .80
U.S.P., X, tins.....lb. 1.10 @ 1.25
Calamus, tins.....lb. 2.75 @ 3.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, drums, cans .....lb. .20 @ .22
white, drums .....lb. .22 @ .24
cans .....lb. .17 @ .18
Cananga, native, tins.....lb. .19 @ .20
rectified, tins.....lb. 2.45 @ 2.70
Capsicum (oleoresin), U.S.P., VIII, cans...lb. 2.65 @ 3.00
Caraway, U.S.P., tins.....lb. 2.60 @ 3.00
Cardamom seed, bottles....lb. 1.50 @ 1.65
Cassia, redistilled, U.S.P., cans. lb. 22.00 @26.00
Castor, blown, car lots, drums. lb. 1.03 @ 1.15
less car lots, drums.....lb. .13¾@ —
medicinal, car lots, bbls..lb. .14 @ —
cases .....lb. .11¾@ —
drums .....lb. .12¼@ —
less car lots, barrels....lb. .12 @ —
cases .....lb. .12 @ —
drums .....lb. .11¾@ —
No. 3, car lots, barrels....lb. .11¼@ —
cases .....lb. .11¾@ —
drums .....lb. .12¼@ —
less car lots, barrels....lb. .11 @ —
cases .....lb. .11¾@ —
drums .....lb. .12¼@ —
Cedarleaf, tins.....lb. .90 @ 1.10
Cedarwood, drums, tins.....lb. .40 @ .45
Celery seed, bottles.....lb. 7.25 @ 7.50
Chinawood, barrels, drums...lb. .06 @ .08
tanks .....lb. .07 @ .07
Coast, spot tanks.....lb. .06¼@ —
futures .....lb. .06½@ .06
Cinnamon, Ceylon, bottles..lb. 9.00 @10.00
Citronella, Ceylon, cans.....lb. .46 @ .48
drums .....lb. .43 @ .45
Java, drums.....lb. .51 @ .52
Clove, U.S.P., cans.....lb. 1.65 @ 1.75
Coconut, Ceylon grade, bbls. lb. .06¼@ .06
Coast, tanks .....lb. .04¾@ .05
Cochin grade, barrels.....lb. .07¼@ .07
Manila, barrels.....lb. .06¼@ —
bulk, shipment, c.i.f....lb. .05¾@ —
tanks .....lb. .05¾@ .05
Coast, tanks .....lb. .04¾@ .05
Cod, British, E.C., barrels. gal. .44 @ .46
German, barrels, 100 kilos. 11.30 @12.90
Newfoundland, tanked, barrels..gal. .46 @ .48
Codliver, Norwegian, bbls..bbl. 27.00 @28.00
Newfoundland, barrels...bbl. 32.00 Nom.
Coriander seed, bottles.....lb. 5.25 @ 5.50
Corn, crude, barrels.....lb. .09 Nom.
works, tanks.....lb. .07¼@ .07
refined, barrels.....lb. .10¼@ .10
Cottonseed (see daily records in market report).
Croton, U.S.P., tins.....lb. 5.50 @ 6.00
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)
Cubeb, U.S.P., tins.....lb. 2.75 @ 3.00
Cumin, bottles.....lb. 7.00 @ 7.50
Degras (see D)
Diesel, Bayonne, bulk.....bbl. 1.85 @ —
California, 27 plus.....bbl. 1.15 @ —
Din (see D)
Dill, bottles.....lb. 3.75 @ 5.75
Distillate (see Oil, furnace)
Erigeron, tins.....lb. 1.25 @ 1.45
Eucalyptus, Australian, cs..lb. .36 @ .38
drums .....lb. .34 @ .35
Fennel seed, sweet, tins....lb. .95 @ 1.35
Fuel, California, tidewater, bunker..bbl. .85 @ .90
Gulf Coast.....bbl. .90 @ .95
Kansas, 24-26.....bbl. .65 @ .70
Louisiana-Arkansas, 16-20 bbl. .50 @ .60
18-20 .....bbl. .70 @ .75
New York and New Jersey terminals:—
Monday .....bbl. 1.05 @ —
Tuesday .....bbl. 1.05 @ —
Wednesday .....bbl. 1.05 @ —
Thursday .....bbl. 1.05 @ —
Friday .....bbl. 1.05 @ —
Saturday .....bbl. 1.05 @ —
North Texas, 24-26.....bbl. .50 @ .55
26-30 .....bbl. .60 @ .65
Oklahoma, 14-16.....bbl. .40 @ .42
18-22 .....bbl. .42½@ .45
22-26 .....bbl. .50 @ .55
24-26 .....bbl. .55 @ .60
26-30 .....bbl. .70 @ .75
28-30 .....bbl. .80 @ .85
Pennsylvania, 30-40.....bbl. .65 @ —
36-40 .....gal. .05¼@ —
Furnace, delivered, 400 gals. or more, bulk..gal. .09 @ .10
50 to 399 gals., bulk.....gal. .09½@ .10
Kansas, 38-40.....gal. .03 @ .03½
Louisiana-Arkansas, 38-40 light straw..gal. .02¾@ .06

Oil, furnace, Oklahoma, 35-37			
	gal.	02½@	.02⅝
36-38	gal.	02⅝@	.03⅜
38-40	gal.	.02⅜@	.02⅝
Gas, Bayonne, 32-36, bulk	gal.	.03¼@	—
Gulf Coast, 32-36	gal.	.03⅛@	.04
Kansas, 32-36	gal.	.02¼@	.02⅝
Louisiana-Arkansas, 32-36	gal.	.02½@	.02⅝
North Texas, 32-36	gal.	.02½@	.02¼
Oklahoma, 32-36	gal.	.02½@	.02¼
Gaultheria (see Oil, winter-green leaf).			
Geranium, Algerian, rose, tins,	lb.	3.75	@ 4.00
Bourbon, tins	lb.	3.50	@ 4.00
Turkish, tins	lb.	2.50	@ 2.75
Ginger, distilled, bottles	lb.	5.00	@ 5.15
Haarlem, domestic, bottles,	gross	3.25	@ 3.30
imported, bottles	gross	3.35	@ 3.40
Hemlock, tins	lb.	1.05	@ 1.15
Herring, coast, tanks	gal.	.21	@ .25
Juniper berries, terpeneless, tins	lb.	14.00	@16.00
U.S.P., tins	lb.	1.75	@ 1.80
Wood, tech., not U.S.P., tins	lb.	.50	@ .75
Lard, common, No. 1, barrels,	100 lbs.	8.75	@ —
No. 2, barrels	100 lbs.	8.50	@ —
extra, barrels	100 lbs.	9.50	@ —
No. 1, barrels	100 lbs.	9.00	@ —
prime, barrels	100 lbs.	13.75	@ —
winter, strained barrels	100 lbs.	10.00	@ —
Lavender flowers, French,			
U.S.P., tins	lb.	2.25	@ 4.50
garden, tins	lb.	.45	@ .50
Spike, French, technical, tins,	lb.	.80	@ 1.00
Spanish, technical, tins	lb.	.65	@ .90
Lemon, California, tins	lb.	.80	@ .85
Messina, coppers, tins	lb.	.95	@ 1.30
Lemongrass, native, drums, tins	lb.	.60	@ .62
Lime, distilled, tins	lb.	7.50	@ 8.00
expressed, tins	lb.	14.00	@15.00
Linaloe wood, cases	lb.	2.10	@ 2.25
Linseed, boiled, tanks	lb.	.0880@	—
car lots, barrels	lb.	.0940@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.0980@	—
less than 5 barrels	lb.	.1020@	—
double boiled, less than 5 bar-rels	lb.	.1050@	.1080
raw, tanks	lb.	.0840@	—
car lots, barrels	lb.	.0900@	—
less than car lots, barrels,	lb.	.0940@	—
less than 5 barrels	lb.	.0980@	—
refined, barrels	lb.	.0970@	.1010
varnish grade, barrels	lb.	.0900@	.1030
Lubricating, spot, car lots, barrels, bright stock, light	gal.	.26	@ .28
cylinder, light, filtered, 10 600	gal.	.25	@ —
Warren E 600	gal.	.23½@	.24
unfiltered, 600 s. r.	gal.	.18	@ .19
650 s. r.	gal.	.22½@	.22⅝
600 flash s. r.	gal.	.23½@	.24
630 flash, s. r.	gal.	.31½@	.32
motor, 600, No. 7 color,	gal.	.35	@ .36
500, No. 7½ color	gal.	.25	@ .26
400, No. 7½ color	gal.	.24	@ .25
300, No. 7 color	gal.	.20	@ .21
pale, 100 vis., No. 2½ color	gal.	.16	@ —
180 vis., No. 3¾ color,	gal.	.20	@ .20½
230 vis., No. 3¾ color,	gal.	.24	@ .24½
red, 200 vis., No. 6 color,	gal.	.16½@	.17
250 vis., No. 6 color,	gal.	.17½@	.18
265 vis., No. 6½ color,	gal.	.20	@ —
California, pale, 60 vis., 2 to 2½ color	gal.	.07	@ —
70 vis., 2½ 2½ color	gal.	.07	@ —
75 vis., 2 to 2½ color	gal.	.07	@ —
100 vis., 2 to2½ color	gal.	.07	@ .08
140 vis., 2½ color	gal.	.08	@ —
200 vis., 2½ to 3 color	gal.	.10	@ .10⅜
220 vis., 2½ color	gal.	.10½	@ —
300 vis., 2½ to 3 color	gal.	.10½	@ .10⅝
350 vis., 2½ to 3 color	gal.	.11	@ .11⅛
370 vis., 2½ to 3 color	gal.	.11	@ —
400 vis., 2½ to 3 color	gal.	.12	@ —
450 vis., 2½ to 3 color	gal.	.12½	@ —
500 vis., 2½ to 3 color	gal.	.13	@ —
red, 100 vis., 4½ to 6 color,	gal.	.07	@ —
140 vis., 5 to 6 color	gal.	.08	@ —
200 vis., 4½ to 5 color	gal.	.10	@ .10¼
220 vis., 5 to 6 color	gal.	.10	@ —
300 vis., 4½ to 6 color	gal.	.10½	@ .11
350 vis., 4½ to 6 color	gal.	.11	@ —
370 vis., 5 to 6 color	gal.	.11	@ —
400 vis., 4½ to 6 color	gal.	.12	@ .12¼
450 vis., 5 to 6 color	gal.	.12½	@ —
500 vis., 5 to 6 color	gal.	.13	@ .13¼
550 vis., 5 to 6 color	gal.	.13½	@ —
600 vis., 5 to 7 color	gal.	.13½	@ .13¾
Oklahoma, 100 vis., No. 2 color	gal.	.05	@ .05¼
100 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.04⅝	@ .05¼
150 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.06½	@ .06¾
150 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.06	@ .06¼
180 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.08	@ .08½
180 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.07¾	@ .08¼
180 vis., No. 5 color	gal.	.07½	@ .07¾
200 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.09½	@ .10
200 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.09	@ .09¼
200 vis., No. 5 color	gal.	.09	@ .09¼
220 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.10	@ .10¼
220 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.09½	@ .10
220 vis., No. 5 color	gal.	.09	@ .09¼
240 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.13	@ .13¼
240 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.12	@ .12¼
240 vis., No. 5 color	gal.	.11	@ .11¼
280 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.15	@ .15½
280 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.14	@ .14½
280 vis., No. 5½ color	gal.	.13	@ .13½
Pennsylvania, 150 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.11	@ .11¼
180 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.15½	@ .16
200 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.17	@ —
220 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.22	Nom.
600 fire steam ref. cyl. stock	gal.	.09	@ .10
635 fire steam ref. cyl. stock	gal.	.11	@ .12
650 fire steam ref. cyl. stock	gal.	.14½	@ .15
600 E amber fil. cyl. stock	gal.	.14	@ .15
600 D cyl. stock	gal.	.18	@ .18½
600 cold test (light bright)	gal.	.20	@ .21
600 cold test (dark bright)	gal.	.18½	@ .19
Mace, distilled, tins	lb.	1.20	@ 1.25
Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. Balti-more, tanks	gal.	.22	Nom.
refined, light pressed, barrels	gal.	.36	@ .38
tanks	gal.	.30	@ .32
white, bleached, barrels	gal.	.41	@ .43
tanks	gal.	.35	@ .37
yellow, bleached, bbls	gal.	.38	@ .40
tanks	gal.	.32	@ .34
Mustard, artificial, U.S.P., bot-tles	lb.	1.60	@ 1.70
natural, U.S.P., bottles	lb.	9.00	@10.00
expressed, barrels	gal.	.90	@ —
Neatsfoot, cold pressed, barrels,	100 lbs.	16.00	@ —
Extra, barrels	100 lbs.	9.25	@ —
No. 1, barrels	100 lbs.	9.00	@ —
pure, barrels	100 lbs.	11.50	@ —
Neroli, bigarde, bottles	lb.	125.00	@250.00
petale, bottles	lb.	170.00	@300.00
Oil, Nutmeg, U.S.P., tins	lb.	1.20	@ 1.25
Olive, denatured, barrels	gal.	.85	@ .88
edible, barrels	gal.	1.75	@ 2.00
foots, barrels	lb.	.06¼@	.06⅜
Oleo, No. 1, barrels	100 lbs.	8.87½@	—
No. 2, barrels	100 lbs.	8.37½@	—
Orange, sweet, distilled, tins	lb.	1.05	@ 1.10
expressed, California, tins	lb.	2.40	@ 2.50
Messina, U.S.P., coppers	lb.	2.25	@ 2.75
West India, tins	lb.	2.30	@ 2.35
Origanum, commercial, tins	lb.	.25	@ .50
Palm, Lagos, casks	lb.	.05¾@	.05⅛
shipment, casks	lb.	.05	@ —
Niger, casks	lb.	.05	@ —
shipment, casks	lb.	.04⅜@	.04⅞
Palm kernel, denatured, casks,	lb.	.06¼@	.06⅜
Palmarosa, tins	lb.	2.50	@ 2.75
Patchouli, bottles	lb.	4.75	@ 5.00
Peanut, crude, barrels	lb.	.09¼	Nom.
mill, tanks	lb.	.06¾	Nom.
refined, edible, barrels	lb.	.12	@ .13
Pennyroyal, domestic, tins	lb.	1.50	@ 1.55
imported, tins	lb.	1.05	@ 1.10
Peppermint, natural, cases	lb.	1.95	@ 2.05
redistilled, U.S.P., tins	lb.	2.10	@ 2.20
Perilla, drums	lb.	.10	Nom.
tanks, coast	lb.	.08	@ .08¼
shipments, tanks, coast	lb.	.06½@	.06¾
Petitgrain, Paraguay, tins	lb.	1.10	@ 1.25
Pimento, tins	lb.	1.95	@ 2.15
Pine, steam distilled, straw color, barrels	gal.	.54	@ .55
water-white, barrels	gal.	.57	@ .58
Pine needle, Siberian, cans	lb.	.65	@ .70
Poppyseed, barrels	gal.	1.70	@ —
Rapeseed, blown, barrels	gal.	.74	@ .81
refined, denatured, barrels	lb.	.54	@ .56
Red, distilled, barrels	lb.	.08¾@	.09¼
drums	lb.	.09	@ —
tanks	gal.	.07¾@	—
saponified, barrels	lb.	.08¾@	.09¼
drums	lb.	.08½@	.09
tanks	lb.	.07¾@	—
Turkey (see Oil, turkey red).			
Rose artificial, bottles	oz.	2.00	@ 3.00
natural, coppers	oz.	12.50	@21.50
Rosemary, technical, tins	lb.	.32½@	.35
U.S.P., tins	lb.	.40	@ .45
Rosin, first rectified, drums	gal.	.52	@ .54
second rectified, drums	gal.	.56	@ .58
third rectified, drums	gal.	.61	@ .66
Rubberseed, drums	lb.	.09½@	.10
works, tanks	lb.	.09	@ —
Salmon, coast, tanks	gal.	.20	Nom.
Sandalwood, E.I., U.S.P., makers, tins	lb.	8.25	@ 8.50
Sardine, coast, tanks	gal.	.21	@ .30
Sassafras, artificial, drums	lb.	.26	@ .28
cans	lb.	.31	@ .32
natural, tins	lb.	1.20	@ 1.50
Savin, tins	lb.	2.00	@ 2.15
Sesame, refined, drums	lb.	.10¾	@ .11¼
Soybean, domestic, crude, barrels	lb.	.0710@	.0750
tanks	lb.	.0650@	—
refined, barrels	lb.	.0780@	.0830
tanks	lb.	.0720@	—
imported, blown, barrels	lb.	.10¾@	.11
crude, barrels	lb.	.10	@ .10¼
Coast, tanks	lb.	.08	Nom.
refined, barrels	lb.	.10¾@	.11
Spearmint, U.S.P., cases	lb.	2.40	@ 2.50
Sperm, bleached, 38 deg., barrels	gal.	.84	@ .85
43 deg., barrels	gal.	.79	@ .80
natural, barrels	gal.	.76	@ .77
Spruce, tins	lb.	.95	@ 1.00
Sweet birch, Northern, tins	lb.	2.25	@ 2.75
Southern, tins	lb.	1.70	@ 1.80
Tallow, acidless, bbls.	100 lbs.	5.25	@ —
tanks	100 lbs.	5.75	@ —
Tansy, tins	lb.	3.25	@ 3.35
Tar, commercial, barrels	gal.	.22	@ .23
Tar acid (see T).			
Teaseed, coast, barrels	lb.	.08	@ .08¼
Thyme, red, tins	lb.	.70	@ .80
white, tins	lb.	.85	@ .90
Tung (see Oil, chinawood).			
Turkey red, 50 p.c., barrels, drums	lb.	.09	@ .10½
55 p.c., barrels, drums	lb.	.10	@ .11
Turpentine (see T).			
Vetiver, Bourbon, bottles	lb.	4.75	@ 5.00
Whale, crude, No. 1, coast, tanks	lb.	.05½	Nom.
No. 2, coast, tanks	lb.	.05	Nom.
refined, natural, barrels	gal.	.72	@ .74
winter, bleached, barrels, extra, barrels	gal.	.75	@ .77
	gal.	.78	@ .80
White, medicinal, domestic, 800@895 s.g., drums	gal.	1.00	@ 1.05
875@880 s.g., drums	gal.	.75	@ .80
865@870 s.g., drums	gal.	.70	@ .75
Russian, 860@865 s.g., 75-80 vis., drums	gal.	.63	@ .78
870@875 s.g., 145-150 vis., drums	gal.	.71	@ .87
875@880 s.g., 185-190 vis., drums	gal.	.73	@ .80
880@885 s.g., 323-330 vis., drums	gal.	.75	@ .91
885@890 s.g., 325-330 vis., drums	gal.	.80	@ .95
Wintergreen, Northern, tins	lb.	7.00	@ 8.50
Southern, tins	lb.	3.50	@ 3.75
synthetic (see Methylsalicy-late).			
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).			
Wormseed, tins	lb.	3.75	@ 4.00
Wormwood, tins	lb.	5.50	@ 6.00
Ylang ylang, Bourbon, bottles,	lb.	5.00	@ 6.00
Manila, bottles	lb.	30.00	@36.00
Opium, U.S.P., cases	lb.	12.90	@13.90
granulated, U.S.P., cans	lb.	13.85	@14.85
powdered, U.S.P., cans	lb.	13.85	@14.85
Orange mineral, American, casks,	lb.	.10¼@	.11½
French, Tours, casks	lb.	.16½@	—
kegs	lb.	.17½@	—
Orange peel, bitter, bales	lb.	.09	@ .10
sweet, bales	lb.	.09	@ .10
Orange flower petals, cases	lb.	.30	@ .32
Orris root, Florentine, bags	lb.	.15	@ .16
fingers, cases	lb.	.95	@ 1.00
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.17	@ .18
Verona, bales	lb.	.15	@ .15
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.16	@ .17
Orthochloraniiin, drums	lb.	.65	@ .75
Orthoaminophenol, barrels	lb.	2.15	@ 2.25
Orthoanisidin, barrels	lb.	2.50	@ 2.75
Orthochlorophenol, drums	lb.	.50	@ .65
Orthocresol, drums	lb.	.18	@ .22
Orthodichlorobenzene, drums	lb.	.08	@ .10
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, kegs	lb.	.28	@ .29
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, tins,	lb.	.70	@ .75
Orthonitrophenol, kegs	lb.	.85	@ .90
Orthonitrotoluene, drums	lb.	.16	@ .17
Orthotoluenesulphonate, kegs	lb.	2.00	@ 2.05
Orthotoluidin, drums	lb.	.28	@ .29
Osage orange extract, liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb.	.07	@ .07½

P

Papain, powdered, cases	lb.	2.45	@ 2.50
Paprika, extra fancy, cases	lb.	.20½@	.21
fair, bags	lb.	.18	@ .18½
fancy, bags	lb.	.20	@ .20½
medium, bags	lb.	.19½@	.19¾
Para-aminoacetanilide, kegs	lb.	1.05	@ 1.10
Para-aminophenol, base, bl.	lb.	.92	@ .94
hydrochloride, barrels	lb.	.95	@ —
Parachlorophenol, drums	lb.	.50	@ .65
Paracoumarone resin, car lots, drums	lb.	.07	@ .12
Paradichlorobenzene, drums	lb.	.17	@ —
kegs	lb.	.18	@ .25
Paraffin, crude, white scale, 122@124 A.m.p., bbls	lb.	.02¼@	.02⅜
124@126 A.m.p., bbls	lb.	.02¼@	.02⅜
yellow scale, 124@126 A.m.p., barrels	lb.	.02¼@	.02¼
Paraffin, fully refined, slabs, 118@120 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.03	@ .03¼
cases	lb.	.03⅛@	.03⅜
123@125 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.03¼@	.03⅜
cases	lb.	.03⅜@	.03⅝
125@127 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.03¼@	.03⅜
cases	lb.	.03⅝@	.04
128@130 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.03¼@	—
cases	lb.	.04	@ .04⅛
130@132 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.03½@	.03⅝
cases	lb.	.03⅝@	.04
133@135 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.04⅛@	.04½
cases	lb.	.04⅝@	.05¼
135@137 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.04⅝@	.04⅞
cases	lb.	.05¼@	.05¾
match, 105@108 A.m.p., bbls.,	lb.	.03¼@	.03⅜
111@115 A.m.p., bbls	lb.	.02⅝@	.03¼
semi-refined solid, bags, 122 @124 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.02¾@	.02½
Oklahoma, at refinery, crude, scale, 122@124, bags	lb.	.02	@ .02¼
124@126, bags	lb.	.02	@ .02⅛
Paraformaldehyde, kegs	lb.	.38	@ .39
Paraldehyde, technical, drums	lb.	.20½	@ .23
U.S.P., carboys	lb.	.48	@ .50
Paranitroacetanilide, kegs	lb.	.52	@ .54
Paranitroaniiin, kegs	lb.	.55	@ —
contract, kegs	lb.	.51	@ —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kegs	lb.	.23½	@ .24
Paranitrophenol, kegs	lb.	.46	@ —
Paranitrotoluene, kegs	lb.	.29	@ .30
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls	lb.	1.30	@ 1.35
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls	lb.	.70	@ .75
Paratoluenesulphonanilide, barrels	lb.	.55	@ —
Paratoluidin, casks	lb.	.38	@ —
Pareira brava root, bales	lb.	.12	@ .13
Paris green, bulk	lb.	.25½	@ .45½
Passion flower herbs, bales	lb.	.05½	@ .06
Patchouli leaves, bales	lb.	.18	@ .19
Pellitory root, bales	lb.	.14	@ .15
Pennyroyal, bales	lb.	.08	@ .09
Pentane, normal, group 3, tank-cars	gal.	.10	@ —
drums, car lots	gal.	.12	@ —
drums, l.c.l	gal.	.14	@ —
Mixed, works, bags	lb.	.29	@ —
small lots, works	lb.	.40	@ —
Pepper, black, Aleppey, bags	lb.	.13¾	@ .14
Lampong, bags	lb.	.13⅛	@ .14
Tellicherry, bags	lb.	.18½	@ .20
red, chillies, Japanese, No. 1, bags	lb.	.13½	@ .14
Mombasses, bags	lb.	.18	@ .18½
white, Java, Muntok, bags	lb.	.21½	@ .22
Singapore, Muntok, bags	lb.	.21	@ .21½
Peppermint leaves, bales	lb.	.28	@ .30
Persian berry extract, barrels	lb.	.25	Nom.
Peru balsam, drums	lb.	1.55	@ 1.60
Petrolatum, amber, dark, car lots, barrels	lb.	.03¼	@ .03½
light, car lots, barrels	lb.	.03⅝	@ .03⅞
cream, car lots, barrels	lb.	.06	@ .06⅜
dark green, car lots, bgrrels	lb.	.01½	@ .02
lily white, car lots, barrels	lb.	.07	@ .07¼
snow white, car lots, barrels	lb.	.08	@ .08⅜
veterinary, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02¼	@ .03

Petroleum, crude, at wells:—

California:—

(When not otherwise indicated, posted by Standard Oil Company of California and Union Oil Company of California.)

Athens, Rosecrane, Dominguez:—

	Per barrel— 1931.	1930.
24-24.9 deg	1.12	1.01
25-25.9 deg	1.17	1.05
26-26.9 deg	1.22	1.09
27-27.9 deg	1.27	1.13
28-28.9 deg	1.32	1.17
29-29.9 deg	1.37	1.21
30-30.9 deg	1.42	1.25
31-31.9 deg	1.47	1.30
32-32.9 deg	1.52	1.35
33-33.9 deg	1.57	1.41
34-34.9 deg	1.62	1.47
35-35.9 deg	1.66	1.53
36-36.9 deg	1.72	1.59
37-37.9 deg	1.78	1.65
38-38.9 deg	1.84	1.71
39-39.9 deg	1.90	1.77
40-40.9 deg	1.96	1.83
41-41.9 deg	2.02	1.89
42-42.9 deg	2.08	1.84

Coyote Hills:—

14-17.9 deg	.70	.70
18-18.9 deg	.76	.75
19-19.9 deg	.82	.80
20-20.9 deg	.87	.84
21-21.9 deg	.93	.88
22-22.9 deg	.98	.91
23-23.9 deg	1.04	.94
24-24.9 deg	1.08	.97
25-25.9 deg	1.12	1.00
26-26.9 deg	1.16*	1.04
27-27.9 deg	1.21	1.08
28-28.9 deg	1.25	1.12
29-29.9 deg	1.29	1.16
30-30.9 deg	1.33	1.20
Kern River:—		
11-14.9 deg	.55	.45@.50
Kettleman Hills*:—		
35-39.9 deg	1.10	—
40-44.9 deg	1.20	—
45-49.9 deg	1.35	—
50-54.9 deg	1.50	—
55 deg and above	1.65	—

* Below 55 deg. posted only by Union Oil Co.

Midway - Sunset - Elk Hills, Lost Hills, Newhall*, McKittrick*, Buena Vista Hills:—

14-17.9 deg	.55	.50
18-18.9 deg	.62	.56
19-19.9 deg	.70	.59
20-20.9 deg	.78	.68
21-21.9 deg	.86	.74
22-22.9 deg	.94	.80
23-23.9 deg	1.02	.85
24-24.9 deg	1.06	.85
25-25.9 deg	1.10	.95
26-26.9 deg	1.14	1.00
27-27.9 deg	1.18	1.05
28-28.9 deg	1.23	1.10
29-29.9 deg	1.29	1.16
30-30.9 deg	1.35	1.22
31-31.9 deg	1.41	1.28
32-32.9 deg	1.47	1.34
33-33.9 deg	1.53	1.40
†34-34.9 deg	1.59	1.46
†35-35.9 deg	1.65	—

* Newhall and McKittrick are posted only to 19.9 degrees each at 55c. per barrel; Midway, Sunset, Elk Hills and Buena Vista Hills to 33.9 degrees.

† Posted only on Lost Hills crude.

Santa Fe Springs:—

21-21.9 deg. and below	.92	.89
22-22.9 deg	.95	.92
23-23.9 deg	1.01	.95
24-24.9 deg	1.05	.98
25-25.9 deg	1.09	1.01
26-26.9 deg	1.13	1.04
27-27.9 deg	1.18	1.07
28-28.9 deg	1.23	1.10
29-29.9 deg	1.28	1.15
30-30.9 deg	1.33	1.20
31-31.9 deg	1.38	1.25
32-32.9 deg	1.43	1.30
33-33.9 deg	1.48	1.35
34-34.9 deg	1.53	1.40
35-35.9 deg	1.58	1.45
36-36.9 deg	1.63	1.50
37-37.9 deg	1.68	1.55
38-38.9 deg	1.73	1.60
39-39.9 deg	1.78	1.65

Petroleum, crude, at wells:—

California:—

Signal Hill, Seal Beach, Torrance†, Alamitos Heights, Huntington Beach Inglewood*, Olinda-Brea Canyon, Richfield‡:—**

	Per barrel— 1931.	1930.
14-14.9 deg	.70	.70
15-15.9 deg	.70	.70
16-16.9 deg	.70	.70
17-17.9 deg	.70	.70
18-18.9 deg	.76	.75
19-19.9 deg	.82	.80
20-20.9 deg	.88	.85
21-21.9 deg	.94	.89
22-22.9 deg	1.00	.93
23-23.9 deg	1.07	.97
24-24.9 deg	1.12	1.01
25-25.9 deg	1.17	1.05
26-26.9 deg	1.22	1.09
27-27.9 deg	1.26	1.13
28-28.9 deg	1.30	1.17
29-29.9 deg	1.34	1.21
30-30.9 deg	1.39	1.25
31-31.9 deg	1.43	1.30
32-32.9 deg	1.48	1.35

** Olinda-Brea Canyon to 31.9 degrees.

* Inglewood posted only to 28.9 degrees.

† Torrance posted only to 29.9 degrees.

‡ Richfield posted only to 30.9 degrees.

Wheeler, Ridge*, Coalinga:—

14-17.9 deg	.55	.50
18-18.9 deg	.62	.50
19-19.9 deg	.70	.59
20-20.9 deg	.78	.68
21-21.9 deg	.86	.74
22-22.9 deg	.94	.80
23-23.9 deg	1.02	.85
24-24.9 deg	1.04	.85
25-25.9 deg	1.06	.91
26-26.9 deg	1.08	.94
27-27.9 deg	1.10@1.11	.96
28-28.9 deg	1.15	1.02
29-29.9 deg	1.19	1.06
30-30.9 deg	1.23	1.10
31-31.9 deg	1.27	1.14
32-32.9 deg	1.31	1.18
33-33.9 deg	1.35	1.22
34-34.9 deg	1.39	1.26
35 deg. and above	1.43	1.30

* Wheeler Ridge posted only to 27.9 degrees.

Whittier, La Habra:—

14-17.9 deg	.70	.70
18-18.9 deg	.70	.70
19-19.9 deg	.82	.70
20-20.9 deg	.87	.84
21-21.9 deg	.92	.89
22-22.9 deg. and above	.98	.91

Canada:—

(Posted by Imperial Oil Company)—

	Per barrel— 1931.	1930.
Oil Springs	1.57	2.27
Petrola	1.50	2.20

Gulf Coast:—

(When not otherwise indicated, posted by Humble Oil & Refining Company, Gulf Pipe Line Company, Magnolia Petroleum Corporation, Texas Company, Sun Pipe Line Company).

	Per barrel— 1931.	1930.
Evangeline	1.15	1.15
Goose Creek, Hull, Humble, Batson, Barber's Hill, Saratoga, Terry, Liberty, Dayton, Sour Lake and Spindletop:—		
Grade A	1.00	1.30
Grade B, below 25 deg.	.75	1.15
25-25.9 deg	.92	1.15
26-26.9 deg	.94	1.21
27-27.9 deg	.96	1.24
28-28.9 deg	.98	1.27
29-29.9 deg	1.00	1.30
30-30.9 deg	1.02	1.33
31-31.9 deg	1.04	1.36
32-32.9 deg	1.06	1.39
33-33.9 deg	1.08	1.42
34-34.9 deg	1.10	1.45
35-35.9 deg	1.12	1.48
36-36.9 deg	1.14	1.41
37-37.9 deg	1.16	1.43
38-38.9 deg	1.18	1.48
39-39.9 deg	1.20	1.47
40-40.9 deg	1.22	....
41-41.9 deg	1.24	....
42-42.9 deg	1.26	....
43-43.9 deg	1.28	....
44 deg. and above	1.30	....
High Island	1.00	1.00
Jennings, La	1.05	1.05
Laredo	.95	.95
Markham	.75	1.00
Pettus	1.15	....
Piedras Pintas	1.85	1.85

Indiana, Illinois:—

(Posted by Ohio Oil Company.)

	Per barrel— 1931.	1930.
Illinois	1.30	1.75
Indiana	1.30	1.32
*Midland, Mich	1.30	1.35
*Muskegon, Mich	1.00	1.00
Plymouth, Ill	.88	1.25
Princeton, Ind	1.30	1.75
Waterloo	1.50	1.50
Saginaw, Mich	1.90@2.00	1.95@2.00

(* Posted by Pure Oil Company.)

Kentucky, Tennessee:—

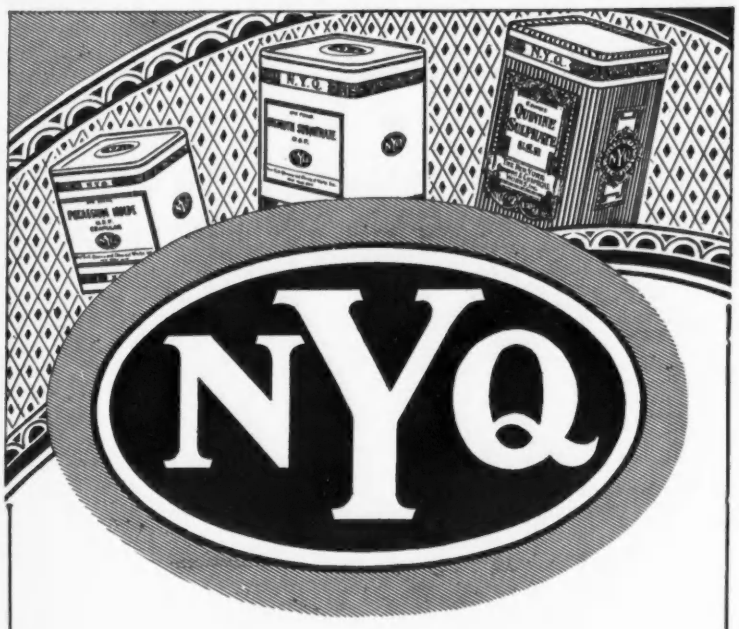
(Posted by Joseph Seep Purchasing Agency.)

	Per barrel— 1931.	1930.
Ragland	.95	.96
Somerset grade, in Cumberland lines	No prices	1.80

Louisiana, Arkansas:—

(When not otherwise indicated, posted by Texas Company, Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, Gulf Pipe Line Company, Louisiana Oil Refining Company, Magnolia Petroleum Company.)

	Per barrel— 1931.	1930.
Bellevue	1.00	1.30
Bull Bayou, Caddo, Haynesville, El Dorado, Homer, Crichton, Pine Island, De Soto:—		
28 deg. and below	.53@ .61	1.00
28-28.9 deg	.55	1.05
29-29.9 deg	.59	1.10
30-30.9 deg	.73	1.15
31-31.9 deg	.77	1.20
32-32.9 deg	.81	1.25
33-33.9 deg	.85	1.30
34-34.9 deg	.89	1.35
35-35.9 deg	.92	1.40
36-36.9 deg	.95	1.45
37-37.9 deg	.98



Acetanilid
Bismuth Subnitrate
Bismuth Subcarbonate
Cinchonine
Cinchona Alkaloids
Cinchophen
Codeine Sulphate
Codeine Phosphate
Cinchonidine
Morphine Sulphate
Ethyl Morphine
Iodoform
Glycerophosphates
Opium
Potassium Iodide
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Petroleum, crude, at wells:—	Per barrel 1931.	1930.
Louisiana-Arkansas:—		
Cotten Valley:—		
below 28 degrees....	.53 @ .61	.85
28-28-9 deg.....	.65	.85
29-29.9 deg.....	.69	.85
30-30.9 deg.....	.73	.85
31-31.9 deg.....	.77	.85
32-32.9 deg.....	.81	.85
33-33.9 deg.....	.85	.85
34-34.9 deg.....	.89	.85
35-35.9 deg.....	.92	.85
36-36.9 deg.....	.95	1.45
37-37.9 deg.....	.98	1.50
38-38.9 deg.....	1.01	1.55
39-39.9 deg.....	1.04	1.60
40-40.9 deg.....	1.07	1.65
41-41.9 deg.....	1.07	1.70
42-42.9 deg.....	1.07	1.75
43-43.9 deg.....	1.07	1.80
44 deg. and above...	1.07	—
Smackover:—		
below 24 deg.....	.70	.85
24 deg. and above...	.70	.85
Starks Dome, La.*...	1.40	1.40
Stephens:—		
below 28 deg.....	.54	.90
28-28.9 deg.....	.57	.94
29-29.9 deg.....	.60	.98
30-30.9 deg.....	.63	1.02
31-31.9 deg.....	.66	1.06
32 deg. and above..	.70	1.10
Uraniaf	.75	1.10

* Posted by Gulf Pipe Line Company only.
† Posted by Paragon Development Company.

Mexico:— (F.o.b. terminals, Mexican ports—based on contract.)	Per barrel 1931.	1930.
Panuco	1.15	1.15
Tax	13.100c.	13.668c.
Tuxpan	.93	.93
Tax	22.145c.	21.938c.

Oklahoma, Kansas, North, East and Central Texas:—
(Posted by Sinclair Oil & Gas Company, Cosden Pipe Line Company, §Champlin Refining Company, Gypsy Oil Company, Continental Oil Company, Prairie Oil & Gas Company, Humble Oil & Refining Company, Magnolia Petroleum Company, Texas Company, Carter Oil Company.)

	Per barrel 1931.	1930.
Corsicana, heavy.....	.80	1.25
East Lullingt	1.00	1.00
Midcontinent*:—		
below 26 deg.....	.53@ .65	.85@ —
26-26.9 deg.....	.53@ .65	.70@ .90
26-26.9 deg.....	.57@ .65	.75@ .95
27-27.9 deg.....	.61@ .65	.85@1.00
28-28.9 deg.....	.65	.90@1.05
29-29.9 deg.....	.69	.95@1.10
30-30.9 deg.....	.73	1.05@1.15
31-31.9 deg.....	.77	1.10@1.20
32-32.9 deg.....	.81	1.25
33-33.9 deg.....	.85	1.30
34-34.9 deg.....	.89	1.35
35-35.9 deg.....	.92	1.40
36-36.9 deg.....	.95	1.45
37-37.9 deg.....	.98	1.50
38-38.9 deg.....1.01		1.55
39-39.9 deg.....1.04		1.60
40-40.9 deg.....1.07		1.65
41-41.9 deg.....1.07@1.10		1.70
42-42.9 deg.....1.07@1.13		1.75
43-43.9 deg.....1.07@1.16		1.80
44 deg. and above..1.07@1.19		1.85

White Oak Refining Company and Crude Oil Purchasing Company of Oklahoma City posts flat price of 75c. per barrel on Seminole and Oklahoma City crudes.
The price of $1.07 per barrel for 40 deg. gravity and above posted for North and N. C. Texas by the Texas Company and at all fields by Stanolind and Prairie Oil & Gas Co.
* Includes Boggy Creek and Corsicana light.
† Posted by Sun Pipe Line Co.

Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia:— (When not otherwise indicated, posted by Joseph Seep Purchasing Agency.)	Per barrel 1931.	1930.
Cabell, W. Va.....	1.65	1.65
Corning, Ohio.....	1.15	1.90
Gaines, Pa.	2.25	2.25
Keister, Pa.	1.20	1.20
*Lima	1.10	1.80
Pennsylvania:—		
Bradford .....2.15@2.20		3.25@3.30
Other fields, in Buckeye lines.....	1.45	2.95
Eureka line.....	1.70	3.15
National Transit lines .....1.80@1.85		3.25@3.30
Southwest Penn lines	1.80	3.25
Wooster, Ohio*.....	1.35	1.90

* Posted by Ohio Oil Company.

Rocky Mountain:— (When not otherwise indicated, posted by Texas Company only.)		
Artesia, N. M.....	.75	1.08
Big Muddy†.....	1.00	1.43
Byron	1.35	1.33
Cat Creek*.....	1.25	1.33
Elk Basin†.....	1.25	1.68
Ferris	1.60	1.60
Florence, Colo.....	1.60	1.60
Grass Creek†, heavy..	.90	.90
light	1.25	1.65
Greybull*	1.65	1.33
Hamilton Dome.....	.85	.85
Hogback, N. M.*.....	1.40	1.38
Kevin	1.20	1.20
Lance Creek†.....1.25@1.33		1.68
Lander	.80	.80
Lake Basin.....	2.20	2.20
Lost Soldier.....	.80	.95
Moffat, Colo.....	.85	.85
Mule Creek.....	1.20	1.20
Notches	.65	.65
Osage*	1.00	1.33
Pedro	1.25	1.25
Pilot Butte.....	1.58	1.75
Poison Spider.....	1.00	1.00
Rex Lake.....	1.10	1.10
Rock Creek†.....	1.01	1.40
Salt Creek*:—		
28-28.9 deg.....	.65	1.05
29-29.9 deg.....	.69	1.10
30-30.9 deg.....	.73	1.15
31-31.9 deg.....	.77	1.20
32-32.9 deg.....	.81	1.25
33-33.9 deg.....	.85	1.30
34-34.9 deg.....	.89	1.35
35-35.9 deg.....	.92	1.40
36-36.9 deg.....	.95	1.45
37-37.9 deg.....	.98	1.50
38-38.9 deg.....1.01		1.55
39-39.9 deg.....1.04		1.60
40-40.9 deg.....1.07		1.65
41-41.9 deg.....1.10		1.70
42-42.9 deg.....1.13		1.75
43-43.9 deg.....1.16		1.80
44 deg and above....	1.19	1.85
Simpson Ridge.....	.80	.80
South Casper Creek..	1.00	1.00
Sunburst	1.55	1.65
Torchlight	1.65	1.35
Tow Creek, Colo.....	.72	.72

* Posted by Midwest Refining Company
† Posted by Midwest Refining Company and Ohio Oil Company.

Petroleum, crude at wells:— South, Central and Southwestern Texas:— (When not otherwise indicated, posted by Texpata Pipe Line Company, Humble Pipe Line Company, Magnolia Petroleum Company.)	Per barrel 1931.	1930.
Calinan	1.75	1.75
Cedar Creek.....	1.00	1.00
Luling	.75	.90
Lytton Springs (see Midcontinent).		
Mirando	.75	.90
Rockdale, Minerva...1.25@1.31		1.25@1.31
Salt Flat.....	1.25	1.25
Somerset .....1.05@1.17		1.05@1.17
Thrall (prices same as Midcontinent, less 19½c per 100 pounds freight).		

Posted by Grayburg Pipe Line Company and Pioneer Oil & Refining Company.

Texas Panhandle:— (When not otherwise indicated, posted by Humble Oil & Refining Company, Gulf Pipe Line Company, Magnolia Petroleum Company, Kay C'nty Gas Company.)	Per barrel 1931.	1930.
Carson County, Hutchinson County:—		
below 32 deg.....	.45@.57	.90
32-32.9 deg.....	.61	.95
33-33.9 deg.....	.65	1.00
34-34.9 deg.....	.69	1.05
35-35.9 deg.....	.72	1.10
36-36.9 deg.....	.75	1.15
37-37.9 deg.....	.78	1.20
38-38.9 deg.....	.81	1.25
39-39.9 deg.....	.84	1.30
40-40.9 deg.....	.87	1.35
41-41.9 deg.....	.87	1.40
42-42.9 deg.....	.87	1.45
43-43.9 deg.....	.87	1.50
44-44.9 deg.....	.87	1.55
Gray County:—		
below 29 deg.....	.50	.90
29-29.9 deg.....	.54	.95
30-30.9 deg.....	.58	1.00
31-31.9 deg.....	.62	1.05
32-32.9 deg.....	.66	1.10
33-33.9 deg.....	.70	1.15
34-34.9 deg.....	.74	1.20
35-35.9 deg.....	.77	1.25
36-36.9 deg.....	.80	1.30
37-37.9 deg.....	.83	1.35
38-38.9 deg.....	.86	1.40
39-39.9 deg.....	.89	1.45
40-40.9 deg.....	.92	1.50
41-41.9 deg.....	.92	1.55
42-42.9 deg.....	.92	1.60
43-43.9 deg.....	.92	1.65
44 deg. and above...	.92	1.70
Panola County	.96@1.08	.96@1.08
Wheeler County:—		
below 30 deg.....	.68	.90
30-30.9 deg.....	.72	.95
31-31.9 deg.....	76	1.00
32-32.9 deg.....	.80	1.05
33-33.9 deg.....	.84	1.10
34-34.9 deg.....	.87	1.15
35-35.9 deg.....	.90	1.20
36-36.9 deg.....	.93	1.25
37-37.9 deg.....	.96	1.40
38-38.9 deg.....	.99	1.45
39-39.9 deg.....	1.02	1.50
40-40.9 deg.....	1.05	1.55
41-41.9 deg.....	1.08	1.60
42-42.9 deg.....	1.11	1.65
43-43.9 deg.....	1.14	1.70

* Posted by Sun Oil Company, National Refining Company.

West Texas:— (Posted by Kay County Gas Company, Humble Oil & Refining Company and Magnolia Petroleum Company.	Per barrel 1931.	1930.
Crane, Ector, Upton, *Winkler, Pecos, Crockett, Glasscock, Howard, Mitchell and Lea (New Mexico) Counties—		
below 25 deg.....	.50@*.55	.70
25-25.9 deg.....	.52@ .57	.74
26-26.9 deg.....	.54@ .59	.78
27-27.9 deg.....	.56@ .61	.82
28-28.9 deg.....	.58@ .63	.86
29-29.9 deg.....	.60@ .65	.90
30-30.9 deg.....	.62@ .67	.94
31-31.9 deg.....	.64@ .69	.98
32-32.9 deg.....	.66@ .71	1.02
33-33.9 deg.....	.68@ .73	1.06
34-34.9 deg.....	.70@ .75	1.10
35-35.9 deg.....	.72@ .77	1.14
36 deg. and above...	.74@ .79	1.18
Iatan, all gravities...	.93	.93

* Outside prices for Winkler County only.

Western Kentucky:— (When not otherwise indicated, posted by Indian Refining Company, Ohio Oil Company.)	Per barrel 1931.	1930.
Cumberland, Barren, Monroe Counties*...	1.50	1.50
Oil City, Ky.,† in lines of Stoll Refining Co.	1.35	1.80
Western Kentucky, all gravities..	1.15	1.83

† Posted by Stoll Oil Refining Company.

Petroleum ether, 30-60 deg., Group 3, tankcars..gal.	.12	@	—
drums, car lots.....gal.	.14	@	—
drums, l.c.l.....gal.	.14	@	—
40-75 deg., Group 3, tankcars..gal.	.12	@	—
drums, car lots.....gal.	.14	@	—
drums, l.c.l.....gal.	.14	@	—
laboratory grade, 50 gal. drums..gal.	.36	@	—
10 gal. drums.....gal.	.60	@	—
Petroleum jelly (see Petrolatum).			
Petroleum solvents and diluents:—			
Benzol substitute, 47-49 deg., A.P.I., group 3, tankcars gal..	.06½	@	—
Lacquer diluent, refinery, Bayway, tankcars.....gal.	.14	@	—
Rubber solvent, standard grade, group 3, tankcars..gal.	.08	@	—
light grade.....gal.	.08	@	—
Spirits, 47-49 deg., 415 c.p., refinery, Bayonne, tankcars..gal.	.10	@	—
steel barrels.....gal.	.16	@	—
Group 3, tankcars....gal.	.06½	@	—
Phenol, U.S.P., works, car lots, drums..lb.	.14¾	@	.15½
less car lots, works, drums, lb.	.15	@	.16
Phenolphthalein, U.S.P., barrels, drums..lb.	1.00	@	1.02
Phenylacetic aldehyde, bottles.lb.	4.00	@	8.00
Phenylhydrazin hydrochloride, C. P., works, bottles....lb.	3.30	@	6.50
commercial, works, kegs...lb.	.93	@	—
pure, works, bottles.....lb.	2.65	@	3.25
Phosgene, cylinders.....lb.	.75	@	—
Phosphate rock, Florida, high-grade, hard, 77 p.c., mines..ton.	6.50	@	—
land pebble, 68 p.c., minimum, mines..ton.	3.10	@	3.25
70 p.c., mines.....ton.	3.75	@	3.90
72 p.c., mines.....ton.	4.25	@	4.35
75 p.c. basis, 74 p.c. minimum, mines....ton.	5.25	@	5.50
75 p.c. minimum, mines.. ton.	5.75	@	—
77 p.c., basis, 76 p.c. minimum, mines....ton.	6.25	@	—
Tennessee, 72 p.c., mines.ton.	5.00	@	—
75 p.c., mines.....ton.	5.50	@	—
Phosphorus, red, cases.....lb.	.42	@	.45
yellow, cases.....lb.	.31	@	.37½
Oxychloride, cylinders.....lb.	.18	@	.20
Sesquisulphide, cases.....lb.	.38	@	.42
Trichloride, cylinders.....lb.	.18	@	.20
Phthalic anhydride, refined, drums..lb.	.15	@	.16
Pichi leaves, bags.....lb.	.12½	@	.13
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bottles, vials..oz.	3.25	@	3.50
Nitrate, bottles, vials.....oz.	3.25	@	3.50
Pimento, bags.....lb.	.10¼	@	.10½
Pinkroot, true, bales.....lb.	.48	@	.49
Pitch, burgundy (see B).			
hardwood, works, one-time container..ton.	35.00	@	45.00
pine, barrels.....bbl.	6.50	@	7.00
stearine, drums.....lb.	.03¾	@	.05½
Plaster of paris, bags...ton.	23.00	@	20.00
barrels .....100 lbs.	3.40	@	3.50
dentists', barrels.....100 lbs.	3.75	@	—
Pleurisy root, bales.....lb.	.20	@	.21
Podophyllin, U.S.P., tins.....lb.	3.90	@	4.00
Poke root, bales.....lb.	.07	@	.08
Pomegranate bark, bags.....lb.	.18	@	.19
Root bark, bags.....lb.	.32	@	.33
Poppy flowers, red, bales.....lb.	.45	@	.46
Heads, barrels.....lb.	.45	@	.46
Seed, Dutch, bags.....lb.	.07½	@	.08
Potash acetate, U.S.P., barrels, kegs..lb.	.27	@	.30
Bicarbonate, U.S.P., crystals, barrels..lb.	.07¾	@	.09
granular, barrels.....lb.	.10½	@	.11
Bichromate, casks.....lb.	.08¾	@	.09½
Binoxalate, drums.....lb.	.14	@	.22
Bisulphate, kegs.....lb.	.16	@	.22
Bromide, barrels.....lb.	.37	@	.38
Carbonate, 98-100 p.c., calcined, shipment, drums..lb.	.06¾	@	.07½
96-98 p.c., calcined, shipment, drums..lb.	.0621	@	.0650
80-85 p.c., calcined, casks.lb.	.05¼	@	.06¼
hydrated, shipment, drums.lb.	.0550	@	.0600
U.S.P., granular, barrels..lb.	.13	@	—
powdered, barrels.....lb.	.16	@	—
Caustic, solid, 88-92 p.c., domestic, works, drums..lb.	.06½	@	.06¾
imported, casks..lb.	.06¼	@	.06½
flake, 88-92 p.c., domestic, works, car lots, drums, 100 lbs.	7.05	@	8.00
less car lots, drums....lb.	.07½	@	.08
imported, car lots, drums.. 100 lbs.	7.05	@	8.00
liquid, tanks.....lb.	.02¾	@	—
drums .....lb.	.03¼	@	.03¾
Chlorate, technical, domestic, works, car lots, casks..lb.	.08	@	.08½
imported, car lots, casks.lb.	.08	@	.08¾
contracts .....lb.	.08	@	.08¾
U.S.P., granular, kegs...lb.	.16	@	.17
powdered, kegs.....lb.	.08	@	.11
Chloride, crystals, barrels...lb. (See also Potash Muriate)	.04	@	.04¼
Chromate, kegs.....lb.	.23	@	.32
Citrate, barrels, kegs.....lb.	.44½	@	.48½
Cyanide, cases.....lb.	.55	@	.57½
Glycerophosphate solution, 75 p.c., barrels, cans....lb.	1.35	@	1.50
Guaiacolsulphonate, cans....lb.	1.65	@	1.75
Hypophosphite, cans.....lb.	.75	@	.80
Iodide, barrels, fiber drums.lb.	3.50	@	3.55
Kainit*, min. 14 p.c., bags, shipment .....ton.	12.70	@	—
bulk, shipment.....ton.	9.70	@	—
Manure salt*, 20 p.c., bags, shipment .....ton.	15.65	@	—
bulk, shipment.....ton.	12.65	@	—
30 p.c., bags, shipment...ton.	22.15	@	—
bulk, shipment.....ton.	19.15	@	—
Metabisulphite, barrels.....lb.	.11	@	.13
Muriate*, 80-85 p.c., basis 80 p.c., bags, shipment.ton.	37.15	@	—
bulk, shipment.....ton.	35.55	@	—
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).			
Oxalate, pure, crystals, kegs.lb.	.28	@	.29
technical, barrels.....lb.	.16	@	.26
Perchlorate, works, kegs....lb.	.09	@	.11
Permanganate, technical, drums..lb.	.16	@	.17
U.S.P., drums.....lb.	.16	@	.16½
Prussiate, red, barrels.....lb.	.38	@	.43
yellow, barrels.....lb.	.18½	@	.19
Sorts, casks.....lb.	.08½	@	.09
Sulphate, N.F., barrels...lb.	.14½	@	.17
technical*, 90-95 p.c. basis 90 p.c., bags, shipment. ton.	48.25	@	—
bulk, shipment.....ton.	46.65	@	—
Vegetable, f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk ton.	20.89	@	—
Xanthate, car lots, drums...lb.	.14	@	—
tanks .....lb.	.12	@	—
Potash-magnesia sulphate*, 48-53 p.c., basis 48 p.c., shipment, bags.....ton.	27.80	@	—
bulk, shipment.....ton.	26.20	@	—
Potash-titanium oxalate, kegs.lb.	.21	@	.22
Prickly ash bark, bales.....lb.	.12	@	.15
Berries, bales.....lb.	.18	@	.19
Prince's pine, herb, bales....lb.	.17½	@	.18
Propane, group 3, tankcar...gal.	.07	@	—
100 lb. cylinders, works..lb.	.09	@	—
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).			
Pulsatilla, bales.....lb.	.11	@	.12
Pumice stone, lump, casks....lb.	.05	@	.07
powdered, pure, barrels....lb.	.02½	@	.04
Pumpkin seed, bags.....lb.	.12	@	.15
Putty, commercial, tubs..100 lbs.	2.35	@	2.50
linseed oil, kegs.....100 lbs.	4.50	@	4.65
Pyrethrum flowers, powdered, closed, barrels, kegs..lb.	.25	@	.26
half closed, barrels, kegs.. lb.	.24	@	.25
open, barrels, kegs.....lb.	.23	@	.24
with stems, barrels, kegs..lb.	.18	@	.19
Pyridin, drums.....gal.	1.50	@	1.75
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atlantic ports, bulk..unit ton.	.13	@	.13¾

* See fertilizer market report for discounts and spot delivery prices.

Q

Quassia, chips, bales.....lb.	.05½	@	.08
Quebracho extract, liquid, 35 p.c. tannin, tanks..lb.	.02¾	@	.03¾
barrels .....lb.	.03¼	@	.03½
solid, 63 p.c., bags.....lb.	.04½	@	.05
clarified, 64 p.c., bags...lb.	.04¾	@	—
Queen of the meadow, bags...lb.	.09	@	.10
Root, bags.....lb.	.08	@	.09
Quercitron extract, liquid, 51 deg., barrels..lb.	.05¼	@	.06½
solid, drums.....lb.	.09¼	@	.10½
Quicksilver, foreign, 76-lb. flasks net, per flask.	124.00		Nom.
domestic, 75-lb. flasks, per flask.	101.00	@	106.00
Quince seed, bags.....lb.	1.45	@	2.50
Quinidine alkaloid, cans....oz.	.75	@	—
Sulphate, cans.....oz.	.50	@	—
Quinine acetate, cans.....oz.	.74	@	—
Alkaloid, cans.....oz.	.54	@	—
Arsenate, cans.....oz.	.76	@	—
Arsenite, cans.....oz.	.78	@	—
Benzoate, cans.....oz.	.74	@	—
Bisulphate, cans.....oz.	.40	@	—
Japanese, tins.....oz.	.40	@	—
Swiss, tins.....oz.	.40	@	—
Citrate, cans.....oz.	.50	@	—
Dihydrobromide, bottles.....oz.	.54	@	—
Dihydrochloride, bottles.....oz.	.54	@	—
Quinine ethylcarbonate, cans.oz.	.65	@	—
Ferrocyanide, cans.....oz.	.74	@	—
Formate, cans.....oz.	.72	@	—
Glycerophosphate, cans.....oz.	.92	@	—
Hydrobromide, cans.....oz.	.50	@	—
Hydrochloride, cans.....oz.	.50	@	—
Hydrochlorosulphate, cans..oz.	.54	@	—
Hydroiodide, cans.....oz.	.76	@	—
Hypophosphite, cans.....oz.	.70	@	—
Lactate, cans.....oz.	.66	@	—
Phosphate, cans.....oz.	.62	@	—
Salicylate, cans.....oz.	.52	@	—
Sulphate, tins.....oz.	.40	@	—
Sulphocarbolate, cans.....oz.	.68	@	—
Tannate, cans.....oz.	.40	@	—
Tartrate, cans.....oz.	.74	@	—
Valerate, cans.....oz.	.78	@	—
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, cans oz.	.54	@	—

R

R Salt, barrels.....lb.	.42	@	.43
Rapeseed, Dutch, bags.....lb.	.04½	@	.05
German, bags.....lb.	.06	@	.06½
Raspberries, dried, barrels...lb.	.55	@	.60
Red:—			
Amaranth (maroon lake), kegs, lb.	.50	@	1.50
Alizarin, lake, concentrated, kegs..lb.	1.50	@	2.10
Carmine, No. 40, 11-lb. tins.lb.	4.50	@	4.85
100-lb. lots .....lb.	4.40	@	—
Crocus martis, purple oxide, barrels..lb.	.03	@	.05
Eosin, kegs.....lb.	.65	@	.75
Indian dry, American, ordinary, barrels..lb.	.04	@	.08
pure, barrels.....lb.	.10	@	.14
English, ord., barrels.....lb.	.06	@	.09
pure, barrels.....lb.	.09¾	@	.10¾
in oil, cans.....lb.	.31	@	.32
Iron oxide, from copperas, casks..lb.	.04	@	.14
Lithol toner, kegs.....lb.	.90	@	.95
Contracts, 1931.....lb.	.85	@	.90
Mercury oxide, technical, domestic, barrels..lb.	2.11	@	—
Metallic, Pennsylvania, works, bags, barrels..ton.	38.00	@	45.00
Oxide, earth, domestic, barrels. lb.	.02	@	.04½
Persian Gulf, barrels.....lb.	.04½	@	.05
Spanish, barrels.....lb.	.02½	@	.04
Para toner, concentrated, 100-lb. lots, kegs..lb.	.80	@	—
Contracts, 1931.....lb.	.75	@	.80
reduced, 10 percent, kegs..lb.	.10	@	.13
Purple, lake, kegs.....lb.	.60	@	2.00
Rose pink, barrels.....lb.	.15	@	.25
Lake, barrels.....lb.	.20	@	.30
Scarlet lake, kegs.....lb.	.35	@	.90
Toluidin toner, kegs.....lb.	1.55	@	1.60
Contracts, 1931.....lb.	1.50	@	1.55
Tuscan, barrels.....lb.	.15	@	.40
in oil, cans.....lb.	.41	@	.43
Venetian, barrels.....lb.	.01¼	@	.05
in oil, cans.....lb.	.17	@	.20
Vermilion, American, bbls..lb.	.15	@	.25
English quicksilver, ton lots, kegs, barrels..lb.	1.68	@	—
less than ton lots, kegs, barrels..lb.	1.70	@	1.80
Red precipitate, boxes, fiber drums, kegs..lb.	2.11	@	—
Red saunders wood, ground, barrels..lb.	.18	@	—
Resorcinol, technical, works, cans..lb.	.90	@	—
U.S.P., works, cans, kegs..lb.	1.30	@	1.65
Rhatany root, bags.....lb.	.11	@	.12
Rhodinol, bottles.....lb.	6.25	@	20.00
Rhubarb root, high dried, cases, lb.	.20	@	.22
powdered, barrels, kegs...lb.	.25	@	.26
Rochelle salt, crystals, boxes, kegs..lb.	.19	@	—
powdered, barrels, kegs...lb.	.19	@	—
Rose pink, flowers, red, bales.....lb.	.80	@	.85
Water, triple.....demijohn.	5.50	@	6.00
Rosemary flowers, bales.....lb.	.30	@	.31
Leaves, bales.....lb.	.04½	@	.05
Rosin, gum:—			
B, barrels.....280 lbs.	4.65	@	—
D, barrels.....280 lbs.	5.00	@	—
E, barrels.....280 lbs.	5.10	@	—
F, barrels.....280 lbs.	5.32½	@	—
G, barrels.....280 lbs.	5.45	@	—
H, barrels.....280 lbs.	5.45	@	—
I, barrels.....280 lbs.	5.47½	@	—
K, barrels.....280 lbs.	5.50	@	—
M, barrels.....280 lbs.	5.85	@	—
N, barrels.....280 lbs.	6.40	@	—
WG, barrels.....280 lbs.	7.85	@	—
WW, barrels.....280 lbs.	8.60	@	—
X, barrels.....280 lbs.	8.80	@	—
wood, barrels.....280 lbs.	4.75	@	5.10
works, barrels.....280 lbs.	3.75	@	3.80
Rottenstone, domestic, mines.ton.	23.50	@	28.00
imported, lump, barrels.....lb.	.05	@	.07
powdered, barrels.....lb.	.02½	@	.04½
selected, lump, barrels....lb.	.10	@	.12
Rue, bales .....lb.	.15	@	.18

S

Sabadilla seed, pwd., barrels.lb.	.28	@	.29
Saccharin, 1,000-lb. lots, cans.lb.	1.70	@	—
smaller lots, cans.....lb.	1.75	@	1.90
Saffron flowers, American, bales, lb.	.25	@	.26
Spanish, tins.....lb.	10.75	@	11.25
Safrol, drums, tins.....lb.	.29	@	.31
Sage leaves, Dalmatian, bales.lb.	.04½	@	.05½
Sago flour, bags.....lb.	.04½	@	.05½
Salicin, cans.....lb.	10.00	@	12.50
Salol, kegs.....lb.	.90	@	.95
Salt, rock (soda, Chloride), car lots, works, bags..ton.	11.40	@	—
less car lots, bags, del'd..ton.	14.00	@	—
Saltcake, ground, works, barrels ton.	25.00	@	28.00
bulk, works.....ton.	14.50	@	18.00
chrome (see Chrome cake)			
Saltpeter, crystals, barrels....lb.	.07¾	@	.08½
granular, barrels.....lb.	.06½	@	.06¾
powder, barrels.....lb.	.07½	@	.08
Santonin, crystals, cans.....lb.	123.00	@	133.75
Saponin, tins.....lb.	1.30	@	1.60
Sarsaparilla root, Mex., bales.lb.	.18	@	.20
Sassafras bark, ordinary, bales, lb.	.12	@	.13
select, bales.....lb.	.19	@	.20
Savory, bales .....lb.	.07½	@	.07¾
Saw palmetto berries, bales..lb.	.07	@	.08
Scammony root, bags.....lb.	.07½	@	.08
Schaeffer's salt, kegs.....lb.	.53	@	.57
Seidlitz mixture, barrels, kegs, lb.	.15	@	—
Senega root, bales.....lb.	.73	@	.75
Senna leaves, Alexandria, half leaf, bales..lb.	.12	@	.14
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bales...lb.	.12¼	@	.16
No. 2, bales.....lb.	.08½	@	.09
No. 3, bales.....lb.	.07	@	.08
powdered, barrels, boxes.lb.	.10	@	.11
Pods, bales.....lb.	.07	@	.08
Siftings, bales.....lb.	.06½	@	.11
Serpentaria root, bales.....lb.	.48	@	.50
Shellac, bone dry, barrels...lb.	.28	@	.29
refined, barrels .....lb.	.36	@	.37
D, 5-lb. cases .....lb.	.41	@	.42
Diamond I, cases .....lb.	.41	@	.42
Superfine, bags.....lb.	.19	@	.20
T.N., bags .....lb.	.17	@	.18
V.S.O., cases .....lb.	.41	@	.42
Shellac varnish, orange, 1 to 2¼ barrels, 5-lb. cut....gal.	1.25	@	1.30
4¼-lb. cut.....gal.	1.15	@	1.30
4-lb. cut.....gal.	1.05	@	1.10
3½-lb. cut.....gal.	.95	@	1.00
white, 1 to 24 barrels 5-lb. cut..gal.	1.50	@	1.55
4¼-lb. cut.....gal.	1.40	@	1.45
4-lb. cut.....gal.	1.30	@	1.35
3½-lb. cut.....gal.	1.25	@	1.30
Silica, ground, extra fine (400 mesh), works, bulk..ton.	30.00	@	35.00
fine, works, bulk.....ton.	8.00	@	11.00
water-floated, works, bulk.ton.	18.00	@	22.00

Dow Epsom Salt

U.S.P. Recrystallized

THREE crystallizations are required to gain the unmatched needle crystals that individualize Dow Epsom Salt, U. S. P. Not only in uniform, beautiful appearance does this fine Dow product excel! A series of purification steps insures freedom from mechanical impurities and the elimination of such chemical impurities as manganese, iron, calcium sulphate and sulphites. ¶ Dow Epsom Salt U. S. P. does not dehydrate rapidly. This distinctive feature is made possible only by our special manufacturing process. Its purity and fine appearance are distinct sales advantages when re-packaging for resale thru retail drug channels. ¶ We will gladly quote on your requirements in any quantity.

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A PARTIAL LIST OF DOW PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS

Acetphenetidin, U.S.P. — Minor Salicylates
Acetyl Salicylic Acid, Granulation, 10% Starch
Methyl Salicylate, U. S. P. (Synthetic Wintergreen)
Acetyl Salicylic Acid, U. S. P., Powder or Crystals
Benzoic Acid, U. S. P. — Salicylic Acid, U. S. P.
Bromine, Purified — Sodium Benzoate, U. S. P.
Ferric Chloride, U. S. P., Solution or Crystals
Cinchophen, U. S. P. — Minor Bromides
Phenol, U.S.P. — Chloroform, U.S.P.
Sodium Salicylate, U. S. P.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY -:- MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

Silver bullion	oz.	.28½@	—
Nitrate, vials	oz.	.23½@	.25½
Nucleinate, vials	oz.	.43 @	.45
Proteinate, vials	oz.	.38 @	.40
Simarubra bark, bales	lb.	.27½@	.29
Skatol, bottles	oz.	4.00 @	10.00
Skullcap, Eastern, bales	lb.	.50 @	.60
Western, bales	lb.	.30 @	.35
Skunk cabbage root, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Smalt, black, extra velvet, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.06
blue, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.07
Snakeroot, Canada, bales	lb.	.25 @	.26
Soapbark, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
crushed, bales, barrels	lb.	.10½@	.11
cut, bales, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.10
powdered, barrels	lb.	.13 @	.14
Soapstone, powdered, mines, bags	ton.	15.00 @	22.00
Soda acetate, prime, bbls	lb.	.05 @	.05½
commercial, barrels	lb.	.03½@	.04½
Antimonate, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.16
Arsenate, drums	lb.	.18 @	.19
Arsenite, liquid, drums	gal.	.50 @	.75
Ash, dense, 58 p.c., car lot, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.40 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.57½@	—
bulk	100 lbs.	1.25 @	—
less car lots, bags,	100 lbs.	2.37 @	2.57
barrels	100 lbs.	2.55 @	2.75
contracts, car lots, worke, bags	100 lbs.	No prices.	
barrels	100 lbs.	No prices.	
bulk shipment	100 lbs.	No prices.	
extra light, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.34½@	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.70 @	—
contracts, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	No prices.	
barrels	100 lbs.	No prices.	
light, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.34½@	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.57½@	—
bulk, shipment	100 lbs.	1.17½@	—
less car lots, bags,	100 lbs.	2.11 @	2.20
barrels	100 lbs.	2.34 @	2.49
contracts, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	No prices.	
barrels	100 lbs.	No prices.	
bulk shipment	100 lbs.	No prices.	
Benzoate, U.S.P., contracts, 2,000-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.42 @	—
drums	lb.	.44 @	.46
1,000-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.43 @	—
drums	lb.	.45 @	.47
100-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.44 @	—
drums	lb.	.46 @	.48
Bicarbonate, powdered, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	2.00 @	—
kegs	100 lbs.	2.25 @	—
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	2.25 @	2.40
kegs	100 lbs.	2.50 @	2.65
granular, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	2.37½@	2.62½
Bichromate, casks	lb.	.07 @	.07½
Bifluoride, barrels	lb.	.17½@	.19
Biphosphate, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.80 @	.84
Bisulphite, powdered, less car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	3.85 @	4.25
solution, 35-40 p.c., works, car lots, carboys	100 lbs.	1.93 @	2.10
Bromide, barrels	lb.	.37 @	.38
Cacodylate, jars	lb.	5.00 @	5.25
Caustic, 76 p.c., flake, car lots, drums	100 lbs.	3.35 @	—
less car lots, drums	100 lbs.	4.16 @	4.31
contracts, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	No prices.	
electrolytic, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	3.15 @	3.30
less car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	3.40 @	3.45
ground, car lots, drums,	100 lbs.	3.35 @	—
less car lots, drums	100 lbs.	4.16 @	4.31
contracts, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	No prices.	
liquid, contracts, tanks	100 lbs.	No prices.	
works, tanks	100 lbs.	2.55 @	—
solid, car lots, drums	100 lbs.	2.95 @	—
less car lots, drums	100 lbs.	3.75 @	3.91
contracts, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	No prices.	
electrolytic, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.80 @	2.90
less car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	3.05 @	—
export, drums	100 lbs.	2.80 @	3.10
Chlorate, dom., works, kegs	lb.	.05¾@	—
imported ex dock, kegs	lb.	.07 @	.07½
Citrate, granular, U.S.P., VIII, barrels, cans, kegs	lb.	.31½@	.35½
U.S.P. X, barrels, cans, kegs	lb.	.36½ @	.40½
Cyanide, 96-98 p.c., domestic, drums	lb.	.15½@	.16½
imported, cases	lb.	.17 @	.18
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.08¼
Glycerophosphate, barrels, cans	lb.	1.40 @	1.55
solution, 75%, 50% anhydrous, cans	lb.	1.05 @	1.20
Hydrosulphide, barrels	lb.	.27 @	.39
Hydrosulphite, barrels	lb.	.23 @	.27
Hydroxide, U.S.P., sticks, cans,	lb.	.21 @	.23
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	.65 @	.70
Hyposulphite, crystals, large, barrels	100 lbs.	2.40 @	2.75
pea, barrels	100 lbs.	2.50 @	3.00
granular, barrels	100 lbs.	2.75 @	3.25
Iodide, jars	lb.	4.25 @	4.30
Metaniliate, kegs	lb.	.44 @	.45
Monohydrated, barrels	100 lbs.	2.60 @	—
works, barrels	100 lbs.	2.30 @	—
Naphthionate, barrels	lb.	.52 @	.54
Nitrate, crude, natural, spot, bags	100 lbs.	2.05 @	—
granular, spot bags	100 lbs.	2.05 @	—
synthetic, domestic, 100 lb. bags, ex-vessel ports	100 lbs.	2.05 @	—
bulk, ex-vessel, ports,	100 lbs.	1.95 @	—
refined, granular, barrels	lb.	.03¾@	.04½
powdered, barrels	lb.	.05¾@	.06
Nitrite, 96-98 p.c., domestic, car lots, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.07½
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.08½@	.08½
imported, l.c.l. casks	lb.	.08¾@	.09
Oxalate, neutral, barrels, kegs,	lb.	.08 @	.24
Perborate, N.F., barrels	lb.	.18 @	.19
Phosphate, dibasic, technical, car lots, barrels	100lbs.	2.65 @	2.80
less car lots ,barrels	100 lbs.	3.05 @	3 .15
U.S.P., granular, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.08
tribasic, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	3.25 @	—
less car lots	100 lbs.	3.50 @	3.75
Picramate, kegs	lb.	.69 @	.72
Prussiate, yellow, domestic, works, contracts, barrels	lb.	.11½@	—
prompt shipment	lb.	.12 @	.13
foreign, contracts, casks	lb.	.11½@	—
prompt shipment, casks	lb.	.12 @	—
Pyrophosphate, barrels	lb.	.19 @	.24
Sal, bags	100 lbs.	1.05 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.15 @	—
works, bags	100 lbs.	.90 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.00 @	—
Salicylate, boxes	lb.	.47 @	—
Silicate, 40 deg. turbid, works, drums	100 lbs.	.75 @	.80
tanks	100 lbs.	.60 @	—
60 deg. works, drums	100 lbs.	1.65 @	—
Silicofluoride, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.04¾
foreign, drums	lb.	.04 @	.04¾
Soda stannate, drums	lb.	.21 @	.24
Stearate, barrels	lb.	.20 @	.25
Sulphide, 30 p.c., crystals, domestic, works, barrels	100 lbs.	2.35 @	2.65
imported, barrels	100 lbs.	2.37½@	2.40
60 p.c., broken, domestic, casks	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
imported, casks	100 lbs.	3.12½@	3.37½
Sulphite, crystals, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.03¼
powdered, barrels	lb.	.06¼@	.09
Sulphocarbolate, cases	lb.	.26 @	.30
Sulphocyanide, drums, tins	lb.	.32½@	.42½
Tungstate, tech., kegs	lb.	.81 @	1.30
chemically pure	lb.	1.25 @	2.45
Solvent naphtha, water white, drums	gal.	.30 @	—
tanks	gal.	.25 @	—
Sparteine sulphate, cans	oz.	.50 @	.55
Spearmint leaves, bales	lb.	.25 @	.26
Spikenard root, bales	lb.	.13 @	.14
Spruce extract, works, tanks	lb.	.01 @	—
barrels	lb.	.01½@	—
powdered, bags	lb.	.02½@	.03
super, works, tanks	lb.	.01½@	—
barrels	lb.	.01¾@	—
powdered, bags	lb.	.01¾@	—
Squaw vine leaves, bales	lb.	.14 @	.15
Squill, bales	lb.	.06 @	.07
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.13 @	.14
St. John's bread, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
St. Ignatius beans, bags	lb.	No stocks	
Starch, corn, pearl, bags	100 lbs.	3.17 @	3.37
powdered, bags	100 lbs.	3.27 @	3.47
potato, domestic, bags	lb.	.05½@	.06
imported, bags	lb.	.05¾@	.06½
rice, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.10
wheat, bags	lb.	.06¼@	.10½
Starch iodide, bottles	lb.	1.77 @	—
Staveseacre seed, bags	lb.	.14 @	.15
Stearin, oleo, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.08¼
Stillingia root, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Stonecrop, bales	lb.	.07½@	.08
Storax, cases	lb.	.35 @	.40
Stramonium leaves, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
Seed, bags	lb.	.07 @	.09
Strontium, bromide, barrels	lb.	.46 @	—
Carbonate, pure, barrels	lb.	.26 @	.36
Iodide, jars	oz.	4.00 @	4.10
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bags	lb.	1.95 @	2.00
Strychnine acetate, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
Alkaloid, crystals, cans	oz.	.66 @	—
powdered, cans	oz.	.56 @	—
Arsenate, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
Glycerophosphate, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
Hydrobromine, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
Hydrochloride, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
Hypophosphite, cans	oz.	.75 @	—
Nitrate, cans	oz.	.60 @	—
Phosphate, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
Sulphate, crystals, cans	oz.	.56 @	—
powdered, cans	oz.	.46 @	—
Sugar coloring, barrels	gal.	.65 @	.70
Sugar of milk, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.22
Sulphonmethane, bags	lb.	3.05 @	3.10
Sulphomethylmethane, kegs	lb.	4.25 @	4.30
Sulphur, crude, mines, car lots, bulk	long ton	18.00 @	21.00
spot, nearby, car lots	long ton	21.00 @	—
ex vessel, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Southern ports, bulk	long ton	22.00 @	25.00
Boston, Portland, bulk	long ton	22.50 @	25.50
flour, commercial, bags	100 lbs.	1.55 @	2.10
barrels	100 lbs.	1.90 @	2.45
extra fine, bags	100 lbs.	2.40 @	3.00
superfine, bags	100 lbs.	2.20 @	2.80
barrels	100 lbs.	2.55 @	3.10
rubbermakers', bags	100 lbs.	2.20 @	2.80
barrels	100 lbs.	2.55 @	3.10
refined, extra fine, bags	100 lbs.	2.80 @	3.35
barrels	100 lbs.	3.15 @	3.70
heavy, bags	100 lbs.	2.50 @	3.05
barrels	100 lbs.	2.85 @	3.40
light, bags	100 lbs.	2.60 @	3.15
barrels	100 lbs.	2.95 @	3.50
rubbermakers', bags	100 lbs.	2.00 @	3.15
flowers, bags	100 lbs.	3.10 @	3.65
barrels	100 lbs.	3.45 @	4.00
precipitated, kegs	lb.	.15 @	.17
broken, bags	100 lbs.	2.15 @	2.50
barrels	100 lbs.	2.50 @	2.85
roll, bags	100 lbs.	2.35 @	2.80
barrels	100 lbs.	2.50 @	2.95
Chloride, works, tanks	lb.	.03½@	.04
drums	lb.	.03½@	.04
Dioxide, liquid, commercial, works, tanks	lb.	.04 @	.05
multiple unit cars	lb.	.05 @	.05¾
cylinders	lb.	.07 @	.07½
refrigeration, works, multiple unit cars	lb.	.06½@	.07½
cylinders	lb.	.10 @	.12
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	4.55 @	4.80
Sumac, domestic, Southern points, bags	ton.	35.00 @	—
Sicilian, ground, shipments, bags	ton.	63.00 @	65.00
Berries, bags		.07 @	.08
Extract, 42 deg., barrels	lb.	.06½@	.09½
Sicilian, stainless, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.11
Sunflower seed, Calif., bags	lb.	.05¾@	.06¼
Hungarian, bags	lb.	.06½@	.07
Manchurian, bags	lb.	.06 @	.06½
Superphosphate, basis 16 p.c., f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk	ton.	8.00 @	—
guaranteed, 16 p.c., f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk	ton.	8.50 @	—

T

Talc, domestic, Eastern mines, bulk	ton.	16.00 @	18.00
Western mines, bulk	ton.	18.00 @	25.00
French, bags	ton.	18.00 @	22.00
high-grade, bags	ton.	35.00 @	40.00
Italian, bags	ton.	48.50 @	53.50
Talc, fibrous, car lots, bags	ton.	20.00 @	—
less car lots, bags	ton.	25.00 @	—
works, car lots, bags	ton.	15.00 @	—
Tallow, animal, edible, bbls	lb.	.05¾@	.06
extra, works, loose	lb.	.04½@	—
special, works, loose	lb.	.04¼@	—
vegetable, Chinese, 51 titre, shipment, mats	lb.	.06¼	Nom.
coast, shipment, mats	lb.	.06	Nom.
Tamarind, W.I., barrels	lb.	.06 @	.07
kegs	per kg.	4.00 @	—
Tankage, animal, domestic, ground, 10-15 p.c., bulk	unit-ton	3.20 &	.10
unground, bulk	unit-ton	3.00 &	.10
Chicago, high-grade, for feed, 11-12 p.c., bulk	unit-ton	2.50 @	.10
fertilizer grade, 11-15 p.c., bulk	unit-ton	2.50@2.60&	.10
South American, f.a.unit ton		3.15 &	.10
garbage, f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk	unit-ton	3.00@.10&	.70
Tansy leaves, bales	lb.	.14 @	.15
Tapioca flour, bags	lb.	.03 @	.05½
Tar, pine, kiln burned, barrels,	gal.	.20 @	.22
retort, barrels	gal.	.23 @	.25
Tar acid oil, 15 p.c., drums	gal.	.24 @	.25
25 p.c., drums	gal.	.26 @	.28
Tartar emetic, technical, crystals, barrels	lb.	.27¾@	.28
powdered, barrels	lb.	.27¾@	.28
U.S.P., powdered, barrels	lb.	.33 @	—
Terebene, cans	lb.	.85 @	.90
Terpenyl acetate, cans	lb.	.75 @	1.50
Terpin hydrate, kegs	lb.	.38 @	.40
Terpineol, C.P., cans	lb.	.31 @	.32
drums	lb.	.27 @	.28
Terra alba, domestic, No. 1, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.15 @	1.75
No. 2, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.50 @	2.00
imported, bags	lb.	.01¼@	.01½
technical, drums	lb.	.18 @	.21
Tetralin, drums	lb.	.20 @	—
Theobromine, alkaloid, cans	lb.	1.95 @	2.00
Sodiosalicylate, cans	lb.	1.95 @	2.00
Thiocarbanilide, drums	lb.	.26½@	.28½
Thyme, French, bales	lb.	.08 @	.08½
Spanish, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08¼
Thyme, French, bales	lb.	.07½@	.08
Spanish, bags	lb.	.07¼@	.07¾
Tin, straits	lb.	.26½@	—
Crystals, barrels	lb.	.25½@	.26½
Oxide, barrels	lb.	.28 @	—
Tetrachloride, anhy., bbls	lb.	.18½@	—
Titanium dioxide, barrels	lb.	.21 @	.21½
Pigment, barium base, car lots, bags	lb.	.06¼@	—
barrels	lb.	.06¾@	—
less car lots, bags, bbls	lb.	.06¾@	.07
calcium base, car lots, bags,	lb.	.07 @	—
barrels	lb.	.07¼@	—
less car lots, bags, bbls	lb.	.07¼@	.07½
Toildin base, kegs	lb.	.86 @	.90
distilled, kegs	lb.	.91 @	.95
Tolu, balsam, cans	lb.	.95 @	1.00
Toluene (toluol), pure, drums,	gal.	.34 @	—
tanks	gal.	.29 @	—
Toluidin, mixed, drums	lb.	.27 @	.28
Tonga bark, bales	lb.	.25 @	.26
Tonka beans, Angostura, casks,	lb.	1.65 @	1.75
Triacetin, drums	lb.	.32 @	.36
Tricresyl phosphate, drums	lb.	.31 @	.46
Triphenyl phosphate, drums	lb.	.60 @	.65
Triphenylguanidin, drums	lb.	.58 @	.60
Tripoli, car lots, bags	lb.	.01¾@	.02
Turmeric root, Aleppey, bags	lb.	.07 @	.07½
Bombay, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08
Madras, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08
Turpentine (spirits), gum, ex-dock, barrels, car lots	gal.	.43½@	.44
10-barrel lots	gal.	.45½@	.46
5-barrel lots	gal.	.47½@	.48
steam-distilled, car lots, drums	gal.	.37 @	.38
less than car lots, drums	gal.	.38 @	.39
destructive dis., drums	gal.	.33 @	.34

U

Unicorn root, false (helonias), bales	lb.	.50 @	.52
true (aletris), bags	lb.	.30 @	.32
Uranium oxide, kegs	lb.	1.50 @	—
Urea, 46 p.c., N, car lots, Jan. shipment, ex-vessel, Northern ports, bags	ton.	107.25 @	—
Southern ports, bags	ton.	197.55 @	—
pure, cases	lb.	.15 @	.17
Uva ursi leaves, bales	lb.	.05 @	.05¼

V

Valerian root, U.S.P., bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Valonia beards, 42 p.c., shipment, bags	ton.	40.00 @	48.00
cups, shipment, bags	ton.	24.00 @	27.00
mixtures, shipments, bags	ton.	31.00 @	33.00
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins	lb.	.95 @	1.50
Mexican, whole, tins	lb.	4.00 @	5.00
cuts, tins	lb.	3.00 @	3.25
South American, tins	lb.	3.00 @	3.25
Vanillin, dom., ex-clove oil, tins	lb.	5.00 @	5.75
ex-guaiacol, tins	lb.	4.50 @	5.25
Venice turpentine, true, cases	lb.	.26 @	.28
Verdigris, casks	lb.	.22 @	.23
V.M.P. naphtha, 56-58 deg., 330 e.p., refinery, Bayonne, tankcars	gal.	.10 @	—
steel barrels	gal.	.16 @	—
Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.07½@	—
tankwagon, New York city,	gal.	.14 @	—
New Jersey	gal.	.14 @	—
Boston	gal.	.17 @	—
Chicago	gal.	.147 @	—

W

Wahoo bark, bales	lb.	.23 @	.24
Root bark, bales	lb.	.44 @	.45
Wattle bark, shipment, bags	ton.	40.00 @	41.00
Extract, 55 p.c., barrels	lb.	.05½@	—
Wax:—			
Bayberry, imported, bags	lb.	.21 @	.24
Bees, white, pure, cases	lb.	.41 @	.43
yellow, common, African, bags	lb.	.25 @	.26
Brazillian, bags	lb.	.29 @	.30
Chilean, bags	lb.	.29 @	.30
refined, cases	lb.	.29 @	.30
Candelilla, bags	lb.	.15 @	.16
Carnauba, flor, bags	lb.	.26 @	.27
No. 1, bags	lb.	.24 @	.24½
No. 2, North Country, bags	lb.	.19 @	.20
yellow, bags	lb.	.21 @	.22
No. 3, chalky, bags	lb.	.15 @	.15½
North Country, bags	lb.	.15 @	.15½
Ceresin, domestic, white, bags,	lb.	.10 @	.11
yellow, bags	lb.	.09 @	.10
imported, snow white, 145-147 m.p., bags	lb.	.21 @	.23
154-156 m.p., bags	lb.	.23 @	.25
158-160 m.p., bags	lb.	.25 @	.27
160-165 m.p., bags	lb.	.30 @	.32
yellow, 130-133 m.p., bags	lb.	.12½@	—
135-138 m.p., bags	lb.	.13 @	—
157-160 m.p., bags	lb.	.13½@	—
167-170 m.p., bags	lb.	.14 @	—
Japan, cases	lb.	.10½@	.11
Monan, crude, bags	lb.	.06 @	.07
Ozokerite, green, bags	lb.	.26 @	.28
Spermaceti, blocks, cases	lb.	.21 @	.22
cakes, cases	lb.	.22 @	.23
White pine bark, rossed, bales,	lb.	.06½@	.07
White precipitate, boxes, fiber, drums, barrels	lb.	2.19 @	—
Whiting, domestic, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.00 @	—
English cliffstone, bags	100 lbs.	1.50 @	—
limestone, ground, car lots, bags	ton.	6.00 @	10.00
Paris white, bags	100 lbs.	1.25 @	1.50
Imported, commercial, bags,	100 lbs.	.85 @	1.50
ton lots, bags	ton.	14.00 @	24.00
to arrive, c.l., bags	ton.	17.00 @	26.50
gliders, bolted, bags	100 lbs.	1.25 @	1.50
extra bolted, bags	100 lbs.	1.40 @	1.60
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bales	lb.	.05 @	.06
rossed, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
thin, natural, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
rossed, green, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
Wild indigo root, bags	lb.	.11 @	.12

Window glass, per 50-foot box:—

United Inches	Bracket sizes	Single AA	Single A	Single B
25	6x 8 to 10x15	$24.00	$20.00	$19.00
34	11x14 to 14x20	25.00	21.00	20.00
40	12x13 to 16x24	27.00	22.50	21.00
50	18x22 to 20x30	28.00	23.70	22.00
54	15x36 to 24x30	29.00	24.50	22.50
60	26x28 to 24x36	30.00	26.00	23.25
70	26x34 to 30x40	32.00	28.75	25.25
80	28x32 to 30x50	36.50	32.25	28.75

United Inches	Bracket sizes	Double AA	Double A	Double B
25	6x 8 to 10x15	32.00	28.00	26.50
34	11x14 to 14x20	35.00	31.00	29.00
40	12x13 to 16x24	39.00	34.00	31.00
50	18x22 to 20x30	42.00	37.00	34.50
54	15x36 to 24x30	43.00	38.00	35.00
60	26x28 to 24x36	44.00	39.00	35.50
70	26x34 to 30x40	47.00	42.00	38.00
80	28x32 to 30x50	51.00	46.00	41.50
84	30x30 to 30x54	52.00	47.00	42.50
91	34x28 to 34x60	56.00	51.00	47.00
100	30x40 to 40x60	66.00	60.00	55.00
90	30x56 to 34x56	55.00	50.00	46.00

The schedule of discounts applying to quotation on window glass is as follows:—

For Zones B, C, D, E and F:—Single strength, "B" quality, first 3 bracket sizes, 92 percent; all brackets above that size, 91 percent; double-strength, "B" quality, all brackets, 91 percent.

For "A" quality, single-strength glass, discount for first 3 bracket sizes, 90 percent; all brackets above that size, 89 percent. Double-strength, "A" quality, all brackets, the discount is 89 percent.

The territory embraced in each zone is defined by manufacturers as follows:—

Zone A—Comprises the States of California, Oregon and Washington.

Zone B—Comprises the States of New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Wyoming, Idaho and Montana.

Zone C—Comprises the States of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Arkansas and Louisiana.

Zone D—Comprises the New England States.

Zone E—Comprises all territory within 100 miles of the Atlantic or Gulf seaboard outside of New England, Louisiana and Texas.

Zone F—Comprises the remainder of the United States not included in zones A, B, C, D and E.

The following boxing charges apply in all zones except Zone A on all orders for single-strength and double-strength glass:—First three bracket sizes, 10c. per 50-foot box; above sizes, up to and including 100 united inches, 20c. per 50-foot box; sizes over 100 united inches, 40c. per 50-foot case; for glass packed 100 feet to the case the charges are double the amount charged for the same size packed 50 feet to the box. The following fractional cutting charges apply:—Single strength, 1 fraction, 25c. per 50-foot box; 2 fractions, 50c. per 50-foot box; double strength, 1 fraction, 35c. per 50-foot box; 2 fractions, 70c. per 50-foot box.

Witch hazel extract, distilled, N.F., barrels	gal.	.60 @	.65
Leaves, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Wood flour, domestic, bags	ton.	26.00 @	40.00
imported	ton.	28.00 @	33.00
shipment	ton.	28.00 @	31.00
Wormseed, American, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08
Levant, bags	lb.	3.20 @	3.50
Wormwood, bales	lb.	.06 @	.09

X

Xylene (xylol), 5 deg., works, drums	gal.	.40 @	—
tanks	gal.	.33 @	—
10 deg., drums	gal.	.33 @	—
tanks	gal.	.28 @	—
commercial, drums	gal.	.30 @	—
tanks	gal.	.25 @	—
nitration, drums	gal.	.50 @	—
tanks	gal.	.45 @	—
Xylidin, drums	lb.	.36 @	.37
Xylol (see Xylene).			

Y

Yara yara crystals, cans	lb.	1.80 @	1.90
Yellow:—			
Cadmium (see Cadmium sulphide).			
Chrome, C.P., dry, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.16½@	—
in oil, cans	lb.	.40 @	.42
Dutch, pink, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.10
Iron oxide, natural, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.06
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.10
Mercury oxide (see M).			
Ocher, domestic, golden, barrels	lb.	.06 @	.07½
yellow, barrels	lb.	.01½@	.02½
French, dry, dark, casks	lb.	.02½@	.07½
dark, medium, casks	lb.	.02½@	.03
extra light, casks	lb.	.03½@	.03¾
light, casks	lb.	.03 @	.03¼
light, medium, casks	lb.	.02½@	.03
medium, casks	lb.	.03 @	.03¼
in oil, cans	lb.	.21 @	—
Zinc, barrels	lb.	.23 @	.24
Yellow dock root, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
Yellow root (xanthorisa), bales,	lb.	.10 @	.11
Yerba santa leaves, bales	lb.	.09 @	.10
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vials	oz.	2.65 @	2.75

Z

Zinc (see daily quotations in market report).			
Carbonate, technical, barrels	lb.	.16¼@	.11
U.S.P., precipitated, powdered, barrels	lb.	.28 @	.30
Chloride, fused, works drums	lb.	.06¾@	.06
granular works, drums	lb.	.06¾@	.06½
solution, works, tanks	lb.	.02¾@	—
Cyanide, drums	lb.	.38 @	.48
Dust, car lots, barrels	lb.	.06 @	.06¼
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.08
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.20
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	5.45 @	5.50
Oxide, pigment, domestic, American process, commercial, lead free, car lots, bags	lb.	.06¼@	—
barrels	lb.	.06¾@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.07 @	—
leaded grades, 5 p.c., car lots, bags	lb.	.06¼@	—
barrels	lb.	.06¾@	—
less car lots, bags,	lb.	.06¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.06¾@	—
10, 20 or 35 p.c., car lots, bags	lb.	.06¼@	—
barrels	lb.	.06¾@	—
less car lots, bags,	lb.	.06¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.06¾@	—
French process, green seal, car lots, bags	lb.	.10¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.10¾@	—
less car lots, bags	lb.	.10¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.10¾@	—
red seal, car lots, bags	lb.	.09¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.09¾@	—
less car lots, bags	lb.	.09¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.09¾@	—
white seal, car lots, bar-rels	lb.	.11¾@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.11¾@	—
imported, green seal, ex dock, barrels	lb.	.10¾@	—
ex warehouse, barrels	lb.	.10¾@	.10¾
red seal, ex dock, barrels,	lb.	.09¾@	—
ex warehouse, barrels	lb.	.09¾@	.09¾
white seal, ex dock, barrels	lb.	.11¾@	—
ex warehouse, barrels	lb.	.10¾@	.11¾
U.S.P., car lots, barrels	lb.	.12¾@	.13¾
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.13¾@	.14
Resinate, fused, dark, hard, barrels	lb.	.06¾@	.06½
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.14 @	.14½
Stearate, technical, precipitated, barrels	lb.	.20 @	.25
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.21 @	.23
Sulphate, crystals, barrels	lb.	.06 @	.06¼
car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	2.50 @	—
Sulphide, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.16¼
Sulphocarbolate, N.F., barrels	lb.	.24 @	.26
Zinc-ammonia chloride, casks	lb.	.06 @	.06½
Zirconium oxide, f.o.b. works, 99.76 p.c. pure, kegs	lb.	.45 @	—
99.9 p.c. pure, kegs	lb.	.60 @	—

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To Make Business Be Good

As was to have been expected when President Hoover urged upon Congress the desirability of studying the Federal laws in regulation of business with a view of adjusting them to modern industrial conditions and economic needs, the baiting of "big business" has started anew in the United States Senate. Several bills have been introduced, with the declared purpose of "putting more teeth" in the statutes in order, not that these laws may be made more beneficial in the intent for which they were enacted, but that business may be more exasperatingly harried, more closely confined by an antique stockade. All of these bills evidence clearly that the senators who sponsor them are sadly lacking in knowledge of economic fundamentals and badly informed on economic facts.

The latest business-baiting bill is the best —or worst—example of the type. It is the child of a senator from North Dakota, and bears the number S. 5513. Its purpose, as declared by the author, is to "bring speedy and effective relief to independent American industry." It seeks this commendable goal by extending the judicial arm of the government to include the Federal Trade Commission and by creating some new and somewhat weird "business crimes."

Those with whom the author of this measure says that he conferred in its preparation are stated by him to believe that the measure will "restore economic independence by re-establishing community interests and individual initiative on the part of the small business man and factory owner, the farmer and the independent oil producer." Any legislation that would do these things would deserve the full support of every lover of fair play, of every believer in the equality of opportunity—if it could be shown that the consequences were not destructive of much that would be of far greater benefit to the public welfare. Laws made for classes cannot endure—so the politico-economists say—but the politicians perenially set out to enact, and do enact, class legislation. The Federal statutes in regulation of business are based wholly on an accepted necessity of protecting the public welfare and preventing substantial interference with competition. The Clayton act, which S. 5513 is designed to amend, makes the matter of public welfare fundamental. How does the proposed amendment fit in with this intention?

This new measure would give the Federal Trade Commission judiciary power in complaints involving the sale or offering or advertising for sale of "any article or articles of merchandise the quality, weight or food content of which is shown to be below the standard as prescribed by the Federal food and drugs act." This proposal goes far beyond the Clayton act. It is aimed, so the sponsor declares, at "chain store" competition by means of low-grade products. The food and drugs act permits the sale of products of any quality (as long as a product is not deleterious) if the quality be correctly stated on the label. The law sets no standard that must be rigidly adhered to. It is a truthful labeling statute, not a standardizing law. Its provisions with respect to weights are similarly requirements that there shall be no false statement. It does not require that a product may be sold only in a package of a given weight.

To what, then, could this proposed amendment apply? As it reads, it might make it an offense for a manufacturer to show on a label, as he is required to do under the food and drugs act, that his product was not, for example. U.S.P. tincture of aconite. Even though the Federal Trade Commission were vested with all the powers of a United States court, it is not to be believed that such an "offense" would have any weight.

In a second provision, the proposed amendment deals with the selling or offering or advertising for sale of any article of merchandise "below cost price or without profit, as a trade incentive or inducement tending to injure a competitor or competitors." The only thing that this adds to existing law is the giving of jurisdiction to the Federal Trade Commission—and the commission may already take cognizance of such offenses. The stumbling block is that there does not seem to be any statutory means of stopping such unfair practices before they have done harm. And the law requires that a complaint show that substantial damages have been incurred. The proposed amendment follows this requirement in the provision that "the complainant or complainants shall file an itemized statement, under oath, of the amount of damages alleged to have been incurred." In price-cutting, as it is practiced in the circles wherein the most clamorous protestations are made against it, the difficulty of proving actual damages is great. This is the reason why relief under the existing laws has not been more generally sought. The proposed amendment would not facilitate matters in this respect. What could it do to help those who now find themselves, or believe themselves, to be unable to make a case?

The laws do not prohibit co-operative complaint against unfair competition. How often has this possibility been employed to fight unfair competition? How often would proceedings be started with the Federal Trade Commission to compel, as the proposed amendment provides, adherence to the terms of a trade practice agreement? No new law is needed for such action. No new law could provide the backbone, without which trade practice agreements are nothing more than plausibly profound declarations of a belief that the law should be respected.

A provision in the proposed amendment, which is "loaded with dynamite," would empower the Federal Trade Commission to receive and punitively act upon complaints—

> **Or where any producer, manufacturer or corporation engaged in interstate and foreign commerce uses or causes to be used any material either of domestic or foreign origin, to the injury of any individual or corporation engaged in the production and sale of any commodity material of exclusively American origin, or the manufacture and sale of any article or articles therefrom for strictly domestic consumption.**

While it is true that there are few materials which are of "exclusively American origin," in the full sense of the phrase, or articles manufactured or sold for "strictly domestic consumption," this provision—if it means anything—would utterly destroy all incentive for the development of new products. The only apparent purpose of such a provision is to protect the unfit, to stifle progress, if "exclusively American origin" means merely that the product contains no foreign ingredient, rather than that it is not produced in any other country. And the protection is not intended against foreign competition alone; the provision definitely includes competitive domestic materials. It would make illegal the production of synthetic tanstuffs, the use of which might injure the producer of chestnut extract. Synthetic methanol would be outlawed. The use of alcotate instead of methanol as a denaturant for alcohol would be illegal. Petroleum solvents and synthetic resins could not be manufactured, because they are employed in place of turpentine and rosin. The sponsor of this weird provision says that his bill "has been carefully prepared after repeated conferences and long study of the situation on the part of so-called independent interests." It must be said that these conferees and students are "independent," indeed in their ideas of economics.

There is more to this bill. It has a provision which would make the Federal Trade Commission a court of equity with jurisdiction in the case of complaints—

> **Or where any producer of domestic material is dependent upon transportation or other facilities owned or operated by individuals or corporations having a monopoly in such facilities and the unlawful power to fix prices and thereby discriminate or otherwise use such facilities to the injury of said producer so engaged in the production of commodity material for domestic consumption.**

This provision and the one previously quoted are said by their sponsor to affect "especially" the "independent oil industry." If this be the purpose of the previously quoted provision, it certainly has been most effectively concealed. Insofar as the last-quoted provision is concerned, there is a possibility of giving it some commendation. The relations between the producers of crude petroleum and the operators of pipelines are not economically sound. It may be beside the question that this condition results largely from the attitude of the so-called "independent oil industry." Petroleum producers have sought the aid of operators of existing pipelines when they might have provided their own transportation. There has been no special display of activity on the part of the "independent" industry to relieve the condition caused by the curtailment of pipeline runs. Independence appears to mean every one for himself, and this is not a new aspect.

In support of the last-quoted provision, with special reference to petroleum pipe-

lines, the sponsor of the measure cites some factual data. He makes some comparisons of the prices of crude petroleum and the retail prices of gasoline, selecting for some reason that is not clear the prices alleged to have prevailed in February, 1926, and February, 1929. He seeks to show that the consumer of gasoline has not benefited from the reduction in the price of crude petroleum. He does not show what happened to the refiner. As this bill is now in Congress, there is no reason why present prices should not be taken for comparison, with 1926 if you will. The average price of crude petroleum was 32.5 percent lower at the beginning of 1931 than it was at the beginning of 1926. The refinery price of gasoline averaged 52.3 percent lower. The service station price of gasoline was only 13 percent lower, but the 1931 price includes the tax. Who has a word of commiseration for the poor petroleum refiner?

To make business be good is a high-minded purpose—but it is a big job; too big a job for those who do not know when business is being good or in what it may be being bad. Business can make itself be good, and it does not need any new laws or any new courts to assist in the reformation. Economic laws cannot be set aside by statutes. Industrial progress is so far ahead of political theories that legislators should take a sabbatical year, at least, to gather up-to-date information. They certainly need to know more about the job of reforming business than is evidenced by S. 5513.

Argentine Pharmacy Law Changes May Injure Trade

Far-reaching changes in the regulations of the Argentine government affecting medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations and cosmetic and toilet specialties as well as allied articles are being contemplated, according to recent advices to the Department of Commerce from American trade commissioners stationed there. These regulations are being formulated by the National Department of Hygiene and present indications are that they are intended to nationalize as far as possible the drug industry of the country by vesting in Argentine pharmacists all proprietary rights to formulae registered by the pharmacists. All products whose formulae are listed in recognized pharmacopeia are excluded from classification as medicinal specialties coming under protective clauses. Proprietary rights, in other words, are to be recognized only in such products as cannot be prepared by ordinary pharmacists.

Many other provisions are reported as being subjects of contention for foreign manufacturers of drug and pharmaceutical products. No formal announcement has been made by the Argentine government as yet and meanwhile the Proprietary Association, Washington, has begun active work to safeguard the interests of American manufacturers and distributors who may be affected by the proposed changes.

Margarin Exemption Attacked by Dairy Bloc

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1931.

An organized effort to stop the manufacture of any yellow margarin free from the tax of 10 cents per pound on artifically colored margarin was begun today by representatives of the dairy interests in Washington. By means of a bill in Congress and a protest to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, an attempt is being made to reverse the bureau's recent ruling permitting the use of unbleached palm oil in margarin not subject to the 10 cent tax, and also to prevent the use of any ingredients imparting color without subjecting the product to this tax.

A so-called "dairy bloc" has been formed in the House of Representatives from dairying states, and together with resident officials of farm organizations they today appeared before the House committee on agriculture and secured the agreement of the committee to hold hearings January 21 to 24 on bills designated as emergency measures to aid the dairy industry. One of these is a bill introduced today by Representative Elbert S. Brigham of Vermont imposing a tax of 10 cents per pound on all margarin having the color of butter, regardless of how that color is imparted. The other measures are a number of similar bills to prohibit the purchase of margarin or butter substitutes for the use of the Army or Navy or any institutions under the control of the federal government.

On January 10 the executive committee of the "dairy bloc" will appear before David Burnet, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to ask a reversal of the bureau's attitude toward margarin ingredients which impart color. Particularly will they attack the recent ruling under which the colored margarin tax is not applied to products made with unbleached palm oil, but they also seek to stop the use of certain oleo fats and other packing house products which have been used in the past to make yellow margarin free from artificial coloration. A number of margarin manufacturers have adopted the use of palm oil, some ten percent of which imparts a butter color to their product without taking it out of the classification of uncolored margarin subect only to the general tax of ¼c. per pound.

The "dairy bloc" chose as its chairman Representative L. J. Dickinson of Iowa, and appointed an executive committee composed of Representatives E. S. Brigham of Vermont, O. J. Kvale of Minnesota, Charles H. Brand of Ohio, James Strong and Homer Hoch of Kansas. Those meeting with the congressmen included A. M. Loomis, secretary of the National Dairy Union; Charles W. Holman, National Cooperative Milk Producers; Fred Brenckman, National Grange, and Chester Gray of the American Farm Bureau.

Mr. Loomis told the committee on agriculture that the price of butter has declined 10 cents per pound since the ruling on palm oil, a loss of half a million dollars a day income to dairy farmers.

Representative Brigham's bill in addition to applying the tax of 10 cents per pound to all colored margarine would prohibit the sale of all margarine except in original stamped packages. It provides that any person who shall add yellow color to margarine except for his own family table without compensation shall be classed as a manufacturer, and wholesale dealers would be defined as those selling in quantities of 10 pounds or more. Under this bill margarine could be marketed only in packages of one-quarter, one-half, one, two three, four, or five pounds, packed in opaque material, and the sale in other than original stamped packages would be a criminal offense.

The tax of 10 cents per pound at present applicable to margarine containing artificial coloration would under the Brigham bill be applicable to any margarine which has a tint or shade containing more than one and six-tenths degrees of yellow measured by the Lovibond tintometer scale or its equivalent. A tax of 15 cents per pound, in addition to duty, would be assessed on imported margarine.

Givaudan Produces New Musklike Perfume Base

Although a number of nitrogenous products have been offered in recent years as aromatic fixative bases for use in the manufacture of perfumery, the industry has made little use of any such materials other than musk ambrette musk ketone, and musk xylol. A new product said to be of real promise has been developed by L. Givaudan & Co., Geneva, Switzerland, to which it has given the name "Moskene."

Moskene is described as an entirely new definite chemical substance, possessing attractive characteristics which none of the other artificial musks has. From an aromatic standpoint it can be classified in odor as being between musk ketone and musk ambrette, but has decidedly more of an ambrette seed character than the latter. Another virtue of moskene is its extreme tenacity, as it is said to be much more lasting than any of the other musks, and this in itself makes it a valuable adjunct to the perfumers' choice of basic materials.

Moskene is of a light-yellow rhomboid crystalline structure, having a melitng point of 132.5 to 133 deg. C. It is soluble in the following proportions:—In alcohol, 8 grams per kilogram; in diethyl phthalate, 88 grams per kilogram; in benzyl benzoate, 100 grams per kilogram. It is also soluble in most essential oils.

Moskene has been protected by patents in all countries. Manufacturing facilities for its production in the United States have been completed by Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., 80 Fifth avenue, New York, and this house is now offering moskene to American perfumers. Samples, suggestions for its use, and prices may be had on application to the New York company, as above.

Helena Rubenstein Price Plan Attacked by F.T.C.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1931.

The Federal Trade Commission has filed a complaint against Helena Rubenstein, Inc., manufacturer of a well-known line of cosmetics, New York, charging unfair competition in attempting to maintain resale prices on toilet preparations.

The complaint states that the Rubenstein company fixes uniform prices at which its products shall be resold to the public by retailers and makes it generally known to the trade that dealers are expected to resell them at these fixed prices; that it makes agreements with its dealers for price maintenance as a condition of opening accounts with them or continuing their supply of the Helena Rubenstein line of cosmetics; that the company secures information from its dealers concerning the failure of others to observe the fixed resale prices of its products and also employs its own salesmen and agents to secure such information; and that the evidence thus found is used in exacting promises from price-cutting dealers that they will in the future maintain stated prices; and that the company refuses to have dealings with concerns which have cut prices on its products until they agree to cease this practice.

Holiday Greetings Received

Mementoes of the holiday season were received by the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter during the past week from the following:—

Imperial Color Works, Inc., Glens Falls, N. Y.—A large wall calendar showing three months and decorated with a color-photographic reproduction of a painting of Mt. Chocorua in autumn.

Narsi Mulji & Co., Bombay, India—A tinted and embossed card with Christmas greetings and New Year wishes.

John Boyle & Co., New York—A wall calendar showing the moon's phases and decorated with a colorful Oriental street scene.

Neville Company (formerly the Neville Chemical Company), Pittsburgh. A large chart calendar of the twelve months of 1931.

Oriental Oils Importers Hold Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Oriental Oils Association was held January 6 in the Luncheon Club of the New York Produce Exchange. About twenty members were present.

The retiring officers were re-elected with the exception of the secretary who declined to serve again. The officers are: President: H. Mart Smith, of W. R. Grace & Co.; vice-president, John Gillespie, of the Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Company; secretary, E. Feigenbutz, of Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd.

Only routine matters were discussed at the meeting.

Governors of Oil States To Talk Tariff Jan. 15

Governors of the leading crude oil producing states have been called to a meeting January 15 in Washington to seek relief for the industry. Governors Holloway and Reed of Oklahoma and Kansas, respectively, have arranged the meeting which will in addition include the executives of the states of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, Montana and California. The question of a tariff on imports of crude oil will undoubtedly come before the meeting, as it has been proposed quite frequently recently by leading producers of some of the states as well as E. B. Reeser, president of the American Petroleum Institute.

The Oil Conservation Board, of which Secretary of the Interior Wilbur is chairman, will co-operate with the governors in any way possible, it has been stated by Secretary Wilbur, but Mr. Wilbur has declared himself as opposed to any oil tariff. He believes the United States should import oil in order to save its own supply for the future. He declared present oil imports to be negligible.

Dubbs Cracking Process Bought by Standard-Shell

The so-called Dubbs oil cracking process, owned by the Universal Oil Products Company, Chicago, has been acquired by the United Gasoline Corporation, a Delaware corporation, owned jointly by the Standard Oil Company of California and the Shell Union Oil Company, New York. The price paid was $22,249,999 for the 1,000 shares of the Universal company. Of this purchase price, $8,216,058 will go to Mrs. Lolita Sheldon Armour, widow of J. Ogden Armour, who owned 400 shares of the Universal company and was its sponsor, investing several million dollars in the company to exploit the Dubbs process. There has been considerable litigation involving patent infringements and in 1916 the Dubbs company accused the Standard Oil interests, Texas Company, Cosden, Sinclair and other oil interests of such.

Several months ago it was reported that a settlement had been reached between the Armour heirs and the major oil companies and that satisfactory terms of settlement had been reached. Presumably the sale of the Universal company to the United Gasoline Company was the settlement. The inventor of the process, Carbon Petroleum Dubbs, received $3,582,045; Hiram J. Halle of this city gets $3,219,411; and the Natoma Corporation, $3,219,411. Several million dollars will go to attorneys in the transaction, among whom were former United States Senator James A. Reed of Missouri.

Glyco Products Offers Three New Specialties

Three specialties of interest to manufacturers of liquid preparations for cosmetic and other uses have been developed by the Glyco Products Company Bush Terminal building No. 5, Brooklyn, N. Y. They are described by the manufacturer as follows:—

Foamapin, a nontoxic paste, producing froth or foam in aqueous products, which resembles saponin in its results, but is free from the latter's poisonous properties. It dissolves readily in cold water.

Bead Oil is used to advantage to produce a foam in alcoholic products such as hair tonics and beverages. It also is nontoxic.

No-Foam is indicated in manufacturing processes where excessive foam formation is undesirable. The addition of a small amount of no-foam cuts down foam and froth tremendously because it increases surface tension.

Samples of these products and suggestions for their use may be obtained by addressing the manufacturer as above.

Cracking Process Patent Awarded by High Court

The United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals has reversed a decision of the board of appeals of the patent office and ruled in favor of a patent for Lester Kirschraun on a process and apparatus for an improved treating of hydrocarbons. Eschewing the legal phraseology, the patent involves a cracking process for oils together with apparatus of the tube and drum system. The lower board had refused the patent on the ground that there was no new discovery presented in the process and apparatus proposed by the appellant. The higher court held, however, that this was in error.

Obituary

Dr. Paul M. Lowell

Dr. Paul M. Lowell, senior medical adviser of the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, died of pneumonia January 3 in a hospital in Washington, after five days' illness.

Dr. Lowell was born September 8, 1886, in Lancaster, Pa., and had been with the Food and Drug Administration since August, 1927, having charge of the preparation of court cases based upon false and fraudulent therapeutic claims for drugs and medicines. He also planned work for the field staff in reference to medicinal claims for drug products entering into interstate commerce, assisting in conducting hearings of such cases and serving as an expert medical witness.

Dr. Lowell was a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College and of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He served in the army medical corps from November 15, 1917, to April 15, 1919, and had a broad medical experience in the Philippine Islands as assistant in the Bureau of Science and in the Philippine General Hospital, as well as other hospitals in the islands, including the leper colony. For a time he was chief surgeon of the Russian Railway Corps in Russia and for two years he was minister of the International Health Board (Rockefeller Foundation) in Siam.

He leaves a widow, Mrs. Vera Lowell, who is a Russian and whom he married while serving in the railway corps of that country. Funeral services were held January 6 at St. Matthews Cathedral, Washington, and burial was in Arlington National Cemetery.

Obituary Note

Mrs. Arabelle Grace Burns, widow of Charles A. Burns, head of the Union Soapstone Company, Boston, died January 4 in the family home in Winchester, Mass. Her husband had died four days earlier. Mrs. Burns was a native of Pawtucket, R. I., and fifty-two years old. One daughter, a stepdaughter, and a stepson survive.

Perkin Medal Given To Arthur D. Little

Award Recognizes Work in Wide Application of Chemistry to Industry

The Perkin Medal for 1931 was presented to Dr. Arthur D. Little, Cambridge, Mass., by the American section of the Society of Chemical Industry in a meeting in Havemeyer Hall, Columbia University, this city, January 9. The medal, which is awarded annually by the section to the American chemist who has most distinguished himself by his services to applied chemistry, was presented to Dr. Little in recognition of many years of fruitful labor in the development of the chemical resources of the United States and in the upbuilding of the American chemical industry, particularly with respect of its services to industry in general.

The American Chemical Society, the Societe de Chimie Industrielle, and the American Electrochemical Society joined with the S. C. I. section in doing honor to this year's Perkin Medalist, and many representatives of other industries that have come to be better served chemically through the work of Dr. Little were present on the occasion of the presentation of the medal.

The presentation was made by Prof. Marston T. Bogert, of Columbia University, senior American former president of the Society of Chemical Industry. Dr. Bogert briefly reviewed the history of the Perkin Medal, which was founded in 1906 in commemoration of this semi-centennial of the coaltar discoveries of Sir William Perkin. He also commented on the achievements of Dr. Little, for which his fellow chemists wished to honor him.

Dr. Little's Work

Prof. Frederick A. Keyes, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, reviewed the work of Dr. Little from the time when, in 1886, he opened a commercial laboratory in Boston. From this eventually were evolved the research and testing laboratories in Cambridge, operated by Arthur D. Little, Inc., of which Dr. Little is president.

Although Dr. Little's activities have covered a wide field of applied chemistry, he has made a specialty of the chemistry of cellulose, fibers, papermaking, gas, and petroleum. His inventions include contributions to the art in the chrome tanning of leather, the electrolytic production of chlorate of potash, the manufacture of cellulose acetate, the production of newsprint from Southern woods, the recovery of naval stores from lumbering wastes, and the vapor-phase cracking of petroleum.

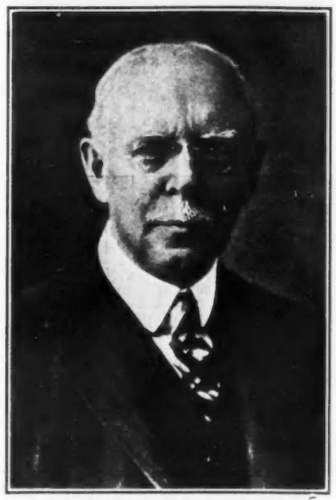
Dr. Little organized the Natural Resources Survey of Canada under the auspices of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and was among the first to recognize and call public attention to the vast resources and industrial opportunities of the South. During the war he acted as consultant to the Chemical Warfare Service and the Signal Corps. He was in charge of special researches on airplane dopes, acetone production, smoke filters, and in other lines, and was the inventor of the so-called "sucked-on filter," which became part of the standard equipment of the United States Army.

His interest in the upbuilding of the professional qualifications and standing of the chemist and the chemical engineer has been productive of much good. An address on "The Fifth Estate," delivered at the centenary celebration of the Franklin Institute, did much toward set fitting recognition of the general service of scientists. In 1915, as chairman of the visiting committee on the departments of chemistry and chemical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he submitted to the corporation a revolutionary plan for the training of chemical engineers. The school of chemical engineering practice at the institute was the result, and this he regards as perhaps his most worthwhile achievement. In 1922, as chairman of a committee of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, he made a thorough study of courses of chemical engineering in American institutions, and prepared an extensive report covering his findings. He has at all times maintained that the training of chemical engineers should be broad and cultural as well as technical.

The Medal Address

In his acceptance address, Dr. Little discussed "The Evaluation of Chemical Projects." Comprehensive excerpts from his address are printed in this issue.

Arthur D. Little was born December 15, 1863, in Boston, the son of Thomas J. and Amelia Hixon Little. He attended schools in Portland, Me., and in New York, and following his graduation from the Berkeley School in the latter city, he took a special course in chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with the class of 1885. After a year as chemist and superintendent for the Richmond Paper Company, Rumford, R. I., he became junior partner in Griffin & Little, practicing as consulting chemist in Boston. In 1893 he established



Arthur D. Little
1931 Perkin Medalist

his own laboratory as a consultant, and in 1909, he formed Arthur D. Little, Inc.

Dr. Little has honorary degrees from the University of Pittsburgh and the University of Manchester, England. He is an honorary associate of the College of Technology, Manchester. He was president of the American Chemical Society, 1912-14; president of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, 1919; and president of the Society of Chemical Industry, 1928-9. He is vice-chairman of the Engineering Foundation Board, chairman of the advisory committee of the National Exposition of Chemical Industries, and chairman of the committee on economy of fuel and raw materials of the International Chamber of Commerce.

He is a life member of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a member of the division of engineering and industrial research of the National Research Council, and a member of the British Chemical Society, the American section of the Societe de Chimie Industriele, the American Electro Chemical Society, the American Petroleum Institute, the British Institution of Petroleum Technologists, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical engineers, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Engineering Institute of Canada, the Franklin Institute, and the Royal Society of Arts. He has been a director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, president of the Alumni Association of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and a member of the advisory board of superpower survey of the United States Geological Survey.

Dr. Little's avocational interests lie chiefly in golf and reading.

Hunt Heads F.T.C.

The Federal Trade Commission has designated C. W. Hunt as its chairman to serve during 1931. He succeeds Garland S. Ferguson, jr., who was its chairman during 1930. Mr. Hunt was named under the commission's rotation policy, which provides that commissioners shall serve as chairman for one year in the order of their seniority.

Mr. Hunt became affiliated with the commission in June, 1924. At the time of his appointment he was president of the Iowa Farm Federation Bureau.

Poison Label on C. D. Alcohol Not Required

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1931.

The poison label is no longer required on completely denatured alcohol under an order issued today by James M. Doran, Commissioner of Industrial Alcohol.

This action follows the elimination of methanol as a denaturant and the substitution of alcotate, a non-poisonous petroleum product. The order requires that all packages of completely denatured alcohol containing less than 5 wine gallons must be labeled in red and white with the words "Completely Denatured Alcohol" and also the statement 'Contain ingredients which render the product wholly unfit for beverage purposes. If taken internally it will cause serious consequences to health."

The previous requirement was that the word, "Poison," and the skull and crossbones symbol appear on the label together with the following statement: —"Completely denatured alcohol is a violent poison. It cannot be applied externally to human or animal tissues without serious injurious results. It cannot be taken internally without inducing blindness and general physical decay, ultimately resulting in death."

Calol Ethatate Properties Defined by Alcohol Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1931.

An improvement in calol ethatate, the denaturant required in ethyl acetate, has been made by its manufacturer, the Standard Oil Company of California, and new specifications for the product have been issued by the Bureau of Industrial Alcohol.

The new calol ethatate is caustic treated, making it more water-soluble and better adapted for use in ethyl acetate, and at the same time harder to remove.

The amended specifications are as follows:—

A petroleum product free from water and oil and all suspended materials having a specific gravity of not less than 0.830 at 60 degress Fahrenheit.

Sulphur content not less than 4½ percent as determined by the bomb method.

Shall contain no hydrogen sulphide, carbon bisulphide, or added elementary sulphur.

The percentage sulphur in the fraction distilling between the 20 percent and the 70 percent A. S. T. M. fractional distillation points shall not be less than 80 percent of the percentage sulphur in the original sample.

Distillation range (A. S. T. M. Method D-86):—

(a) When 20 percent has been recovered in the receiver the thermometer shall not read higher than 347 deg. F. (175 deg. C.)

(b) When 50 percent has been recovered in the receiver the thermometer shall not read higher than 383 deg. F. (195 deg. C.)

(c) When 90 percent has been recovered in the receiver the thermometer shall not read higher than 473 deg. F. (245 deg. C.)

Solubility in 95 percent ethyl alcohol:—When 10 cubic centimeters of the liquid is mixed with an equal volume of 95 percent ethyl alcohol both at 25 deg. C. and allowed to stand at 25 deg. C. until separation is complete the alcohol layer will measure not less than 12 cubic centimeters.

Any product submitted as being similar to calol ethatate must comply with the above physical and chemical constants and in addition must have the same denaturing value as this product. In other words, it must impart as disagreeable an odor and taste to the alcohol recovered from ethyl acetate as calol ethatate and must be as difficult to remove by physical and chemical treatment.

Morton S. Kimball, formerly sales and advertising manager in the cosmetics division of Colgate & Co. and before that in charge of sales promotion for the United Drug Company, has become associated with Young & Rubicam, Inc., advertising agency, this city.

N. Y. Drug-Chemical Section Elects Magnus

Annual Reports Indicate Belief That Business Will Be Better This Year

A firm spirit of confidence for a better turn in business during 1931 was the keynote of committee reports given at the fortieth annual dinner-meeting of the Drug, Chemical and Allied trades section of the New York Board of Trade which was held January 7, in the Drug and Chemical Club, this city. The various committee reports represent a clear cross-cut of the drug, chemical and affiliated industries, and the promising sentiments contained were taken to possess more than usual import.

Percy C. Magnus, president of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., essential oil dealers, this city, was chosen chairman of the section to succeed Charles A. Prickitt, of the Upjohn Company, who retired from that office after having served two years. Mr. Prickitt was chosen to represent the section as a director in the mother organization

Percy C. Magnus
The New Chairman

of the board of trade. The other officers elected at the meeting were:—Vice-Chairman, Francis J. McDonough, of the New York Quinine & Chemical Works; treasurer (re-elected), S. B. Penick, of S. B. Penick & Co.; secretary (re-elected), Ray C. Schloterer. The executive committee for the new year consists of S. W. Fraser, of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.; Edward Zink, of Ell Lilly & Co.; C. Leith Speiden, of Innis, Speiden & Co.; A. Bakst, of Bakst Brothers; Gustave Beyer, of Merck & Co., and Harry J. Schnell, of the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter. The retiring members of the executive committee are Francis J. McDonough, who was elected to the vice-chairmanship, and A. A. Wasserscheid, of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works.

Confidence of improvement in 1931 was voiced by Albert A. Teeter, of Charles Pfizer & Co., chairman of the committee on manufacturing chemists, who reported that the chemical industry as a whole was less affected by the depression during 1930 than other lines of industrial activity. Mr. Teeter pointed out that foreign competition has seriously cut into the domestic chemical industry and that condition has been more influential than any other in forcing the values of chemical commodities downward. In part, he said:—

Due to conditions abroad and in order to keep their factories at a high peak of production, sacrificing goods in this market has been practiced by the foreigner. The domestic manufacturer is being hedged in more and more by competitive organizations, monopolies and cartels created abroad which tend to restrict domestic production and create lower prices in the United States. These conditions, unfortunately, permit the buying of large quantities of foreign goods in our domestic market, which materially affect prices here. Many products of foreign origin are being sold in our domestic market today at prices under cost of American production in order to hold their volume at high levels and to establish an outlet throughout the world.

The committee on manufacturing chemists also reported an increased cost of doing business in 1930. According to the report given by Mr. Teeter, "the price of technical skill, laboratory assistance and scientific brains has increased the budget for research considerably, but we must continue this work if we are going to lead the world. Our cost per unit for research is an ever-increasing one and compares most unfavorably with those organizations operating similarly

(Continued on page 43)

The Evaluation of Chemical Projects

By Dr. Arthur D. Little *

When we search for the fundamental basis upon which our whole industrial structure has been reared, we find, in the last analysis, that it rests upon a bedrock of chemical processes. Chemistry similarly pervades that second line of industry in which raw materials are converted into things of higher value and more immediate usefulness. It would be difficult, indeed, to find a manufacture which is without some chemical aspect.

Impossible though it may be to draw any strict line of demarcation, there is a large and highly important group of manufacturing activities which constitutes what are generally accepted as the chemical industries. It includes those concerned with making of acids, alkalies and salts, dyes and synthetic products, solvents, explosives, and the multitude of compounds utilized by others for producing chemical effects. It may, although with less general acceptance, be extended to include many specific industries where the product, like celluloid or cellophane or rayon, is the result of processes which are predominantly chemical. Sulphur, although obtained by methods in which chemistry is not involved, is so vitally essential to the chemical industries that the companies producing it are naturally associated with the group.

Taken as a whole, the chemical industry presents characteristics which, from the point of view of the investor, differentiate its members from industry in general, and which invite and well repay his serious study.

(Continued on page 46)

* Excerpts from Perkin Medal address delivered January 9, 1931.

HORSE HEAD
XX BLACK
ZINC OXIDE

The paint industry's standard
"LEAD FREE"
ZINC OXIDE

The New Jersey Zinc Company
160 Front St., New York

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Precipitation of Pig Lead Prices Forces a Half-cent Reduction on Lead Oxides in Casks--Carbon Black Prices Almost Fifty Percent Lower than Last Year

An open disintegration of pig lead prices provided the feature to the market for paint, varnish and lacquer materials during the initial full week that followed the turn of the year. The sharp decline of pig lead prices reflected with two successive reductions in lead oxides, one on Monday and the other effective Thursday. The downward march of lead prices followed a long period of steadiness and was evidently an effort to place the market at a point where the consuming trade would respond with orders. So far as last week was concerned, however, the movement fell short of that purpose as the usual phychological hesitancy to buy on a declining market exercised itself and, from the demand angle, the week was a slow one.

As a whole, the paint materials' market was rather slow last week. After the turn of the year there were improvements noted in a limited number of directions but the mechanics of inventory-taking was still in progress in several manufacturing plants and no replacement purchasing would occur until that work could be finished. In the opinion of the trade, the coming fortnight would provide a more accurate test of whether or not a better brand of business could be expected.

Effective with the turn of the year, production of carbon black cut their prices on contract and subsequently the reduction was extended to open order business. This cut placed the market at only slightly more than fifty per cent. of its value at this time a year ago and it was hardly considered that the suppliers were able to make a profit at the current position of the selling market.

New construction undertaken in the Metropolitan Area of New York during December totaled $62,291,800, according to the contract data of F. W. Dodge Corporation. This compared with $56,702,200 in November and $106,090,400 in December, 1929.

Total new construction contracts in the Metropolitan Area during the year 1930 aggregated $938,693,200, as against $1,241,842,400 in the year 1929.

The December, 1930, contract record showed $27,487,000 for new residential buildings; $20,930,800 for non-residential buildings; and $13,874,000 for public works and utilities. In the preceding month residential contracts totaled $33,092,300; non-residential, $11,129,600; and public works and utilities, $12,480,300.

Price Changes

Prices were changed last week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
None	Acetone, tanks, 1c. per pound. Alcohol, butyl, 1c. per pound. Black, carbon, standard grade, ½c. per pound. Gum, Copal, Congo, dark amber, 1c. per pound. opaque sorts, ½c. per pound. nubs, 1c. per pound. chips, ¾c. per pound. East India pale nubs, ½c. per pound. black, half scraped bold, ½c. per pound. Macassar, nubs, CBB, ½c. per pound. chips, DK, ½c. per pound. Spirit soluble, Ma and WS, ½c. per pound. Dammar, Batavia, 1c. to 2c. per pound. Singapore, 1½c. to 2c. per pound. Elemi, No. 1, 1½c. per pound. No. 2, 1¾c. per pound. Lead, red, casks, ½c. per pound. Litharge, casks, ½c. per pound. Orange mineral, ½c. per pound. V.M.P. naphtha, tank-wagon, 2c. per gallon.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from eleven typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
146.8	146.8	146.8	153.8

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last moment market developments are reported on page 2.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

The lead market broke precipitately last week. The week's opening witnessed a decline of 10 points at New York and 15 points at East St. Louis, and on Wednesday both markets declined another 15 points which was followed in rapid order on Thursday with another decline of 10 points, making a total of 35 points for the week. The break-up of prices came after a long period of steadiness and was initiated by the desires of some sellers to lower prices to a level where the purchasing trade would respond. However, last week the movement fell short of its purpose as the usual psychological hesitancy to buy on a declining market set in and the week was a very poor one from the demand side of things. The closing level was the lowest price since April, 1922.

Slab zinc was also off last week. A 2½-point drop occurred on Tuesday and later on in the week the market was 4c. per pound at East St. Louis, a decline of 12½ points for the week. Lack of demand was also the most instrumental factor in the reduction as the December statistics, which were made public last week, were quite favorable toward a betterment of position. Stocks at the close of the year were 143,576 tons, a reduction of 1,563 tons from the stocks of 145,139 tons on hand at the close of the preceding month, according to the American Zinc Institute. This was the first decrease in stocks since April, 1929. Shipments during December were 34,245 tons, compared with 30,285 tons in November, and production was 32,682 tons, compared with 32,097 tons in the preceding month. For the year 1930 production totaled 504,412 tons versus 631,601 in 1929, a drop of 127,189 tons. Shipments for year were 436,266 tons, compared with 602,601 during 1929, a decrease of 166,335 tons.

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Lead Prices

Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from January 5 to January 9, inclusive, are detailed in the following table:—

	Pigs				
	Per pound		Spot London Per ton		
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£	s.	d.
Monday	$0.0500	$0.0480	14	12	6
Tuesday	.0500	.0480	14	7	6
Wednesday	.0485	.0465	14	6	3
Thursday	.0475	.0455	14	6	3
Friday	.0475	.0455	14	6	3

Zinc Prices

Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from January 5 to January 9, inclusive, are detailed in the following table:—

	Slabs				
	Per pound		Spot London Per ton		
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£	s.	d.
Monday	$0.0447½	$0.0412½	13	7	6
Tuesday	.0445	.0410	13	7	6
Wednesday	.0445	.0410	13	7	6
Thursday	.0440	.0405	13	1	3
Friday	.0435	.0400	13	2	6

Pigments

In several consuming directions in the pigment materials' fields some semblance of betterment was noted after the turn of the year, but as a whole things were slow and it was considered too early to look for any increase in volume. The principal feature of the pigment market last week was provided by a downward precipitation of lead values, and the price for lead oxides in casks were cut on Monday and on Thursday.

White Lead.—Since the reduction in prices for lead-in-oil a week ago to the basis of 13¼c. per pound, the market for this commodity was featureless. The new year opened quietly, due, ac-

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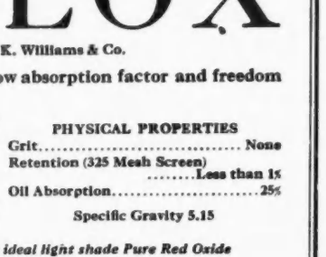

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A new standard of strength, purity, low absorption factor and freedom from aggregates.

ANALYSIS	Percent
Oxide of Iron	99.00
Silicon Dioxide	.25
Manganese	.01
Copper	.01
Moisture	.50
Alkalinity	None
Soluble Salts	None

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
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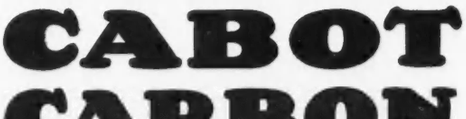

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cording to the corroders, to continued inventory taking in many plants. Current prices for kegs continued under protection until June 30, and also orders received prior to April 1 will be billed as of March 31.

Red Lead.—Cask prices for the dry product were cut at the commencement of the week to the basis of 8½c. per pound, and, after additional declines in the price of pig lead, another ¼c. per pound reduction was placed into effect Thursday, bringing the market for the oxide down to 8¼c. per pound. Keg prices continued under guarantee against further decline until June 30, and orders received by the corroders prior to April 1 would be billed as of March 31 if desired.

Litharge.—Following the break-up of lead prices, cask prices for this commodity were cut ¼c. per pound on Monday and another ¼c. per pound on Thursday. The closing market figure was 7¼c. per pound, while keg prices held protection against further decline until June 30, and subject to the spring dating concession, if wanted.

Lithopone.—Sellers reported that only a few contracts for consumers' requirements over the initial half of the year remained unsigned at this time. The demand side of the market showed some measure of betterment during the initial week of the new year, but the market was far from brisk.

Orange Mineral.—After the reductions that took place in the price of pig lead, corroders reduced their prices ¼c. per pound on Monday and another ¼c. on Thursday. The reduction covered cask prices only and placed the current market at 10¼c. to 11½c. per pound.

Titanium Pigment.—Since the opening of the year, the outward movement of supplies of this pigment has been satisfactory to the producers and indications pointed to further promise for the coming few weeks.

Zinc Oxide.—There were no features to report in this pigment. The price continued to hold itself aloof from the low position of the basic metal and the producers had no difficulty in holding their quotations to the levels established in November, 1926.

Dry Colors

Effective with the turn of the year, prices for standard grade carbon black were cut. The reduction was intended to apply on contracts for consumers' 1931 requirements, but extended to the spot market. Otherwise the market for dry colors continued along very quiet lines. In some limited number of directions there was a slight addition of interest and also a few more orders reached the supplying bases. Generally, however, it was considered too early in the month to look for any broadening of demand as the mechanics of inventory-taking was still being exercised in many plants.

Carbon Black.—With the turn of the year, prices for the standard grade article were cut ½c. per pound to the basis of 3½c. per pound for car lots, f.o.b. Texas and 3.60c. per pound, f.o.b. Louisiana, both on contract. Subsequently it was freely possible to buy in the open market at these figures. The current market of 3½c. per pound, compared with 6c. per pound at this time a year ago, and 8c. per pound in January, 1929.

Chrome, Yellow.—There was a broadened interest last week in a certain number of directions, but generally things were as slow as previously while the price list held firmly.

Iron Blues.—This group of colors shared the general position of the dry color market. Generally the demand side of the market was slow although in a few directions there was some betterment noted.

Iron Oxides.—It was considered too early by the sellers of this group of earth colors to look for any concerted improvement in the movement of supplies into consuming channels. Inventories were still being taken in several plants and according to the sellers, a betterment should occur later in the month.

Ocher.—Prices for this color continued to occupy a rather steady position. The demand side of the market was akin to that of other colors and should improve later in the month.

Vermilion.—The price of this commodity continued to hold at the quoted level although there continued reports of shading on transactions for good-sized quantity.

Varnish Gums

The market emerged from the nominal position that it occupied over the holiday period, but any appreciable pick-up of business that might have been expected did not appear. In some certain directions there were some fairly good-sized purchases, but generally the trade was hesitant as before. While prices were largely nominal over the final weeks of the old year, there have been liberal concessions here and some weaknesses abroad. Quotations termed sacrificial a few weeks ago have been met by most importers and the general list of prices has been marked downward regardless of the position of the respective markets abroad.

Copals.—The market's emergence from its nominal position during the holiday period brought easier prices for Batus, some Congo ambers, East Indian, Macassars and pale and extra pale spirit solubles. Half-scraped and unscraped Batus were both off ½c. per pound to the basis of 4½c. to 5c. for the former and 3½c. to 4c. for the unscraped article. Picture Congo was unchanged at 35c. to 45c. per pound, according to quality, although some importers could not do better than 37c. per pound for the best grades. Opaques have been quiet due to inactivity in the market for tin finishes. Chips and dust were somewhat easier here. Pale East India nubs were offered at 9c. per pound, compared with 10½c. recently, and the black bold half scraped article was named at 5½c. to 6c. per pound, a decline of ½c. Loba CBB Macassar nubs were quoted at 8c. to 9c. per pound or ½c. less than previously and DK chips were easier at 6c. to 7c. per pound. Continued quiet surrounded the spirit soluble market as offerings were eased to 5½c. per pound for MA and 7½c. to 8c. per pound for WS gradings.

Dammar.—All gradings in this group have been priced lower. While 14c. per pound prevailed as the nominal level for Standard Batavia, A/E, such business that was transacted went at 13c. and even 12½c. per pound, which represented the market level for most of last week. However, a drop occurred in the primary market on Wednesday and importers were prepared to quote spot position at 12c. per pound because of this easement in the position abroad. Mixed A/D gradings were offered at 16c. to 17c. per pound; E seeds at 7c. to 8c. per pound, and dust was cut from 7c. to the basis of 5½c. to 6c. per pound. The Singapore variety was also cut sharply on spot. The No. 1 grading was freely offered at 15½c. to 16c. per pound on spot although one sale was registered at less—the actual cost was somewhere around the 17c. per pound level. Offerings of No. 2 were made at 9c. to 10c. per pound and No. 3 was priced at 5c. to 6c. per pound.

Elemi.—Offerings of low-priced new crop material for shipment from abroad reacted on spot with offerings here at 10½c. to 11½c. per pound for No. 1 and 9c. to 10c. per pound for the secondary grading. According to the importers there have been no recent sales of consequence in either grading.

Kauri.—Prices have not changed to any visible extent. According to advices received by the importers, production during November was 317 tons and exports were 210 tons during that month. According to private figures here this would leave 2,688 tons on hand at the close of November, compared with 2,581 tons at the close of October. October production was 328 tons, and exports were 175 tons during that month. There have been no shipments to New York in two months.

Sandarac.—The market continued in a quiet position with 13c. per pound representing the offering figure for spot stocks.

Other Paint Materials

The market for the group of miscellaneous paint materials continued to occupy a listless position through the past week. Like the pigment, dry color and other divisions of the market, the movement of supplies into manufacturing hands was hampered by the fact that inventories were still being taken in many plants and no replacement purchasing would take place until that work was finished. Throughout the list there were no changes in the quoted prices last week.

Bronze Powder.—Inquires were somewhat more frequent but actual purchasing was no greater than a week ago. Prices for both the gold and aluminum powders continued to hold without change although sellers reported a continuance of the shading that has spotted the market of late.

Casein.—Prices remained in a more or less nominal state because of the absence of trade. Like in a great many other products, the consuming trades were concerned with the work of inventories and no appreciable betterment of business could be expected until that time.

Talc.—The market continued without shift in either price or position. Regular grades and also the fibrous article found a limited outlet of consumption because of the deferred manufacturing activity in several plants for the purpose of inventory.

Whiting.—This commodity continued in just about the same position as previously. Prices were steady but there was very little business current.

V. M. and P. Naphtha.—Prices at the local refineries were held at 10c. per gallon, but the tankwagon scale reflected the weakness of the past few weeks and prior to the commencement of the year, tankwagon quotations were brought down to the levels that had represented the "going market" for some time. In New York the tankwagon price was cut 2c. per gallon and in Boston, 1c. per gallon. New Jersey tankwagon prices were cut to 14c. per gallon.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—V. M. & P. naphtha

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Are you using colors that give your own salesmen that "selling edge" so necessary in these days of keen competition?

IMPERIAL COLORS will give maximum brilliancy, hiding power and light fastness, and usually, at lower cost.

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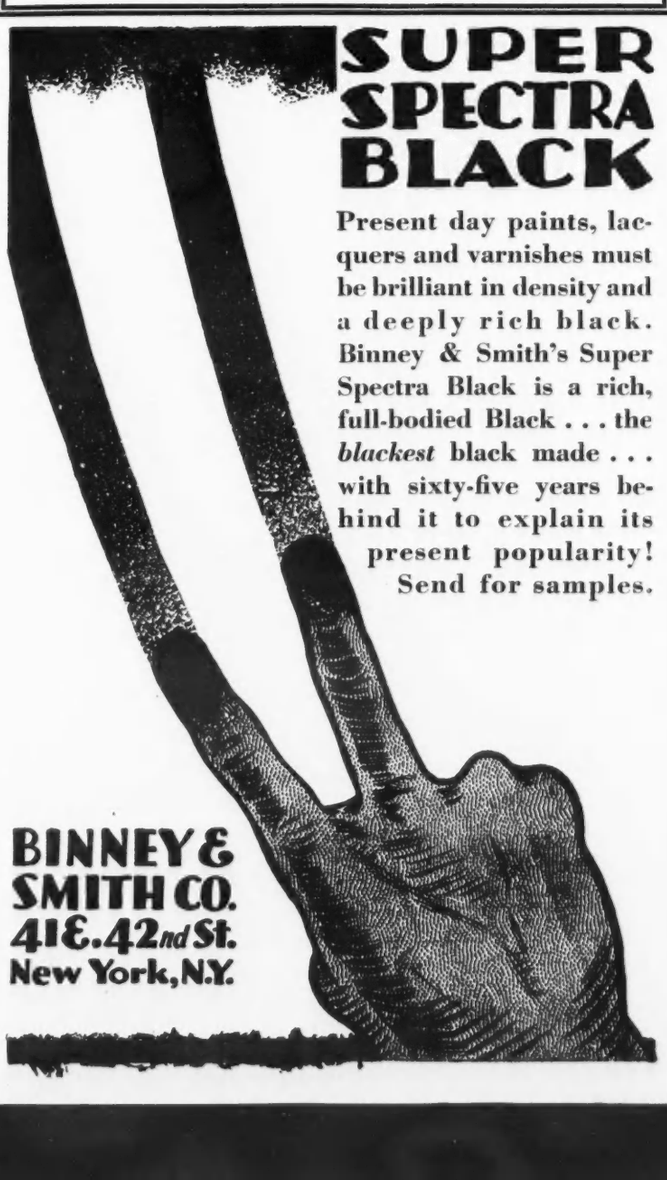
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DO YOU KNOW

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WE have two new reasons for wishing the Lacquer Industry a Happy New Year:

C. P. Iron Blue No. 2
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Now, the use of R-B-H pigmented nitrocellulose paste lacquer bases, owing to the greater pigment dispersion attained under our process, insures the successful production of lacquer enamels in blue and green for 1931.

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Happy New Year

R-B-H LACQUER BASE CO.
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Some Useful Derivatives of Butanol

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Butyl lactate
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MINING - DAIRYING - DRY CLEANING - WATER PROOFING; these are a few of the diverse industries which Butanol is now serving.

Butanol and its derivatives have assisted alert chemists in a wide variety of industries to improve products, to simplify processes, and to lower manufacturing costs.

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COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION

Plants
Terre Haute, Indiana and Peoria, Illinois
Sales Offices
230 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. Terre Haute, Indiana Aldwych House, London, W.C.2, Eng.

is moving fairly well considering the season, following recent price reductions in both tankcar and tankwagon divisions. Buying is still moderate, as most purchasers are not certain about their requirements. Ruling prices are:—Tankcar (f. o. b. Whiting), 9.5c. per gallon; tankwagon, 11c.

Driers

The apparent steadiness of the stearic acid market reflected a similar condition in the market for stearate derivatives. The movement of materials into consuming channels was very slow last week representing a carry-over from the month of December which, according to expressions around the market, was the slowest month of the year recently ended. Other drier materials retained their previous characteristics and were quite without new features.

Glues

The suppliers could not report much in the way of business last week. In a limited number of directions there was a better inquiry and interest in the market's progress but an actual willingness to buy was lacking. In the meanwhile prices were steady and only occasionally subject to shading.

Metal Leaf

The shading that has characterized the market during recent weeks continued over last week, but there was not much new business to initiate offerings. According to the large suppliers, such shading that occurred emanated from some of the smaller factors as the larger makers were throttling their output to meet the reduced demands of the market.

Lacquer Materials

With the slight reduction in prices put into effect on acetone and butyl alcohol on the last day of the previous week, the market revealed a decided improvement in the demand. Broadening of the buying was attributed to the stepping up of production schedules at the various automobile plants in view of the fact that those quarters of consumption were reported carrying extremely low inventories. Further betterment was looked for in order to compensate for the drastic cut in operations for inventory purposes. At the same time, it was ventured that with the present low prices of the various commodities a number of other consuming outlets would materialize in the not too distant future.

Acetone.—With the establishment of the new price schedule on the closing day of the previous week, inquiries from sources that have been displaying a hesitant attitude heretofore toward naming commitment were noted in the market last week. The new schedule reads as follows:—Acetone, c. p. tanks, 10c. per pound; drums, car lots, 10¼c. and less car lots, 11c. to 13c., according to quantity.

Butyl Acetate.—While a slight improvement was noted in the demand last week, the buying lacked strength sufficient to cause any revision in prices. Quotations were unchanged.

Butyl Alcohol.—Buying broadened with the reduction in prices on the closing day of the previous week. The new schedule follows:—Tanks, 15¾c. to 16c. per pound; car lots, works, drums, 16¼c. to 17¼c.; less car lots, works, drums, 16¾c. to 17¾c.; less than 50 gallons, drums, works, 20¼c.

Dibutyl Phthalate.—With the establishment in all quarters of the 24½c. to 25½c. per pound, according to quantity, price schedule on the last day of the previous week, the market for this commodity broadened considerably during the period under review.

Ethyl Acetate.—With the stepping up of production schedules at the automobile plants, a decided betterment in the tone of the market was shown. Prices were firm at the levels of the previous week.

Window Glass

So far as the suppliers could point out, the reduction of prices that was placed into effect a week ago did not initiate any betterment of purchasing and the condition of the market was quite seasonal. Some of the leading manufacturers announced last week that they were re-employing several hundred workmen which indicated an expectation for a pick-up in the short future.

Chicago Paint Technicians Discuss Use of Materials

CHICAGO, Jan. 6, 1931.

Application of products in actual service received the attention of the Chicago Paint and Varnish Production Club on the evening of January 5 when the organization gathered for the regular monthly meeting in the Medinah Athletic Club. The speaker was Glenn H. Pickard, whose formal subject title was "Observation and Application in Service."

Mr. Pickard was recently made a member of the club, and this was his first formal address before the club since that time. He covered in the address the requirements necessary for practical application of materials from the angle of those interested in the manufacture of paint products and allied materials.

The organization is starting off the new year with every prospect of making this an outstanding one, and members report conditions in their respective organizations to be comparatively good, considering the general industrial situation. Some of them reported they had noted improvement in activity since the first of the year.

Sherwin-Williams Honors Three 25-Year Employees

Three employees of the Sherwin-Williams Company, manufacturer of paints, varnishes, and chemicals, Cleveland, Ohio, were honored by the company, January 5, for the completion of twenty-five years in its service. They are Oliver Box, superintendent of mines and smelters; Frank A. Stanton, general auditor; and Walter J. Komanec, assistant general auditor.

Each of these veteran employees was presented with a gold wristwatch and a certificate of honor by George A. Martin, president of the company, with appropriate ceremonies participated in by the personnel.

Oliver Box was a major in the Spanish-American war, serving in the engineering division. They know him as "Major" in the Sherwin-Williams organization, and they hold him in high repute for the fact that he has never missed a day from his work and has been late on the job only once in twenty-five years. He was obliged to walk through the drifts of Cleveland's worst blizzard, November 10, 1913, and was one hour late in reaching the plant.

Major Box was an instructor in a military school just before going with the Sherwin-Williams Company in 1905 as a clerk in the engineering department. Since that time he has been successively, clerk in the auxiliaries division, confidential assistant to the president, and for several years superintendent overseeing the lead and zinc mines in Magdalena, N. M., the smelting plant in Coffeyville, Kans., and the linseed oil mill in Cleveland.

Mr. Stanton started with the company as a bookkeeper. Later he was an assistant factory superintendent and then assistant to the general auditor. He has been general auditor since 1917.

Mr. Komanec was born in Bohemia, coming to the United States with his parents when he was five years old. He was a star runner during his school days, and became a clerk in the general accounting department of the Sherwin-Williams Company after graduation from the Central High School.

Glidden Co. Stockholders To Hold Special Meeting

The common stockholders of The Glidden Company, Cleveland, will hold their annual meeting, as well as a special one, January 15, at the company's offices in that city for the purpose of electing directors, amending regulations of the company, and considering and acting upon the matter of amending the articles of the company so as to authorize the board of directors to purchase any issued shares to the extent of surplus available therefore as permitted by law. Shareholders of record December 30 will be entitled to vote.

R.&H.Exhibits Products Of Interest to Architects

The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, 10 East Fortieth street, New York, has an interesting exhibit at the rooms of the Architects' Samples Corporation, Park avenue and Fortieth street, this city. It is devoted to various architectural products in the manufacture of which R. & H. plating chemicals and ceramic materials are used.

The exhibit, which is in the form of a window display, is attracting considerable attention, not only of those technically interested, but of the general public as well.

Cleveland Paint & Color Buys Cornell Co. Store

The Cleveland Paint & Color Company, manufacturer and distributor, Cleveland, has acquired the assets, good will and store of George D. Cornell & Company, 2066 East 4th street, that city, and will continue the store as a branch, handling all products available in the past at the Cornell store as well as lines sold by the Cleveland Paint & Color Company. Elmer Pretzer has been appointed manager of the store, which is in the busy retail district of the city and has been occupied as a paint store for thirty-one years. Alterations are being made to create a thoroughly modern store.

Asbestos has been found in the Tensleep district near Otto, Wyo., and it will be developed.

PHILIPP BROTHERS, Inc.
WOOLWORTH BUILDING CHEMICALS NEW YORK
Representing Societe des Mines & Fonderies de Zinc de la Vieille Montagne
PRODUCERS OF THE V. M. FRENCH PROCESS ZINC OXIDES
Gold Seal White Seal Green Seal Red Seal Blue Sea

JOHN D. LEWIS
Manufacturer and Importer
VARNISH GUMS AND CHEMICALS
Home Office and Warehouse: Providence, R. I. Works: Mansfield, Mass.
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VARNISH GUMS Congo, Damars, East Indias (Pale and Black), Ester, Manilas, Portianaks and Spirit Solubles, Etc.
WILLIAM H. SCHEEL, 179 Water Street, NEW YORK, N.Y.

COOPER'S CERTIFIED CHEMICALS
A clear lacquer, to which colors ground in oil may be added
COOPER'S COMBINED LACQUER
For Spray Brush Dip
A paint—A varnish—A lacquer
Makes it possible to carry one stock for all colors or shades
CHARLES COOPER & CO., 6 Mulberry St., New York
Works, Newark, N. J.: Established 1857

Selected WYOMING BENTONITE
is a high-colloidal gelatinating Clay. Guaranteed to run uniform
Used as a Suspending Agent.
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THE WYODAK CHEMICAL CO., 4600 E. 71st St., (Sta. D) Cleveland, O.
Mines—UPTON, WYO. Samples and price on request.

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STEARATES
ALUMINUM STEARATE CALCIUM STEARATE
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Stocks carried also at Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Kansas City, New Orleans, Des Moines
FRANKS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO.
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98-99% SiO_2
AMERICAN TRIPOLI COMPANY
SENECA, MISSOURI, U. S. A.
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"Once Ground"	80%—200 mesh	Apparent Density	.685 to .80
"Double Ground"	97%—200 mesh	Wt. per cu. ft.	42 lbs. to 50 lbs.
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Pratt & Lambert Head Has Optimistic Views

H. E. Webster, president of Pratt & Lambert, Inc., addressing the company's salesmen in meetings at Chicago, Buffalo, and New York, during the week of January 5, spoke optimistically in regard to the sales of the company's varnish products during the ensuing year. In part, he said:—

We are quite optimistic about the outlook for our business during 1931. Most of the economists seem to agree that business will soon improve, but that the change for the better will be gradual, at least during the first six months of the year.

A considerable amount of painting and decorating work was put off in the fall of 1929 and again during 1930, so that in 1931 there should be a high potential market for painting and finishing materials of all kinds. Painters' and dealers' stocks of our materials are in most cases reduced to a minimum, so that when conditions change for the better the effect should be felt by us almost immediately.

The company's advertising program for the first half of 1931 was outlined at the salesmen's meetings by Walter P. Werheim, vice-president, who, in presenting a number of new attractive features, declared that carefully planned advertising has never before been more important and necessary than today. Roy W. Lindsay, vice-president, in charge of sales, expressed the belief that 1931 would probably show the same trends in business that were witnessed toward the close of 1930. He expected the company to get its share of business, because its products are staple merchandise for which there is a year-round demand. Technical discussions of the company's products were led by Wayne R. Fuller, technical director. He stressed the continued application of the quick-drying principle to the company's products through the utilization of the latest developments in synthetic resins.

The industrial sales meetings were held at the headquarters plant in Buffalo, January 7 and 8. T. E. Murphy, manager of industrial sales, presiding. The western division met in the Drake Hotel, Chicago, January 5 and 6. J. N. Welter, chairman of the board, delivered the address of welcome. The Hotel Statler, Buffalo, was the convention headquarters for the Central, Canadian, and industrial divisions, January 7 and 8. H. S. Prescott, resident manager at the New York office, made the address of welcome at the convention of the Eastern division held in the Hotel Astor, January 9 and 10.

Trade Briefs

The American Chicle Company has declared the usual extra 25c. and regular 50c. quarterly dividends, payable April 1 to March 12.

The Columbian Carbon Company has declared the usual extra dividend of 25c. and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share, payable February 2 to stock of record January 19.

A useful glossary of terms used in the paint and varnish industry is printed in bulletin No. 29 of the North Dakota State Food Commissioner and Chemist. This bulletin also contains reports on the analyses of a number of commercial paints and oils. It is issued from the office of the commissioner in Bismarck.

Eugene E. Morton was elected president of the Carpenter-Morton Company, manufacturer of paints and varnishes, Boston, at the annual meeting of the company, January 3. He succeeds his father, the late George C. Morton. A. I. McLauthlin was re-elected vice-president of the company; W. E. Gilmour was re-elected treasurer.

Edward J. Cornish, president of the National Lead Company, this city, and a former president of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, will be the guest of honor of the Philadelphia Paint, Oil and Varnish Club at its meeting, January 14, in the North garden of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. A reception will be held from 6 to 6.30 p. m.

Plastic and Cold-Water Paint Sales: October

Sales of plastic paints, cold-water paints, and calcimines in October, 1930, as reported to the Department of Commerce by twenty-eight manufacturers, amounted to 6,353,921 pounds, valued at $364,444. The quantities and values of these products reported to the department during the ten months ended October 31, 1930, were as follows:—

Plastic Paints

	Paste Form		Dry Powder Form	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
January	283,750	$39,166	578,473	$62,915
February	372,414	52,784	649,825	74,481
March	432,447	58,692	856,752	96,046
April	420,589	56,973	794,899	89,446
May	351,629	46,967	654,238	70,738
June	285,525	40,515	496,007	57,873
July	280,952	36,275	634,575	71,036
August	289,475	37,201	582,719	67,997
September	343,909	44,823	512,921	56,292
October	341,675	39,766	597,811	68,000
Totals (ten months)	3,382,355	$452,262	6,358,211	$715,424

Cold Water Paints and Calcimines

1930.	Cold Water Paints		Calcimines	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
January	1,084,219	$58,646	3,603,984	$160,012
February	1,035,729	59,698	3,920,393	172,348
March	1,240,891	61,172	4,380,944	188,396
April	1,624,731	85,256	4,674,330	203,612
May	1,444,082	82,251	4,755,317	215,842
June	1,456,385	82,654	4,042,721	175,960
July	1,135,120	63,017	3,751,129	163,448
August	1,304,574	79,277	2,650,966	154,529
September	1,108,178	53,788	2,612,968	106,329
October	986,528	57,519	4,427,907	198,559
Totals (ten months)	12,479,437	$683,258	39,807,169	$1,739,035

Steel Barrel Production: January to November

Operating capacity of steel barrel manufacturing plants in November was 35.5 percent, compared with 43.11 percent in October and 36.7 percent in September, according to the Steel Barrel Manufacturers' Institute, Cleveland. The average daily productive capacity of institute members in I. C. C. barrels was 8,425 barrels, with operations at 21.7 percent. The average daily productive capacity in light barrels was 31,975 barrels, with operations at 39.0 percent.

October production of steel barrels, as reported to the Bureau of the Census by twenty-seven companies operating thirty-two plants, was 497,539 barrels, or 36.5 percent of capacity, as compared with 616,121 barrels, or 44.1 percent in October, 1930, and 572,621 barrels, or 47.4 percent, in November, 1929.

The following table shows production, shipments, stocks and unfilled orders for each month since January, 1929, as well as the ratio of productive operations to capacity, based on twenty-five working days per month:—

	Operations (ratio to capacity).	Steel barrels—In number of barrels— Production.	Shipments.	Stocks, end of month.	Unfilled orders, end of month, for delivery, Within 30 days.	Beyond 30 days.
1930—						
January	49.2	650,764	643,120	74,527	304,554	1,391,932
February	45.0	604,709	599,324	79,912	313,349	1,279,633
March	55.9	771,086	783,951	67,647	417,933	1,284,980
April	50.2	709,041	706,617	68,081	322,161	1,216,199
May	52.1	731,687	736,147	63,031	393,843	1,065,218
June	46.4	651,559	638,358	76,232	319,754	969,858
July	44.0	617,429	621,091	72,561	311,630	984,224
August	39.6	553,842	552,265	74,138	237,745	876,375
September	40.3	564,927	567,504	73,861	253,745	757,466
October	44.1	616,121	613,558	70,424	275,778	710,332
November	36.5	497,539	500,409	67,554	230,960	698,085
Totals (11 months)	46.3	7,028,715	7,028,044	.....	.....	.....
1929—						
January	46.4	558,492	548,581	56,376	319,704	1,342,066
February	47.5	567,398	563,592	60,242	345,365	1,198,481
March	61.0	742,165	743,407	59,000	393,941	1,076,317
April	64.8	771,584	775,481	55,103	333,614	965,450
May	69.6	836,264	834,432	56,936	316,882	889,690
June	64.8	774,853	779,567	52,222	644,079	904,920
July	64.2	790,175	787,411	59,986	377,855	994,842
August	65.2	806,574	809,860	56,700	358,150	847,509
September	54.1	663,531	655,314	64,917	302,632	708,518
October	51.4	629,976	638,681	56,212	298,572	603,071
November	47.4	572,621	567,257	61,576	285,295	708,306
Totals (11 months)	57.6	7,713,634	7,698,523	.....	.....	.....
December	51.4	624,365	619,058	66,883	302,052	1,090,136
Totals (year)	57.1	8,337,999	8,317,581	.....	.....	.....

No 375

4-HOUR VARNISH

For making Enamels, Varnish Stains and Auto Enamels, which dry in 4 HOURS, and as an all-purpose outside or inside varnish.

THE THIBAUT & WALKER CO.

Manufacturers of: No. 600 Flat Wall Paint Liquid and Other Specialties for Grinders

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HI OXIDE RED LEAD

This superfine pigment will

Give more hiding power.
Give more surface covering.

and will not set up when ground in oil.
run, streak or sag when ground in linseed oil, 16 lbs. to the gallon, and applied to a new vertical iron surface.

EVANS LEAD CO.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.

Warehouse Stocks: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Trenton, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis

A Standard Product

Reliable Remover is not cheaply made, but is economic and efficient, due to its outstanding working qualities. In hot climates, it works better than any other remover. It is a wonder worker in softening paint brushes, no better on the market, will readily remove hard, dry ink from type, chewing gum or gummy substances from concrete or tile floors.

No acids
No alkalies
No poisonous vapors

RELIABLE

Famous Paint, Varnish and Lacquer

REMOVER

OUR GUARANTEE

Reliable Remover is guaranteed to remove *any* lacquer in the *shortest* time, and to be the *best* remover on the market.

INSTANTLY REMOVES WITH ONE APPLICATION

Paint, Varnish or Lacquer, without injury to wood, finest veneer, hands or clothes of workers. Works faster on lacquer than on paint or varnish. We solicit your orders for

FAMOUS RELIABLE LEATHER DRESSING
Good for both real or artificial leather

RELIABLE LACQUER THINNER
For any make or color lacquer.

RELIABLE SHELLAC
Made to your own specifications.

Our Products Sold in [Cans from ½ pint to 5 gallons / Drums of 55 gallons]

RELIABLE LEATHER DRESSING CO.

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Bids and Awards

Bids Wanted

Aluminum, Powdered

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted January 27, schedule 4023, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for approximately 11,700 pounds of powdered aluminum.

Caustic Soda

Air Corps, Wright Field, Ohio

Bids are wanted, January 20, circular 248, by the office of the contracting officer, materials division, air corps, Wright Field, Ohio, for 83,500 pounds of caustic soda.

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted January 20, schedule 4878, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for 6,000 pounds of caustic soda for Boston; 2,500 pounds of caustic soda for Newport; 28,000 pounds of caustic soda for Philadelphia; and 12,000 for Mare Island.

Chemicals

C. O., Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.

Bids are wanted January 13, circular 375, by the commanding officer, Picatinny Arsenal, N. J., for chemicals, glass stoppers, glass bottles, etc.

Ferrosilicon

Air Corps, Wright Feld, Ohio

Bids are wanted January 20, circular 249, by the office of the contracting officer, material division, air corps, Wright Field, Ohio, for 50,000 pounds of ferrosilicon.

Fuel Oil

Lighthouse Bureau, Staten Island, N. Y.

Bids are wanted January 12, procurement 35499, by the superintendent of lighthouses, Staten Island, N. Y., for 20,000 gallons of light fuel oil.

Gasoline

Air Corps, Wright Field, Ohio

Bids are wanted January 21, circular 245, by the office of the contracting officer, material division, air corps, Wright Field, Ohio, for 10,000 gallons of gasoline.

Oil Annealing

C. O., Frankford Arsenal, Pa.

Bids are wanted January 12, circular 267, by the commanding officer, Frankford Arsenal, Pa., for 8,000 gallons of annealing oil.

Paints

C. O., Frankford Arsenal, Pa.

Bids are wanted January 14, circular 268, by the commanding officer, Frankford Arsenal, Pa., for 200 pounds of yellow chrome paint and 1,200 pounds of ocher paste.

Paste

Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Bids are wanted January 12 by the purchasing agent, government printing office, Washington, for 600 pounds of violet toner paste.

Soap

Lighthouse Bureau, Staten Island, N. Y.

Bids are wanted January 14, procurement 35497, by the superintendent of lighthouses, Staten Island, N. Y., for 3,000 cakes of hand grit soap.

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted January 20, schedule 4880, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for about 276,000 pounds of salt water soap for eastern yards.

Contracts Awarded

Alcohol

Army Quartermaster, Brooklyn

Miner-Edgar Chemical Company, circular 118, December 8, 1,250 gallons of alcohol, 55 cents; 1 percent.

Rudich Scientific Company, circular 118, December 8, 50,000 tubes of cadelum hypochlorite, $1.36 per cwt.; 2 percent.

Gasoline and Oils

Quartermaster, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

American Oil Company, Baltimore, circular 42, December 27, 21,000 gallons of gasoline, 7.83 cents.

Air Corps, Wright Field, Ohio

Awards made under procurement 121, December 8, were as follows:—

Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, zone 1, all items, $86,165.

Standard Oil Company of Indiana, zone 2, all items, $69,508; and zone 3, all items, $42,705.

Richfield Oil Company of California, zone 5, all items, $98,767.40.

Humble Oil & Refining Co., zone 4, items 1 and 2, $59,452.80.

Phillips Petroleum Company, zone 4, item 3, $42,350.

U. S. Engineer, New Orleans

Jackson Oil Company, New Orleans, circular 142, December 15, 2,000 gallons of black oil, summer No. 1, 7 cents; 2,0.0 gallons of black oil, winter No. 1, 7 cents; 2,000 pounds of hard cup grease, 7 cents; 2,000 pounds of medium cup grease, 7 cents; 2,000 pounds of soft cup grease, 7 cents; 5,000 gallons of kerosene, 8 cents; 25,000 gallons of gasoline, 8.5 cents; oil drums $3 and gasoline drums $7.

Oxygen

U. S. Engineer, Philadelphia

Air Reduction Sales Company, New York, circular 576, December 19, 20,000 cubic feet of oxygen, 85 cents; 12,000 feet of acetylene, $1.95; 2,200 cubic feet oxygen, 85 cents; and 1,000 cubic feet of acetylene, $1.95.

Paints

Quartermaster, Camp Devens, Mass.

Smyth Brothers, Philadelphia, circular 14, December 19, 350 gallons of yellow paint, 98 cents; 100 gallons of green paint, 98 cents; and 100 gallons of white paint, 98 cents.

Factory & Yard Supply Company, New York, circular 14, December 19, 100 gallons of turpentine, 43 cents.

Frank Bownes Company, Chelsea, Mass., circular 14, December 19, 100 gallons of linseed oil, 70 cents.

Water Softener

Quartermaster, Ft. Mason, Calif.

Steel Tank and Products Corporation, Chicago, circular 139, December 12, 1 water softener, pressure and zeolite for Honolulu, $1,500 and 39 per cubic foot for zeolite, f.o.b. Brooklyn; 2 percent, 10 days.

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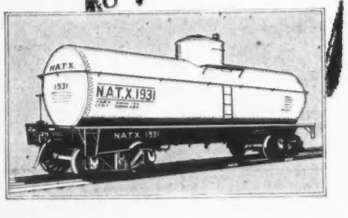

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IS SOUND BUSINESS ECONOMY

Trade Briefs

The Raymond Van Ness Mining Company, Tonopah, Nev., is getting out considerable quantities of mercury from its Spanish Springs property.

The Druggists' Supply Corporation, co-operative buying organization of wholesale druggists, will hold a meeting in the Hotel Pennsylvania, this city, February 16 to 20.

Horace Bowker, president of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, this city, will be the guest speaker at the master farmers' banquet in the Hotel Statler, St. Louis, January 16.

L. W. Rowell, vice-president of Swift & Co., Chicago, and president of the National Fertilizer Association, will speak on the subject of fertilizers in the Farmers' Week meeting in Topeka, Kans., January 15.

Spent bone charcoal, after use in sugar refining, has been held to be entitled to importation free of duty as a fertilizer in a ruling of the United States customs court on a protest by J. T. Steeb & Co., Seattle.

G. E. Getchell, of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, linseed crusher, Edgewater, N. J., returned January 5 from his customary year-end trip to Minneapolis where he spends the Christmas and New Year holidays with his family.

Otto A. C. Hagen, who for thirty-one years had been associated with T. G. Cooper & Co., Inc., has resigned and established himself in business as an importer and exporter of oils and chemicals with offices in the Public Ledger building, Philadelphia.

Cerro de Pasco Copper Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share for the quarter placing the stock on a $2 annual basis. The previous quarterly payment was at a $4 yearly rate and prior than that dividends had been at a $6 yearly rate.

Howard J. Mountrey, previously assistant to the vice-president in charge of sales of the Borden Company, this city, has been appointed general sales manager for the Borden's Food Products Company. This is a new position comprising direction of sales and advertising. Mr. Mountrey has been with the Borden organization for twenty years.

The Bureau of Standards has developed an apparatus of the volumetric type (commonly called an "Orsat") for the analysis of gas mixtures, which incorporates many improvements in design. This apparatus is described in the Bureau of Standards Journal of Research for January, 1931. Methods for the "technical" and "exact" analysis of gases are also described, and a complete operating technique is given.

The Colorado Scientific Society has elected the following officers:—President, Charles W. Henderson, engineer-in-charge of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, Denver; vice-president, Dr. M. F. Coolbaugh, president of the Colorado School of Mines; second vice-president, Dr. R. D. Crawford, professor of geology, University of Colorado; secretary, Dr. C. E. Dobbin, U. S. Geological Survey; treasurer, George H. King.

The reorganization committee of the American Agricultural Chemical Company has declared effective a plan for capital readjustment which involved concentration of the company's assets with a Delaware corporation of the same name and eliminating the parent Connecticut company which had a funded indebtedness. Application has been made to list the common shares of the new Delaware company on the New York and Boston stock exchanges. This is the only class of stock of the new company.

Naval Stores

Further Advance in Primary and Local Turpentine Prices--Slight Changes in Rosin--Weather Unfavorable And Crop Movement Is Light--Trade Quiet Here

There was little change in the attitude of consumers of naval stores last week so far as the local market was concerned. Buyers were still busy in many cases, with the work of inventory taking and purchasing was generally limited to comparatively small lots, the call for such quantities being fair. A further advance occurred in turpentine. Changes in rosin were narrow.

Although turpentine was rather quiet in the South, the tone of Southern markets was firmer, the trend of prices at both Savannah and Jacksonville being upward, the improvement amounting to 1½c. per gallon in the case of Savannah. Offerings were light at the higher level, although consumers were not inclined to follow the upward movement of prices.

Statistical news from the South concerning turpentine was about in line with expectations. Receipts were light and there was nothing to indicate that any increase in the movement is likely to be witnessed during the remainder of the season. On the contrary, the opinion exists that receipts during the last quarter of the naval stores year will probably make a bullish showing in comparison with the corresponding period last year.

Temperatures in the South last week were low with frequent rains, these conditions being unfavorable for operations in the woods. Stocks at the stills are said to be considerably smaller than at this time last year and it is contended by some that marketing during the remainder of the season will be likely to fall well below that of the corresponding period last season.

Rosin showed irregularity in Southern markets, changes from day to day being rather small. The undertone of both Savannah and Jacksonville was regarded as steady or firm. Reports were current of an improvement in the export inquiry and the outlook for foreign trade during the remainder of the naval stores year was considered favorable. Domestic trade in the South was still of a conservative character, many consumers still being disinclined to anticipate.

Receipts of rosin in the South were light or moderate and there was little change in the statistical position during the week. Arrivals in the three principal markets in the South during the first nine months of the naval stores season were about 60,000 barrels smaller than in the corresponding period last season, but stocks at the close of December were about 115,000 barrels larger than last year. Stocks at the stills, however, are declared to be much smaller than a year ago.

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Current prices on naval stores are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Turpentine

There was no broadening of business in the local market for turpentine last week. A fair volume of inquiries was noted in some circles, but actual sales were apparently limited to rather small lots, consumers still being inclined to curtail purchases pending further developments in the business situation and completion of the work of inventory taking. The tone here was firm, reflecting the upward trend at times of prices in primary centers. Sales in the South were rather light, but offerings were small. There was no expansion in the crop movement.

Savannah Turpentine

SAVANNAH, Jan. 9, 1931.

The turpentine market was quiet with the price trend upward. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Saturday	37	54	65	13	24,740
Monday	37	237	49	1,304	23,505
Tuesday	37⅝	121	356	137	24,074
Wednesday	38⅛	121	153	97	24,130
Thursday	38¼	98	88	1,665	22,553
Friday	38½	60	91	4	22,643

Jacksonville Turpentine

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 9, 1931.

Turpentine was stronger with trade quiet. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Saturday	37½	36	50	1	22,725
Monday	37½	28	64	...	22,789
Tuesday	37⅝	64	81	526	22,344
Wednesday	37⅞	73	156	...	22,500
Thursday	38	...	134	...	22,634
Friday	38	104	154	205	22,583

Pensacola Turpentine

PENSACOLA, Jan. 6, 1931.

Trade in turpentine continued quiet with the market firm. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Wednesday	21	....	34,256
Thursday	16	....	34,256
Friday	45	....	34,301
Monday	2	....	34,303
Tuesday	84	50	34,377

Chicago Turpentine

CHICAGO, Jan. 9, 1931.

The turpentine market here is considerably better. Prices have been advanced in the last few days several cents a gallon, and the buyers, both large and small interests, are once more showing some semblance of interest in the market, apparently with the idea that there is some chance of a much better price structure, and that they should be looking into the matter of protecting their requirements. Total volume of business done recently is larger. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—Five-drum lots, 46c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 51c.; single drums, 51c.; single barrels, 56c.

English Turpentine Prices

Quotations on turpentine in London and Liverpool during last week were:—

	Per cwt. in barrels— London. s.	d.	Liverpool. s.	d.
Saturday	34	6	36	3
Monday	34	9	36	9
Tuesday	34	9	36	9
Wednesday	35	0	37	0
Thursday	35	3	37	3
Friday	35	3	37	3

London Turpentine Stocks

Stocks of American turpentine in London were:—

	Jan. 9.	Previous week.	Last year.
Barrels	41,100	31,922	29,758

French Naval Stores

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1931.

A radiogram dated January 3, transmitted by the consulate at Bordeaux to the Chemical Division, reports the market for naval stores in the Landes district for December as quiet.

Export prices were for turpentine 320 francs per 100 kilos ($0.396 per gallon); W. W. rosin, 130 francs per 100 kilos ($5.34 per 280 pounds); F. G. grades, 108 francs per 100 kilos ($4.44 per 280 pounds).

A federation of French naval stores and maritime pine syndicates are now definitely organized and will seek united action for improvement of conditions affecting respective industries and trade. Total exports during November amounted to 408 metric tons turpentine, and 5,227 metric tons of rosin, as compared with 551 metric tons of turpentine, and 4,409 metric tons of rosin for the corresponding month of 1929.

Rosin

Trade in rosin in the local market was of the same conservative character noted for some time past, consumers still being disinclined for one reason or another to purchase in advance of requirements. Changes in prices were generally small or moderate in the absence of wide variations in the South. Weather conditions were unfavorable, temperatures in the South being low with rains at many points, and receipts were light or moderate. There was nothing to indicate that an expansion in the movement is likely to be witnessed during the remainder of the season as operations in the woods are steadily declining while stocks at the stills are said to be much smaller than a year ago.

Savannah Rosin

SAVANNAH, Jan. 9, 1931.

Changes in rosin quotations were generally small. Receipts were moderate. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$3.20	$3.20	$3.25	$3.25	$3.25	$3.25
D	3.50	3.50	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.65
E	3.60	3.60	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.75
F	3.70	3.70	3.85	3.95	3.90	3.97½
G	3.80	3.90	3.15	4.00	4.00	4.10
H	3.85	3.55	4.00	4.10	4.05	4.10
I	3.85	4.00	4.00	4.10	4.10	4.10
K	4.05	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15
M	4.25	4.25	4.50	4.55	4.50	4.50
N	4.80	4.80	5.00	5.05	5.00	5.00
WG	6.35	6.35	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
WW	7.05	7.05	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20
X	7.20	7.20	7.25	7.30	7.30	7.30

	Barrels					
Sales	1,966	37	424	210	611	133
Receipts	496	703	1,442	854	496	418
Shipments	397	3,710	350	1,057	961	75
Stocks—	191,275	188,328	190,980	190,777	190,312	190,055

(Continued on page 58)

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Flaxseed, Linseed Oil, Cake, and Meal

Flaxseed Higher in Domestic Markets--Buenos Aires Advances, then Recedes--Northwestern Crop Movement Light--Cash Demand More Active--Oil Higher

The trend of flaxseed prices was upward much of the time in domestic markets last week with the trading more active. There was also an increase in the demand for cash seed from crushers. Receipts in Northwestern markets were light and the quality of the seed was said to be rather poor. The country movement was also small.

The Buenos Aires market was irregular, an advance in prices early in the week being followed by a recession which left the market about where it was at the close of the previous week. Shipments from Argentina to the United States last week were larger than in the previous week, but the total for all destinations showed a decrease. Exports to this country were 122,000 bushels against 59,000 in the previous week and 551,000 last year. Shipments from Argentina to all countries last week were 1,393,000 bushels against 2,166,000 in the previous week and 1,657,000 last year.

Linseed oil was advanced by crushers owing to the rise in seed prices in the Northwest. Trade was quiet. Quotations on cake and meal were reduced.

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Flaxseed Receipts at New York

Receipts of flaxseed at New York were as follows:—

	Bushels	
	Domestic.	Foreign.
January 5	.....	19,197
Totals	.....	19,197

Flaxseed

DULUTH, Jan. 9, 1931.

Trading in flaxseed has been rather quiet the past week. Crushers have been in the market for No. 1 seed, offering a cent over the regular basis; and elevators have been showing more interest in the heavy dockage type. The trading as a rule, all week, has been elevator in character. Spot seed is quoted at 3 to 5 cents under May, with little being done.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	May.	July.
Saturday	$1.55⅜	$1.58⅜	$1.57½
Monday	1.57	1.60	1.58½
Tuesday	1.59½	1.62½	1.62½
Wednesday	1.60⅜	1.62⅝	1.63¼
Thursday	1.59½	1.62½	1.63
Friday	1.58½	1.61½	1.62¼

Daily receipts and shipments of domestic seed during the week ending January 9, 1931, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in bushels:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931.	1930.	1931.	1930.
Saturday	6,017	5,877	....	22,376
Monday	3,467	1,143	....	....
Tuesday	5,090	544	....	9,530
Wednesday	4,916	....	....	7,399
Thursday	3,724	594	....	8,469
Friday	4,560	1,017	....	....
Totals	27,714	9,175	....	47,780
Previous week	55,656	68,423	....	22,382
From Aug 1	7,055,828	3,986,884	6,474,324	3,974,250
In store (public warehouses)	676,428	353,996	....	....

Minneapolis Flaxseed

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 9, 1931.

The flaxseed market has not fully recovered from its holiday lethargy as yet, but is showing signs of life. There has been a little more doing in futures lately and cash demand is more aggressive. Receipts are very light and show poor average quality. Mills here are operating at a very light pace, but evidently are able to take care of all of the track flax offered as elevator stocks keep decreasing. Fresh arrivals of desirable quality are very light indeed. Most of it is a very poor quality of No. 1 and some grades No. 2 or lower.

Crushers have been the main buyers of late. Elevator companies take an occasional car. Some of the very fancy seed with 20 percent of mustard seed dockage sold at 2c. over May this week, while a car of fairly choice showing 20 percent of ordinary dockage sold as high as May price. Offerings without an appreciable quantity of dockage bring from 2c. to 5c. under May.

Shipping advices from the country are moderate and line elevator company reports indicate a very light farm movement. Local elevator stocks decreased 12,000 bushels last week and for four days of the present week show a decrease of 25,000 bushels.

Trade in futures is a little more general in character. For a time the crushers were the main buyers and now the commission houses are on both sides of the market. The influence of Buenos Aires cables was had for a time, but right now the market here shows independence. Today it was hard to buy May futures without raising prices sharply. No deliveries have been made on January contracts as yet. There has been very little trade in January futures. Only now and then is there an appreciable amount of trade in July futures.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	May.	July.
Saturday	$1.56	$1.59	a1.58½
Monday	1.56⅜	1.59½	1.60⅜
Tuesday	1.59½	1.62½	1.63
Wednesday	1.62	1.64	1.64
Thursday	1.61	1.63	1.65
Friday	1.60½	1.61½	1.62

Daily receipts and shipments of domestic flaxseed during the week ended January 9 and in the corresponding week last year, were, in bushels:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931.	1930.	1931.	1930.
Saturday	14,520	13,100	.....	4,800
Monday	22,800	18,450	2,940	.....
Tuesday	1,200	7,380	14,700	1,000
Wed'sday	7,200	6,150	13,230	1,000
Thursday	8,400	5,000	8,820	1,000
Friday	16,800	4,920	4,410	.....
Totals	220,920	55,000	44,100	7,800
Previous totals	4,917,060	5,996,240	1,491,980	1,711,490
From Sept. 1	5,137,980	6,051,240	1,536,080	1,719,490

Chicago Flaxseed Movement

The movement of flaxseed last week was as follows:—

	Bushels	
	Receipts.	Shipments.
Friday	1,000	.....
Saturday	1,000	.....
Totals	2,000	.....
Since January 1—		
This year	2,000	.....
Last year	20,000	.....

Current prices on linseed oil, cake, and meal, are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Winnipeg Flaxseed

WINNIPEG, Jan. 12, 1931.

The market for flaxseed was irregular in company with grain. Trading was quiet. Demand for linseed oil remains slow. The week's closing range was as follows:—

	Cash.	May.	July.
Saturday	$0.96⅝	$1.01⅜	$1.03¼
Monday	.94¼	1.00	1.01¾
Tuesday	.98⅜	1.03⅝	1.04¼
Wednesday	.99	1.04½	1.05⅜
Thursday	.98	1.03½	1.05
Friday	.97	1.02½	1.04¼

Canadian Flaxseed Statistics

Canadian flaxseed statistics for the week ended January 2 and for the season from August 1:—

Stocks in Store

	Bushels.
Fort William and Port Arthur	1,002,156
Interior elevators	80,569
Country elevators	981,907
Vancouver	1,055
Total	2,065,690

Receipts During Week

Fort William and Port Arthur	43,116
Interior elevators	14,242
Country elevators	32,953
Vancouver	.....
Total	90,311

Shipments During Week

Fort William and Port Arthur	.....
Interior elevators	6,825
Country elevators, rail	46,200
Vancouver	.....
Total	53,025
Movement at Fort William and Port Arthur since August 1, 1930:	
Receipts	2,686,173
Shipments	2,070,759

Buenos Aires Flaxseed

Flaxseed advanced early in the week and then receded. Opening prices per bushel on February contracts were:—

	Last week.	Last year.
Saturday	$0.82⅝	$2.02⅝
Monday	.86⅞	*
Tuesday	*	2.02⅛
Wednesday	.85	2.01½
Thursday	.85¼	2.01⅛
Friday	.82⅛	1.99

*Holiday.

(Continued on page 68)

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Cottonseed, Oil, Cake, and Meal

Refined Oil Futures Dull with Narrow Changes in Quotations--Crude Offerings Are Light and Southern Markets Steadier--Cotton Firmer--Lard Stocks Gain

Trading in refined cottonseed oil futures in the local market was dull last week and there was apparently no increase in transactions in cottonseed products in the South. Crude oil was steadier in Southern markets, however, offerings continuing light, although operations at the mills have been resumed after the year-end holidays. Changes in cotton futures in the local market were narrow, with the trading on a comparatively small scale. Lard futures as well as hogs were irregular. The weather in the South was unfavorable for farm work, temperatures being low, with rains at many points.

The total transactions in refined oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange for five business days of the week were 77 tanks. This compared with sales of 33 tanks for three and one-half business days of the previous week. Closing prices on Friday were unchanged to 3 points lower on the more active months as compared with the final quotations of the previous Saturday.

Cotton futures in the local market were irregular, changes being moderate. Trading was rather quiet. On Friday January closed at 10.05c., March 10.21c. and May 10.47c., showing an advance of 3 to 8 points as compared with the previous Friday.

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Cottonseed, Cake, Meal

Southern markets were generally quiet so far as consuming demand was concerned. Speculative operations in meal in the Memphis market continued rather active, but in most parts of the South purchases for account of consumers in the feed and fertilizer trade failed to show indications of the broadening that had been anticipated by some with the advance of the new year.

The movement of seed to the mills continued light and offerings of products apparently showed no material increase, although some of the mills which had been closed down for the holidays resumed operations. There is an impression in some quarters that holdings of seed are larger than generally assumed, but that there is not likely to be any increase of consequence in marketing until more is known as to the probable requirements for planting the next cotton crop.

Quotations on meal in the Southeast ranged from $23 to $24 per ton for 7 percent, the figures still being more or less nominal. In the Valley quotations on 8 percent meal were $30 to $31 per ton. In the Southwest 43 percent meal was quoted at $26 to $27 per ton.

Cottonseed Oil

Trading in refined cottonseed oil futures here continued on a small scale last week and the market was a rather featureless affair. Commission houses had few orders and ring traders in many cases were disposed to hold aloof. Some were adhering to a waiting attitude pending further developments in the general business and financial situation. The action of the market for securities of late has had a tendticency to create a rather more optimistic feeling in some quarters of the trade and the same was true of more encouraging reports in regard to the condition of the steel industry.

There was nothing sufficiently striking or stimulating in the developments of the week, however, to find reflection in the operations in cottonseed oil. On Monday trading was practically at a standstill, business on that day consisting merely of the switching of two tanks from January to July at a difference of 30 points. Some attribute the quietness of the speculation to an unsatisfactory contract and a movement has been started with a view of bringing about a change in the contract so as to make the market more attractive to the outside public as well as to trade interests.

Southern markets for crude oil were firmer though there was little activity reported. Offerings from sellers were reported as light in all sections despite a disposition on the part of buyers to raise bids. Operations at the mills have been resumed after the holiday shutdown but according to some reports unsold supplies are smaller than is assumed by many. The movement of seed was light and acording to some is likely to continue so until more is known regarding the probable requirements for planting the next cotton crop.

There was nothing significant in the action of the cotton market though the tendency of prices was upward at times and sentiment in some quarters of the cotton trade appeared to be less pessimistic than it was a while back. Changes in cotton quotations, however, were narrow with the market irregular. Predictions continued to be heard of a decrease in the next cotton acreage as a result of banking and credit conditions in the South if for no other reason and this phase of the situation will perhaps receive more consideration in cotton and cottonseed oil circles in the not distant future. Correspondence from Atlanta stated that many mixers of fertilizers have not purchased raw materials because of inability to finance operations.

The Chicago market for live hogs and lard showed irregularity. Hogs weakened early in the period as receipts were liberal but there was a recovery in prices later in the week when the arrivals fell off. On Monday receipts of hogs in Chicago were 70,500 head but the arrivals dropped to 49,000 on Tuesday and to 27,000 on Wednesday. The average weight of the hogs received in Chicago during the week ended January 3 was 228 pounds. This compared with 226 pounds in the previous week and 225 pounds in the week before that.

Stocks of lard in Chicago showed a rather liberal increase during the second half of December, the gain amounting to more than 13,000,000 pounds. The total supply there on January 1 was 21,493,265 pounds, against 8,342,565 on December 15 and 6,646,044 pounds on December 1. At the opening of January last year the stock was 29,154,307 pounds. Stocks of refined lard in Liverpool on January 1 were 477 tons against 580 tons on December 1 and 1696 tons on January 1 last year. The export movement of lard continued light.

Closing prices on Friday were unchanged to 3 points lower on the principal months as compared with the final quotations of the previous Saturday.

Following is a record of the cottonseed oil market for the week:—

Monday, January 5, 1931

	High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
	(Cents per lb in tanks)			
January	..	..	7.15@ 7.33	...
February	..	..	7.20@ 7.45	...
March	..	..	7.32@ 7.36	...
April	..	..	7.40@ 7.50	...
May	..	..	7.45@ 7.49	...
June	..	..	7.45@ 7.60	...
July	..	..	7.60@ 7.61	...
August	..	..	7.60@ 7.75	...
				*2

Total sales.....
Spot (prime summer yellow)—7.15c.
Crude (immediate Southeast)—6.00c. bid.
Valley—6.00c. bid.
Texas—5.87½c. bid.

* Switches.

Tuesday, January 6, 1931

	High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
	(Cents per lb in tanks)			
January	..	..	7.20@ 7.49	...
February	..	..	7.25@ 7.50	...
March	7.40	7.40	7.40@ 7.45	1
April	..	..	7.46@ 7.55	...
May	..	..	7.53@ 7.60	...
June	..	..	7.55@ 7.65	...
July	7.67	7.60	7.65@ 7.70	5
August	..	..	7.70@ 7.80	...
				*16

Total sales.....
Spot (prime summer yellow)—7.15c.
Crude (immediate Southeast)—6.05@6.12½c.
Valley—6.05@6.12½c.
Texas—5.90c.

*Includes switches.

Wednesday, January 7, 1931

	High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
	(Cents per lb in tanks)			
January	..	..	7.20@ 7.70	...
February	..	..	7.25@ 7.46	...
March	7.46	7.46	7.44@ 7.47	6
April	..	..	7.49@ 7.58	...
May	7.59	7.59	7.58@ 7.60	1
June	..	..	7.60@ 7.70	...
July	7.72	7.69	7.69@ 7.71	12
August	..	..	7.73@ 7.83	...
				19

Total sales.....
Spot (prime summer yellow)—7.15c.
Crude (immediate Southeast)—6.12½c.
Valley—6.12½c.
Texas—6.00c.

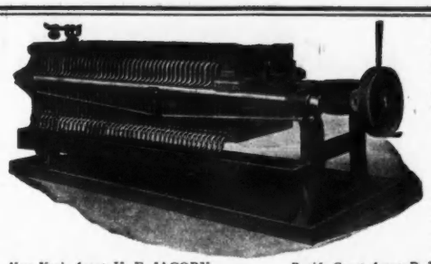
Thursday, January 8, 1931

	High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
	(Cents per lb in tanks)			
January	..	..	7.20@ ——	...
February	..	..	7.25@ 7.50	...
March	7.48	7.46	7.48@ ——	7
April	..	..	7.50@ 7.58	...
May	7.61	7.60	7.61@ 7.60	8
June	..	..	7.60@ 7.70	...
July	7.71	7.71	7.71@ 7.72	1
August	..	..	7.75@ 7.85	...
				*18

Total sales.....
Spot (prime summer yellow)—7.20c.
Crude (immediate Southeast)—6.12½c. bid.
Valley—6.12½c. bid.
Texas—6.00c. bid.

* Includes 2 switches.

(Continued on page 68)



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Animal, Vegetable, and Fish Oils

Chinawood Oil Again Advances in Foreign and Domestic Markets--Lower Coconut Prices Available --Copra Easier--Tallow Steady--Fish Products Hold

Business in the general list of animal, vegetable and fish oils continued quiet last week though an increase was noted in the volume of inquiries received for a few commodities. Purchasing was still limited to small quantities, consumers being disinclined to purchase in advance of immediate requirements despite the prevailing low level of values. Reductions in prices outnumbered advances, but the ruling tone at the close of the week was steady and in some quarters there was a disposition to take a rather more cheerful view of the business outlook.

Among the vegetable products, chinawood oil was firmer, higher prices prevailing here and on the Pacific Coast. There was another upturn in the Hankow market, the advance in prices there offsetting a further decline in silver and Chinese exchange. A better inquiry was reported in domestic markets, though actual sales apparently did not involve important quantities.

Coconut oil was easier, shading of quotations being reported here and on the Coast. There was a somewhat better inquiry, though actual sales were apparently limited to small lots. Offerings of bulk oil were noted for arrival from the primary market at concessions. Copra was quiet and easier. Further shading of quotations on palm oil was reported.

Tallow remained in a steady position in the absence of any increase in offerings from producers. There was a fair inquiry, but sales were apparently limited to unimportant lots. There was no auction in London last week. There was no further shading of quotations on grease, the tone of the market being steadier, although trade continued quiet.

Cash lard quotations were irregular in company with futures. There was a fair demand for moderate lots. Stocks in Chicago showed a sharp increase during the second half of December, but supplies on January 1 were about 7,500,000 pounds smaller than a year ago. Oleo stearin was easier, owing to a lack of demand. Fish oils were generally steady.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
Chinawood oil, Pacific Coast, tanks, ½c. per lb. spot, tanks, ½c. per lb. barrels, drums, ½c. per lb.	Coconut oil, Pacific Coast, tanks, ¼c. per lb. spot, ¼c. per lb. bulk, arrival, ¼c. per lb. Lard, city, 25c. per 100 lbs. Western, 35c. per 100 lbs. Palm oil, ¼c. per lb. Stearin, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
97.6	97.6	98.1	128.0

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2

Vegetable Oils

Chinawood.—A firm tone continued to prevail in domestic markets last week, the trend of prices being upward here and on the Pacific Coast. Silver broke sharply at one time and the drift of Chinese exchange was again downward, but these adverse developments were offset by an advance in the tael price of oil in the primary market. The advance in domestic markets had the effect of stimulating interest in the situation on the part of consumers, although actual business closed during the week was apparently not of much importance. There were sales early in the period, however, at 6¼c. per pound, prompt shipment, from the coast in tankcars, and later on a sale was reported at 6½c. per pound, January shipment, with the latter figure the prevailing quotation at the close of the week on all positions from January to and including March. Slightly higher views prevailed in some quarters concerning more distant positions.

Coconut.—Domestic markets had an easier tone last week, offerings being noted at concessions, although changes in quotations were not very wide. Early in the week there were sellers on the coast at 4 15/16c. per pound in tankcars, prompt shipment, and later offerings were noted at 4¾c. per pound, or about ¼c. below the quotations prevailing a week ago. In the local market offerings were noted at 5⅛c. per pound in tankcars, prompt shipment, and the same figure was named for bulk oil for arrival, these prices being about ¼c. under recent quotations. Reports were current of a somewhat better inquiry, though such sales as were noted did not involve important quantities, as consumers were still disinclined to anticipate despite the low prices prevailing.

Corn.—Crude remained steady, previous quotations generally being repeated. Offerings from producers continued to be reported as small. Stocks in the hands of resellers appeared to be light. There was a fair inquiry, though actual business was not of much importance.

Olive.—The inquiry for foots was somewhat better, but sales were apparently limited to comparatively small lots, consumers being disinclined to anticipate. Denatured oil also met with a fair inquiry in a jobbing way. Offerings were light and prices were generally steady at recently prevailing levels.

Palm.—The market remained in an easy position although consumers manifested rather more interest in the situation, apparently as a result of recent concessions in prices. Stocks on spot are small and offerings for arrival were comparatively light. Palm kernel oil was quiet and steady.

Perilla.—There were no new developments in the way of price changes, new crop oil being steady at the decline noted in the previous week. The inquiry was slow but offerings were light. Spot supplies appeared to be small.

Poppyseed.—The market was quiet with offerings light and prices steady.

Rapeseed. — Quiet conditions prevailed, consumers being disposed to hold off for further developments. Offerings were light and prices were generally maintained at recently prevailing levels. Shipments of seed from India to the United Kingdom and the Continent from January 1 to December 17, 1930, were 33,300 tons against 58,950 tons in the same time in the previous year.

Soybean.—Domestic was quiet and steady at the decline noted in the previous week to 6½c. per pound for raw in tankcars. Imported oil was nominal.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Exports of Oil Cake and Meal

Exports from New York last week were:—

	Pounds	
	Oil cake.	Oil meal.
Wednesday	563,150	....
Totals	563,150	....

San Francisco Vegetable Oils

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5, 1931.

Except for a very creditable showing made by chinawood oil, the market during the past week has been featureless; several tanks were reported as changing hands at 6¼c., with lower bids not entertained. This price, compared with a low of 5¼c., at which business was done late last year, is particularly encouraging to dealers and is the first real upward tendency displayed in this oil. The Orient has been extremely slow of late and has been practically closed for the last several days, owing to the holidays. Generally speaking, the undertone appears to be good, taking into consideration all visible factors.

COCONUT — Unchanged at 4⅛c. per pound, f.o.b. tankcars, Pacific Coast ports for any position.

CHINAWOOD—Stronger at 6¼c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific Coast in tankcars, with sales for January-February reported on this basis. Bids of 6⅛c. were passed unheeded. This shows a decidedly stronger value, as silver exchange is lower.

SOYBEAN—Imported oil quoted nominally 8c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b.

Pacific Coast ports. Refined Manchurian oil in 5-drum lots available at 10½c.

PERILLA—Unchanged, with small bulk lots offered at 6⅞c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific Coast.

HEMPSEED—Nominally 7c. per pound, in drums, duty paid, Pacific Coast ports.

RAPESEED—Unchanged and firm at 6⅝c. per pound, in drums, in bond, for refined, with a good undertone owing to a more general buying interest. Domestic blown rapeseed oil offered at 76c. per gallon of 8 pounds in drums.

TEASEED—Bids of 7½c. per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast, in barrels, refused, with sellers naming 8c. as lowest.

Chicago Vegetable Oils

CHICAGO, Jan. 9, 1931.

Vegetable oils have been following divergent price tendencies again in this market. The volume of business has been a little better in all of these products than it was over the year-end, but some of the oils are easy while others are stiffening up a little. Coconut seems to be holding its own. Corn oil is slightly lower and not very firm at the new prices. On the other hand, chinawood oil is somewhat improved and is quoted at better price levels. Soybean seems to be easing off and peanut material is marking time on a thin market.

Ruling prices are:—

COCONUT—Crude coconut oil is offered at 4⅜c. to 4⅝c. per pound, January shipment, and at 4⅝c. to 5c. asked for February-March, and 5c. for April-June. Acidulated oil, basis prime, is quoted 4⅜c. to 5c., nearby tanks. Refined, edible oil is quoted 7⅜c. to 8c., barrels, car lots, and 8¼c. to 8½c., barrels, less than car lots.

CORN—Crude, low acid, is quoted 7¼c. asked, outside mills, and sold at 7⅛c., Chicago, for prompt, with more offered at that price. Refined, edible oil is quoted 10c. to 10⅛c., barrels, car lots, and 10½c., barrels, less than car lots.

CHINAWOOD—Chinawood oil is quoted 7c. for January shipment and up to 7.5c. for May. Chicago, spot, 8¾c. to 9c.

SOYBEAN — Domestic, prompt, tankcars, 6¼c. to 6½c. per pound; refined, barrels, Middle West, 8c.

PEANUT—Basis prime crude, 6¾c. to 7c. per pound, tankcars; edible, barrels, car lots, 11¾c. to 12c.; barrels, less than car lots, 12¼c. to 12½c.

London Oilseeds, Oils, Fats

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1931.

London quotations January 3 on oilseeds, oils, and fats, and oilcakes and meals, according to a cable from the American trade commissioner, were, per net ton of 2,000 pounds, as follows:—

Oilseeds	
Castor seed, Bombay, Dec.-Jan.	$45.60
Castor seed, Brazilian, Dec.-Jan.	50.00
Copra, Singapore, F.M.S., Jan.-Feb.	64.00
Copra, Dutch East Indies, mixed, c.i.f. Marseilles, Jan.-Feb.	60.80
Cottonseed, Egyptian, black	25.00
Cottonseed, Bombay, Jan.-Feb.	19.60
Palm kernels, Jan.-Feb.	44.40
Peanuts, Coromandel machined, Rotterdam and Hamburg, Dec.-Jan.	41.20
Peanuts, Coramandel machined, Rufisque, Jan.-Feb.	31.40
Rapeseed, Torta, Hull-Continent, Jan.-Feb.	43.40
Sesame seed, Chinese, white-yellow, Jan.-Feb.	56.40
Soybeans, Manchurian, Rotterdam-Hamburg, Dec.-Jan.	27.20
Oils and Fats	
Castor oil, pharmaceutical, in barrels or drums, f.o.b. mills	176.00
Castor oil, firsts, in barrels, f.o.b. mills	154.20
Castor oil, Bombay, in drums, ex dock, Dec.-Jan.	126.00
Coconut oil, ordinary, Ceylon, in drums, ex dock, Jan.-Feb.	108.60
Coconut oil, Ceylon, galle, in drums, ex dock	104.20
Coconut oil, acidulated, pale, in barrels, f.o.b. mill	91.20
Cottonseed oil, Egyptian, crude, naked, ex mill	97.80
Cottonseed oil, refined and deodorized edible, in barrels, f.o.b. mills	115.20
Fish oil, Japanese, No. 1, sardine, 5 percent, f.f.a., in bulk, c.i.f. Rotterdam or London, Dec.-Jan.	54.20
Fish oil, Japanese, common, barrels or drums, c.i.f. London or Rotterdam	52.20
Fish oil, Japanese shark, 5 percent, f.f.a., barrels or drums, c.i.f. London or Rotterdam	66.20
Palm oil, Lagos, casks, ex dock	87.20
Palm kernel oil, English, refined and deodorized, in barrels, f.o.b. mill	156.40
Peanut oil, English, crude, maximum 3 percent, f.f.a., naked, ex mill	126.00
Peanut oil, refined and deodorized, in barrels, f.o.b. mill	156.40
Peanut oil, acidulated, pale, in barrels, f.o.b. mill	80.40
Soybean, English, refined and deodorized, barrels, f.o.b. mill	147.80
Whale, crude, No. 1, 3 percent, f.f.a., barrels or drums, c.i.f. London	108.60
Oilcakes and Meals	
Copra cake, Philippine	.....
Cottonseed cake, English	17.40
Cottonseed cake, Egyptian	14.00
Cottonseed meal, American, 49 percent	34.80
Cottonseed meal, American, 36 percent	.....
Linseed cake, American	31.40
Linseed cake, Bombay exseller	30.40
Linseed cake, English, 8 percent	35.80
Linseed cake, English, 9 percent	38.00
Peanut cake, 59 percent (decorticated screw press variety)	29.20
Peanut cake, 55 percent	27.20
Soybean cake, Manchurian, bulk	23.80
Soybean meal, English extracted, bulk	.....

Copra

An easier tone prevailed in domestic markets. The inquiry was light, consumers being disposed to hold off in the absence of any improvement in demand for their product. There were offerings reported on the coast at 2.75c. per pound. The Far Eastern market was reported as quiet.

San Francisco Copra

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5, 1931.

The copra market has declined again to a new low of 2.75c. per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast, owing to a poor demand. The supply greatly exceeds the possibilities of current consumption. Manila copra meal remains steady but slow at $22.50 per ton for futures, while local mills are asking $26 for domestic copra meal. The London copra market is weak.

Manila Copra Cable

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1931.

The Manila copra market is quiet, with arrivals seasonally fair, according to a cable to the Department of Commerce. Two mills are operating. All prices are 7.0 pesos per picul, with the exception of Hondagua, which is inactive.

Animal Oils

Degras.—The market retained a steady tone, lack of demand of importance being offset by the absence of any increase in offerings. Consumers were still disinclined to anticipate and inquiries were generally limited to small or moderate lots.

Lard.—A rather better inquiry was noted, though as for some time past consumers were interested as a rule merely in comparatively small or moderate quantities to meet current requirements. The market remained steady.

Neatsfoot.—Consumers were not inclined to purchase ahead, but in some quarters a fair inquiry was noted, sales generally being limited to moderate lots. Quotations were held at former levels.

Oleo.—The market had a steady tone. There was a fair inquiry, though as for some time past such sales as were noted did not involve important quantities.

Tallow.— Quotations were steady. There was a fair inquiry from local and outside buyers.

Movement of Oleo Products

Oleo oil exports and oleo stock receipts at New York last week were:—

	Oleo oil. Exports. Barrels.	Oleo stock. Receipts by rail. Tierces.
Friday	70	375
Saturday	....	345
Monday	690	220
Tuesday	788	....
Wednesday	245	150
Thursday	280	100
Totals	1,983	1,190

Chicago Animal Oils

CHICAGO, Jan. 9, 1931.

Animal oils have been picking up in interest here the last few days to some extent, with the result that a better tone seems to have been imparted to this particular market. Some little business is now flowing into the hands of the larger sellers since the turn of the year. Quotations of most sellers show a firm tendency and buyers are now apparently ready to take all the material they need for early use.

Ruling prices are:—

DEGRAS—Common, domestic, 3¾c. to 4c. per pound; common, English, 5c. to 5¼c.; neutral, domestic, 8c. to 8¼c.

LARD—No. 1, 7¾c. to 8c. per pound; No. 2, 7¼c. to 7⅝c.; extra, 8¼c. to 8⅝c.

NEATSFOOT — Cold pressed, 15c. to 15½c. per pound; extra, 8¼c. to 8⅜c.; No. 1, 8c. to 8½c.

OLEO—No. 1, 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound; No. 2, 8c. to 8¼c.

TALLOW—7¾c. to 8¼c. per pound.

Fish Oils

Cod.—There was apparently no broadening of trade in the market here in the absence of anything stimulating in the way of market advices from abroad. Occasional inquiries were noted but consumers showed little disposition to anticipate. On the other hand offerings were light on spot and for arrival and the market presented a fairly steady appearance.

Menhaden.—The market for refined continued to be characterized by a steady tone, quotations generally being maintained at the levels prevailing in the previous week. There was little change in the attitude of buyers. Demand was generally limited to comparatively small lots and few were disposed to look for any broadening trade until the work of inventory taking has been completed.

Sperm.—Quotations were unchanged, the tone of the market being steady. The inquiry was light.

Whale.—Refined was steady but aside from this the situation lacked features of interest. There were few inquiries reported, consumers apparently still being disposed to hold off for new developments in the business situation. Supplies on spot are reported to be light, however, and quotations were maintained.

Pacific Coast Fish Oils

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5, 1931.

There is not much of interest transpiring in fish oils on the Coast. It is not likely that any important business is passing. Prices remain the same as previously noted and what few transactions do take place seem to be held confidential.

SARDINE—Could be obtained probably at 21c. per gallon, f.o.b. Pacific Coast, on a bid, but most sellers are asking 30c.

PILCHARD—Quoted from 20c. to 25c. per gallon, in bond, f.o.b. Pacific Coast.

HERRING—Nominally quoted at 21c. per gallon, f.o.b. cars, Seattle.

Baltimore Fish Oils

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8, 1931.

A complete absence of new developments with regard to menhaden fish oil in this market is reported. As far as can be ascertained the factories down the Chesapeake Bay which still hold stocks of oil have not altered their determination to stand firmly for higher prices than those mentioned by potential buyers and, as a consequence, no transactions have taken place. Neither side now seems inclined to name definite figures, though the ideas of the buyers are known to be unacceptable to the sellers, who feel that they will be able to influence the market by resisting any mention of concessions or acceptance of the quotations that have appeared from time to time.

Chicago Fish Oils

CHICAGO, Jan. 9, 1931.

Fish oils in this market seem a little improved. Prices are not very noticeably changed on most of the more important products, but inquiries are reported coming in on a little brisker scale. Sellers appear to be generally of the opinion here that the market is stabilizing, and that better things can be expected of it in the future. Ruling prices are:—

COD—Domestic, 48c. to 50c. per gallon; Newfoundland, 48c. to 50c.

MENHADEN—Light pressed, 40c. to 43c. per gallon.

SARDINE — Light California, Pacific Coast, 23c. per gallon.

SALMON—Pacific Coast, sellers' tanks, 22c. to 24c. per gallon.

London Sperm Oil Prices

Quotations on sperm oil in London last week were:—

	Per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	18	0
Monday	18	0
Tuesday	18	0
Wednesday	18	0
Thursday	18	0
Friday	18	0

Fats and Greases

Greases.—The market had a steadier tone and no further shading of quotations was noted. Demand was quiet as a rule and generally limited to comparatively small lots but offerings were light.

Lard.—Business failed to show any material improvement although there were reports of a fair demand in a jobbing way for prompt shipment. Export trade was quiet. Prices were irregular. Stocks in Chicago increased about 13,000,000 pounds during the second half of December.

Stearin.—An easier tone developed, offerings being noted at concessions of ¼c. per pound. Demand was light.

Tallow.—The market continued to be characterized by a steady tone, quotations being maintained at former levels, throughout the week. There was a fair inquiry but sales were apparently limited to unimportant quantities. On the other hand offerings from producers were light. There was no auction in London last week.

Domestic Grease Receipts

Receipts at New York last week in packages:—

	Lard.	Tallow.	Grease.
Saturday	7,500	.....	100
Monday	6,301	.....	.....
Tuesday	14,770	.....	.....
Wednesday	2,465	.....	.....
Thursday	6,666	.....	.....
Friday	3,670	.....	.....
Totals	41,332	.....	100

Grease Exports

Exports of lard, stearin, tallow and grease from New York last week were as follows:—

	Pounds. Lard.	Stearin.	Tallow.	Grease.
Friday	141,110	.....	.....	.....
Saturday	396,675	.....	.....	.....
Monday	2,179,865	.....	.....	.....
Tuesday	932,211	.....	.....	430,000
Wednesday	228,308	.....	.....	510,000
Thursday	2,670,475	.....	.....	.....
Totals	5,948,704	.....	.....	940,000
Previous wk.	5,584,106	47,600	.....	690,000
Last year	10,398,290	29,200	.....	1,067,600

Chicago Lard and Tallow

CHICAGO, Jan. 9, 1931.

Trade in the cash lard market here has been somewhat improved recently, with the growth of some degree of confidence in the trade that buying could be expected to develop and to continue. The domestic business has been fairly good and export interest is reported moderate. The trade is watching the market closely. Tallows are showing some weakness at the start of the new year on light buying. Greases also are having a difficult time to do anything more than hold their own. On stearins, the trading is not very heavy and offerings of material are on a basis of lower quotations.

The range of quotations from the opening on Saturday, January 3, to the close on Friday, January 9, is shown in the following tables:—

	Per 100 pounds. Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Friday.
Cash	$8.70	$8.92	$8.70	$8.82	$8.70
March	8.70	9.25	8.70	8.82	....
May	8.85	9.22	8.85	9.02	8.87

TALLOWS (tierces)—Edible, 5½c. to 5¾c. per pound; fancy, 5c. to 5¼c.; prime packers', 5¼c. to 5⅜c.; No. 1 packers', 4¼c. to 4⅜c.; No. 2 packers', 3½c. to 3⅝c.; prime renderers', 4⅜c. to 5c.; No. 1 country, 3⅞c. to 4¼c.

GREASES (tierces) — Pigsfoot, 6½c. per pound; choice white, 5c.; choice white, export, 6c.; A white, 4¼c. to 4½c.; B white, 4c. to 4¼c.; crackling, 3⅞c. to 4c.; packers' yellow, 3⅝c. to 3⅞c.; packers' brown, 3¼c. to 3½c.; bone naphtha, 3⅜c.

STEARINS (barrels)—Prime oleo, 7½c. to 7⅝c. per pound, nominal; lard, 11c. to 11⅛c.; A white grease, 5c. to 5⅛c.; A white grease, export, 6c. to 6⅛c., nominal; yellow grease, 4c.; oleo stocks, car lots, 8⅛c.; No. 2 stocks, 7⅝c.

Liverpool Lard and Tallow

Quotations per cwt. on refined American lard in Liverpool last week were as follows:—

	Spot. s.	d.	Jan. s.	d.	March. s.	d.	May. s.	d.
Saturday	49	6	47	9	..	.	47	8
Monday	49	6	48	3	..	.	47	9
Tuesday	49	6	48	9	48	0	47	9
Wednesday	50	6	49	3	..	.	48	3
Thursday	50	9	49	6	..	.	48	6
Friday	50	9	49	9	48	9	..	.

Quotations per cwt. on Australian tallow in Liverpool last week were as follows:—

	Choice. s.	d.	Fine, good mixed. s.	d.
Saturday	31	0	28	6
Monday	31	0	28	6
Tuesday	31	0	28	6
Wednesday	31	0	28	6
Thursday	31	0	28	6
Friday	31	0	28	6

Fatty Acids

Red Oil.—The market retained a steady tone, quotations being maintained at former levels by producers. Trade was still of a conservative character, consumers being disinclined to anticipate to any extent.

Stearic Acid.—Previous price schedules were adhered to by producers, the tone of the market being steady in the absence of any new developments in the market for raw material. There was a fair inquiry from local and outside consumers.

Chicago Fatty Acids

CHICAGO, Jan. 9, 1931.

Fatty acids are now in fairly good position, judging from the tone of the dealings in the last few days, and the market seems now to be establishing itself on a reasonably firm basis. Buying has aggregated good totals recently, and the quotations indicate continuance of a fairly firm market. Buying is moderate, for the most part on corn and cottonseed materials, with coconut not very active. Special cottonseed products are steady. Stearic acids and red oils are not showing much activity at the present time, with quotations about unchanged.

Ruling prices are:—

FATTY ACIDS—Corn oil, double distilled, tankcars, 5½c. per pound; barrels, car lots, 6c.; barrels, less than car lots, 6½c.; coconut, tankcars, 9c. per pound, nominal; barrels, car lots, 9¼c.; barrels, less than car lots, 9½c.; cottonseed, tankcars, 5c.; barrels, car lots, 5⅝c. to 6c.; barrels, less than car lots, 6¼c. to 6½c.; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 2⅞c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 3c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 1c. to 1¼c.

STEARIC ACID — Saponified, double press, 10¼c. to 11¾c. per pound, depending on quantity; triple, 13½c. to 14½c.; distilled, single press, 9½c.; less than tons, 10½c.; double press, 10½c. to 11½c.; triple, 12c. to 13c.

RED OILS — Saponified, tanks, 8¾c. per pound; drums, 9¼c.; distilled, tanks, 8¾c.; drums, 9¼c.

Mayonnaise Manufacturers Committees Are Selected

Appointment of the committees of the Mayonnaise Products Manufacturers Association has been completed by the president, William R. McKeldin. The chairmen of the new committees are as follows:—

Advertising, E. J. Bannvart, of Cecil, Warwick & Cecil.

Container simplification, H. S. Wade, of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company.

Cost finding, Ellis R. Meaker, of Ivanhoe Foods, Inc.

Legislative, B. S. Pearsall, of the B. S. Pearsall Butter Company.

Membership, C. P. McCormick, of McCormick and Co.

New uses, Anna Schlorersmith, of Mrs. Schlorer's, Inc.

Publicity, John T. Ogden, of "The Glass Packer."

Research fellowship, John Glassford, of McCormick and Co.

Standards and research, D. M. Gray, of the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company.

Trade Practice, Frank Honicker, executive manager of the association.

Traffic, V. L. Garbesi, of the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company.

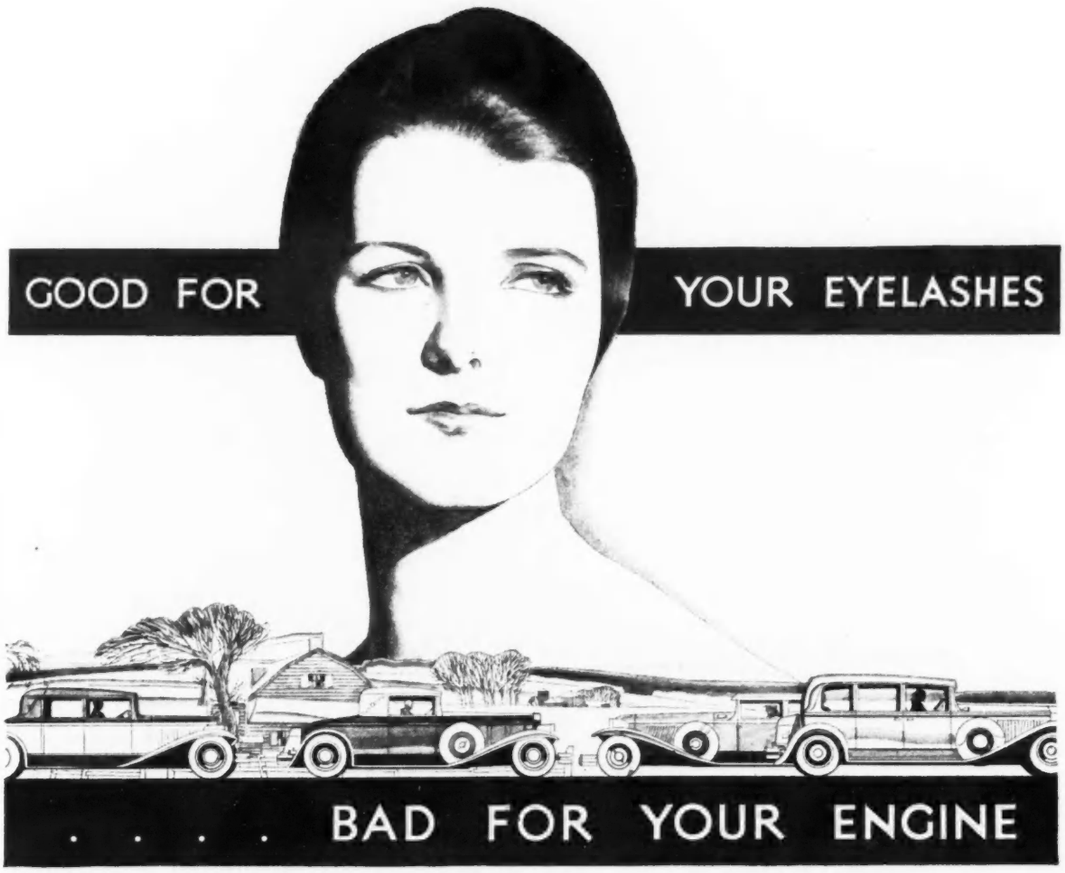
Packers Consent Decree Is Modified by Court

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1931.

The packers consent decree of 1920 was modified by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia today to permit the four big packers to handle, at wholesale, unrelated lines of food products.

The court, in a decision by Justice Jennings Bailey, refused to grant the packers' request to be allowed to operate retail meat and food stores or to own stockyards, terminal railroads, or market journals. Except as modified, the original decree was ordered complied with at once, as litigation has prevented its complete enforcement for some years.

Officials of packing companies declared the decision is of great benefit to them as it will permit them to utilize their refrigerator cars and food distributing facilities in handling other food products. While not ready at this time to enter the retailing business, the packers asked this right in order to do so if deemed necessary in competing with the meat retailing operations of large chain store systems. The court held that to permit retailing might eliminate the few independent grocers left in the business.



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MOTOR OIL

Petroleum, Crude and Refined

Group Three and Chicago Refiners Follow Recent Advance in the Bulk Gasoline Prices Here--Part of Output of Stripper Wells Will Be Put on Market

A decidedly better turn in gasoline prices at the refineries occurred last week to present a welcome feature to the market for petroleum and its products. Commencing with the advance in prices for U. S. Motor gasoline that was initiated by refiners in the East Coast area a week ago Friday, the markets at other refining points have turned upward and the appearance of the market was much better than it has been for some time. The shift had its fundamental beginning in the steadily decreasing production of crude and the sudden realization by refiners that prices were too cheap. The larger refiners were prime movers in the action and received good support from the smaller factors. Also, in the East Coast, demand picked up to a point where it supported prices. The advanced prices have created a much better sentiment and some students of the market have gone so far as to predict further stepping-up in prices as the market moved toward the Spring season. However, there were also conservative factors present that were indisposed to say anything about the outlook other than the fact that the market was firm for the moment.

Constantly dropping crude production created another new low record for the period since July, 1926. The latest estimate placed the flow at 2,078,300 barrels. It was announced last week that some of the large mid-western purchasing companies had arranged to take part of the oil from Kansas and Oklahoma stripper wells that had been cut off from the market since the commencement of the year. Overtures that would dispose of the entire production of these wells were made by a committee of the purchasers that have arranged to take about one-half of the output, but the movement lacked the necessary co-operation from one purchaser that maintains a network of pipe-lines running through the affected territory.

An attempt to relieve operators of the remaining 15,000 to 17,000 barrels was made by a committee of the purchasers that included Stanolind but the purchasing companies were unwilling to meet Prairie's demand for full charges on the use of the latters gathering and purchasing facilities, as doing the same would mean paying at least 30c. per barrel premium for oil which can be gathered elsewhere without any additional cost.

Also, the offer by the committee of purchasers was that if Prairie would run the remaining 15,000 barrels from the "stripper" wells, the purchasing companies would buy an equivalent amount from Prairie's own leases at wells near their lines. This exchange of oil would give Prairie a new outlet equivalent to the amount Prairie would continue taking from the "stripper" wells and obviate the necessity of increasing storage.

While the purchasers have done much for the distressed producers in providing outlets for all but 15,000 barrels of oil from the independent wells cut off by Prairie, it is difficult to do more unless the Prairie companies co-operate.

Oil production continued to tumble downward. Estimates for the output during the week ended January 3 placed the production close to the 2,000,000 barrel mark and the daily average for that week was again the lowest since the week ended July 24, 1926.

Current prices on crude petroleum and refinery products, including prices at wells, at refineries, and in tankwagon and service station markets, are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Crude Petroleum

The most salient news in the market for crude petroleum last week was the notification by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana to the owners of "stripper" wells in Kansas and Oklahoma that line connections would be made by that company with wells that had been shut off from a market by the action of the Prairie Oil & Gas Company in ceasing as a general purchaser of crude effective with the commencement of the year. Other companies will take a portion of the production of these wells and it was estimated that some 17,000 barrels per day will be carried into storage or refineries. This amount represented about one-half of the volume that the Prarie company was taking prior to its action; the remainder of the flow has not been disposed of as yet because many of the wells are too scattered or too distant for the oil to be gathered economically by other than Prairie gathering lines.

Production

Oil production continued to decrease. Daily average production of oil in the United States for the week ended January 3 was 2,082,100 barrels, a decrease of 44,650 barrels from the preceding week and another low record since July 24, 1926, according to the estimates of the American Petroleum Institute. Daily average production east of California was 1,544,600 barrels, compared with 1,560,950 barrels during the preceding week. Details of production together with comparison for the preceding week and the corresponding period last year follow:—

	Daily average in barrels—For week ended—		
	Jan. 3, 1931.	Dec. 27, 1930.	Jan. 4, 1930.
Oklahoma	448,900	458,100	675,900
Kansas	108,300	108,800	114,250
Panhandle Texas	54,000	57,250	100,500
North Texas	58,300	58,150	88,150
West Central Texas	28,000	28,900	54,100
West Texas	235,850	239,150	338,100
East Central Texas	40,850	40,550	23,200
Southwest Texas	77,300	82,100	76,200
North Louisiana	41,750	42,000	38,300
Arkansas	49,750	50,950	60,400

The State of the Petroleum Market

There were no changes in crude oil prices last week. U. S. Motor gasoline at Group 3 refineries was advanced ¼c. per gallon. Gasoline in tankwagons was cut 2c. per gallon at Toledo, Ohio.

	Jan. 9	Jan. 2	Last Year
Crude petroleum prices at well (average for ten fields), per barrel	$1.245	$1.245	$1.622
Gasoline prices at refinery (average at four refining centers), per gallon	.055	.0531	.075
Gasoline prices at service stations (average for ten States), per gallon	.1823	.1823	.1922

Commercial production of crude petroleum in the domestic fields, as estimated by the Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter, has amounted this year from January 1 to January 10 to 20,931,000 barrels, as compared with 26,195,000 barrels in the corresponding period of 1930. Commercial production is now at the rate of 2,078,300 barrels a day, compared with 2,637,500 daily at this time last year.

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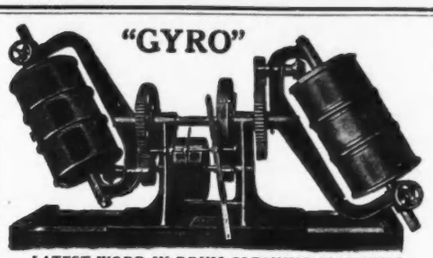

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	Daily average in barrels—For week ended—		
	Jan. 3, 1931.	Dec. 27, 1930.	Jan. 4, 1930.
Coastal Texas	158,400	159,900	138,750
Coastal Louisiana	27,850	26,150	20,750
*Eastern	103,750	100,000	129,100
Michigan	9,550	8,800	14,950
Wyoming	48,550	47,150	56,400
Montana	7,600	6,600	10,000
Colorado	4,150	4,100	5,400
New Mexico	41,750	42,300	7,550
California	527,500	565,800	709,500
Totals	†2,082,100	2,126,750	2,652,300

* Not including Michigan.
† Lowest daily average production since the week ending July 24, 1926, when it was 2,070,950 barrels.

The estimated daily average gross production for the Midcontinent field, including Oklahoma, Kansas, Panhandle, North, West Central, West, East Central and Southwest Texas, North Louisiana and Arkansas for the week ended January 3 was 1,143,000 barrels, as compared with 1,165,950 barrels for the preceding week, a decrease of 22,950 barrels. The Midcontinent production, excluding Smackover, Arkansas, heavy oil, was 1,108,850 barrels, as compared with 1,130,850 barrels, a decrease of 22,000 barrels.

Eastern Pipeline Movement

Field runs and pipeline deliveries in New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio and Indiana of latest record are as follows:—

Runs

	—Barrels— Day.	Month.
January 1	43,916	43,916
January 2-4	114,843	158,757
December 26-28	56,047	940,248
December 29	89,637	1,029,885
December 30-31	73,045	1,052,930

Deliveries

	—Barrels— Day.	Month.
January 1-2	62,591	62,591
January 3-5	87,462	150,053
December 27-29	70,236	1,307,025
December 30	130,648	1,437,673
December 31	59,941	1,497,614

Monthly Totals, 1930

	—Barrels— Runs.	Deliveries.
January	1,561,077	1,674,065
February	1,408,587	1,566,102
March	1,617,056	1,650,669
April	1,582,192	1,983,590
May	1,412,162	1,592,487
June	1,765,472	1,928,702
July	1,196,413	1,522,037
August	1,212,762	1,554,217
September	1,226,411	1,751,821
October	1,115,018	1,368,070
November	1,116,960	1,528,728
December	1,052,930	1,497,614

Imports

Imports of petroleum, crude and refined oils at the principal ports for the month of December totaled 7,568,000 barrels, a daily average of 244,129 barrels, compared with 8,252,000 barrels, a daily average of 275,067 barrels for the month of November, according to figures collected by the American Petroleum Institute.

Imports at the principal United States ports for the week ended January 3 totaled 1,838,000 barrels, a daily average of 262,571 barrels, compared with 1,989,000 barrels, a daily average of 284,142 barrels for the week ended December 27. Comparative details follow:—

	—Receipts in bbls.—Week ended— Jan. 3.	Dec. 27.
At Atlantic Coast ports—		
Baltimore	428,000	203,000
Boston	.....	193,000
New York	965,000	1,071,000
Philadelphia	227,000	178,000
Others	153,000	*214,000
Totals	1,773,000	1,859,000
Daily averages	253,286	265,571
At Gulf Coast ports—		
Galveston district	65,000	64,000
New Orleans and Baton Rouge	.....	66,000
Port Arthur and Sabine district	.....	.....
Tampa	.....	.....
Totals	65,000	130,000
Daily averages	9,285	18,571
At all United States ports—		
Totals	1,838,000	1,989,000
Daily averages	262,571	284,142
Oils Received		
Crude	1,180,000	1,060,000
Gasoline	142,000	114,000
Kerosene	.....	.....
Gas Oil	19,000	.....
Fuel Oil	488,000	*815,000
Totals	1,838,000	1,989,000

*Revised.

Movements of California Oil

Receipts of California oil (crude and refined oils) at Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports for the month of December totaled 1,810,000 barrels, a daily average of 58,387 barrels, compared with 2,194,000 barrels, a daily average of 73,133 barrels for the month of November.

Receipts at Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports for the week ended January 3 totaled 526,000 barrels, a daily average of 75,148 barrels, compared with 249,000 barrels, a daily average of 35,571 barrels for the week ended December 27. Comparative details follow:—

	—Receipts in bbls.—Week ended— Jan. 3.	Dec. 27.
At Atlantic Coast ports—		
Baltimore	51,000	.....
Boston	.....	37,000
New York	475,000	178,000
Philadelphia	.....	.....
Others	.....	34,000
Totals	526,000	249,000
Daily averages	75,143	35,571
At Gulf Coast ports—		
Totals	.....	.....
Daily averages	.....	.....
At Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports—		
Totals	526,000	249,000
Daily averages	75,143	35,571
Oils Received		
Gasoline	388,000	64,000
Kerosene	.....	62,000
Gas oil	64,000	.....
Fuel oil	74,000	112,000
Lubricants	.....	11,000
Totals	526,000	249,000

Price Changes in the Past Month

Jan. 2.—Corning crude in Buckeye lines was reduced 10c. per barrel to $1.15.

Refinery Products

Decided improvement has taken place in the gasoline market. Commencing with the advance in prices that East Coast refiners initiated for U. S. Motor gasoline a week ago, the markets in other sections have taken on a better appearance. In fact, late dispatches from Tulsa and Chicago reported that prices have been marked upward in both areas. So far as the position at the East Coast was concerned, the demand side of the market, during the past week, picked up to give some support to the recently advanced prices and at the close the tone was a firm one. Some refiners were prompt to predict progressive advances in prices as the Spring season approached, pointing particularly to the fact that the current market was supposed to be below cost and also to the steadily decreasing output of crude. However, the conservative factors in the trade were not so free with predictions and were content that the market occupied a firm position at the moment.

Kerosene showed some relation with the improved gasoline position at the East Coast, but in other distributing areas the market continued in a sluggish and weakly-priced state.

Heavy oils failed to contain any particular features over the week. The weaker elements in the Philadelphia market for bunker oil continued to disturb the prices in that locality, but no open changes occurred.

Refinery Operations

Runs of foreign and domestic crude to stills during the week ended January 3 were 14,667,000 barrels, or a daily average of 2,095,300 barrels for 58.7 percent of total refinery operation, compared with a total of 15,452,000 barrels, or a daily average of 2,207,400 barrels for 61.8 percent of operation during the preceding week, according to the data gathered by the American Petroleum Institute. The figures represented 95.7 percent of the potential refining capacity. Details of runs to stills and of stocks of gasoline and gas and fuel oils (including heavy crude petroleum in California) follow:—

	Percent potential capacity report-ing.	Daily average. Crude runs to stills.	Gasoline stocks.	Gas and fuel oil stocks.
	—Week ended January 3—	—Barrels—		
East Coast	100.0	441,900	5,868,000	9,601,000
Appalachian	93.8	78,400	1,051,000	1,050,000
Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky	97.5	237,300	4,542,000	3,462,000
Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri	89.4	266,300	2,854,000	4,120,000
Texas	91.9	469,400	6,912,000	10,846,000
Louisiana-Arkansas	98.3	130,300	1,526,000	2,270,000
Rocky Mt.	93.1	33,400	1,089,000	1,002,000
California	98.8	498,100	15,338,000	102,873,000
Totals	95.7	2,095,300	39,780,000	136,224,000
Totals, week Dec. 27	95.7	2,207,400	39,388,000	136,917,000
*Totals, Jan. 4, 1930	95.4	2,468,300	42,217,000	144,017,000
Texas (Gulf Coast)	100.0	359,600	5,519,000	8,133,000
Louisiana (Gulf Coast)	100.0	99,100	1,290,000	1,351,000

*Not comparable with current figures because of difference in percentage of capacity reporting.

Market Conditions

Gasoline.—Since the advance in the position of the bulk market here a week ago, demand has picked to a point of lending support to the asking price of 7c. per gallon for the U. S. Motor product in tankcars at the local refineries. All sellers were united in asking for the 7c. figure and the situation at the close of last week was apparently firm. The improvement in prices has not only been confined to the local territory, but late advices from Tulsa and Chicago declared that a much brighter situation existed in those areas. In addition to a sudden realization that the former low values for gasoline were virtually ridiculous, the improvement has been somewhat fostered by the continually decreasing output of crude oil, and while some factors were particularly forward in making known the fact that prices were still below cost value and also that further improvement might be looked for as the season progressed, the more conservative students of the market were not inclined to predict and limited their comment to the contentment that prices were firm at the moment. The export market occupied a steady position over the opening ten days of the year. There has not been much "outside" business during the period, but prices have not yielded to further pressure.

Kerosene.—The final half of the week contained some measure of improvement in this market. Inquiries were more frequent and purchasing was slightly better. This movement was attributed to the improvement that took place in gasoline, some buyers having evidently feared a similar firmness of prices for this commodity. However, the prices were still inclined toward an easy place, with 6½c. per gallon representing the asked market for the 41-43 water white product in tankcars at the refineries, while actual invoicing prices on the sales that were made were fractionally less. Export prices held unchanged over the past week both here and at the Gulf.

Fuel and Gas Oils.—The bunker oil market repeated the characteristics that it has maintained since the time of the establishment of the $1.05 per barrel price. Locally there was a tone of steadiness to the market, but the weakness that had prevailed at other ports, particularly Philadelphia, remained. In Philadelphia C grade oil was available, according to reports, as low as 90c. per barrel. Diesel oil has shown no change from its recent position, with prices here holding at $1.85 per barrel at the local terminals. Gas oil was also unchanged last week.

Medicinal Oil.—The business of closing such contracts for 1931 that remained unsigned was the center of interest in the market last week. Suppliers of domestic oils reported a position of characteristic steadiness and the importers of Russian oils declared that the firmness that the market attracted before the holiday period has remained, although there were some momentary weaknesses when contracts were discussed.

Petrolatum.—The period since the turn of the year has been a very quiet one. Sellers attributed the slowness to the fact that the mechanics of inventory-taking were still being exercised in many plants and that a pickup of interest was likely later in the month. In the meanwhile prices continued to tend toward an easy position. Liberal shading was reported on some of the lighter grades.

Paraffin Waxes.—Since the placement of the periodical order for the Spanish monopoly a fortnight ago the market has settled into a period of extreme quiet. Prices held at more or less nominal levels. Some bit of firmness was noted in the 130-132 grade of fully refined, which was named at 3½c. to 3⅝c. per pound, an ⅛c. per pound advance, while a corresponding weakness was witnessed in the 135-137 grade at 4⅝c. to 4¾c. per pound.

Lubricating Oils.—Easier prices for cylinder oils followed a slackening of inquiry at the Pennsylvania refineries. The 600 fire article was offered at 8¾c. to 9½c. per gallon; 635 fire at 11c. to 11½c. per gallon; 650 fire at 12c. to 12½c. per gallon; 600 Warren E at 14c. per gallon; 600 D at 17c. per gallon; light bright stocks at 17c. to 18c. per gallon; and dark bright at 16½c. to 17c. per gallon. The drop in bright stocks was prefaced a week ago by an easment on spot. The movement of lubricating oils through this market during the past week, by days, follows:—

	Receipts. Barrels.	Exports. Gallons.
Friday	.....	80,900
Saturday	.....	41,700
Monday	.....	113,100
Tuesday	.....	85,700
Wednesday	.....	125,800
Thursday	.....	126,750
Totals	.....	573,950

Petroleum Diluents, Solvents, Reagents, Naphthas and Hydrocarbon Gases

Surface conditions in the market for petroleum solvents and naphthas last week contained no particular change from their appearances of the preceding week. Since the turn of the year, the activities of the demand side of the market have been held within limits because of the fact that the work of inventory-taking continued in many plants of outlet. Undertones were also firm through the week and there were no open changes or indications that would point to a shift in the market last week.

The market for hydrocarbon gases was also without a particular feature over the past week. The movement of supplies through regular channels of consumption was not appreciably different in volume from the immediately preceding weeks.

Butane.—The elements surrounding the market for this hydrocarbon gas were of a firm character, with prices for the 16-32 degree material at 4c. per pound for tankcar quantities, f.o.b. Group 3. Also the 32-38 degree article was unchanged and steady at 6c. per gallon for similar quantity.

Heptane.—Like related products this market was also a steady one during the period under review. The quotations at Group 3 continued at 13c. per gallon for tankcar lots of the mixed article and 14c. per gallon for normal material.

Hexane.—This commodity shared the firmness that banded other hydrocarbon gases with offerings of the normal variety named at 13c. per gallon in tankcar lots at the Midcontinent. The usual differential of 1c. additional for drum packing in car lot quantities and 2c. per gallon for less than car lots continued to prevail.

Lacquer Diluents.—The prices for the various lacquer solvents held firmly through the period under review. Benzol substitute sold at full asking values, while other lacquer extenders and diluents were offered at 11c. per gallon at Group 3. The local refiners continued to ask 14c. per gallon at the refineries.

Octanes.—This commodity continued free from new features, while the prices continued to name 16c. per gallon for tankcar quantities of the mixed product, f.o.b. Group 3.

Pentanes.—The movement of supplies into regular channels of consumption continued at former volume, while the refiners entertained no apparent difficulty in holding their established prices in a firm position. The sellers at Group 3 continued to offer 10c. per gallon for tankcar quantities of the normal article, with usual differentials for smaller quantities.

Petroleum Ether.—There has been no visible change in the nature of the demand side of the market since the advent of the holiday period. In a certain number of directions a more active interest was noted, but general purchasing was no greater. Regardless of the position of the demand side, refiners continued to hold their prices in a firm position at 12c. per gallon for the 30-60 degree product and also 12c. per gallon for the 40-75 degree article.

Petroleum Spirits.—Some refiners in the Group 3 area were quoting unchanged prices of 6½c. per gallon, but in some directions this article was offered at 5¾c. to 6¼c. per gallon. Local refiners took a firm position at the recently established 10c. per gallon level. Interest has been limited since the turn of the year, but the sellers were looking for a betterment shortly.

Propane.—Prices continued without visible disturbance at 7c. per gallon for tankcar quantities, f.o.b. Group 3. There were no new developments of consequence in the market last week.

Rubber Solvent.—This market has not felt any change in the buying disposition of the rubber manufacturing trade. Sentiment among the suppliers was promising, although it reflected the expectations of the rubber trade itself. The prices for standard and light grades remained steady at the Midcontinent, where 8c. per gallon was being named for tankcar quantities.

Stoddard Solvent.—Group 3 refiners were asking 6¼c. to 7¼c. per gallon for tankcar lots, while the local sellers continued the recently established figure of 10c per gallon at the refineries. The market was apparently in a steady position throughout.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Since the reductions that were effected in the local tankwagon scale and also in refinery and tankwagon prices in the midwest, there have been no developments of importance or significance in the market. Demand was to a certain extent limited because many of the consuming outlets were engaged in taking their year-end inventories.

Tulsa Petroleum Products

TULSA, Jan. 8, 1931.

A decided contrast to conditions that prevailed a week ago and during the early part of the week under review took place in the Midcontinent gasoline market as the week drew to a close. On Thursday refiners throughout the area advanced their prices on all grades of refinery and natuarl gasoline ¼c. per gallon. The advanced prices set aside the uncertainties that previously prevailed on account of the rumors that were present in connection with the shakiness of the present crude price structure and the uncertainties that followed to so-called "stripper wells" controversy.

Kerosenes were unchanged in price on continued light demand from northern jobbers.

Distillates continue in fair demand at unchanged prices, but northern tankwagon distributors continue to buy in small lots for immediate shipment because of the warm weather conditions prevailing in that territory.

The ordinary dark u.g.i. specifications gas oils developed a slightly better undertone during the week on increased industrial buying, but prices remained unchanged.

The dark and light straw zero grades were fairly active at unchanged prices.

The heavy fuel oil situation was generally unchanged from the preceding week, with the majority of refiners willing to make reasonable price concessions on sizable prospective sales. All grades of zeros were unchanged in price on continued fair demand.

A survey of the lubricating and paraffin situation showed no change in prices

from the preceding week, but the demand is admittedly light at this time.

Ruling prices in the Midcontinent area, basis group 3 Oklahoma, are approximately as follows:—

REFINERY GASOLINES—The U. S. Motor gasoline was generally quoted at 4¼c. to 4½c. per gallon; 60-62, 400 e.p., 4⅜c. to 4⅝c.; 64-66, 390 e.p., 4⅝c. to 4⅞c.; 64-66, 375 e.p., 4⅞c. to 5c.; 68-70, 360 e.p., 5¼c. to 5⅜c.

NATURAL GASOLINES — Grade A, 3½c. to 3⅝c. per gallon; grade AA, 3¼c. to 3½c.; grades BB and C, 3c. to 3¼c. per gallon.

KEROSENES—The 41-43 water white, 2⅞c. to 3c. per gallon, 42-44, water white, 3c. to 3¼c. per gallon.

DISTILLATES—The 36-38 light straw, 2½c. to 2⅝c.; 38-40, light straw, 2⅝c. to 2¾c.; 38-40, prime white, 2⅞c. to 3c. per gallon.

GAS OILS—Ordinary 32-36, dark u.g.i., 40 to 50 cold test, 2c. to 2⅛c. per gallon; 32-46, dark, zero, 2½c. to 2⅝c.; 32-36, light straw, 2¼c. to 2⅜c.; 32-36, light straw, zero, 2⅝c. to 2¾c.

FUEL OILS—Heavy viscosity and high cold test, 14-16 gravity, 40c. to 42½c. per barrel; 16-18, 42½c. to 45c.; 18-20, 45c. to 50c.; 22-26, 47½c. to 52½c.; 24-26, 55c. to 60c.; 26-28, 62½c. to 72½c.; 28-30, high cold test, 75c. to 80c.; 28-30, zero, 85c. to 90c.

Chicago Petroleum Products

CHICAGO, Jan. 8, 1931.

A decided upturn in both market tone and sentiment generally has been noted and the refinery gasoline market was advanced late last week. This has been accompanied by the receipt of inquiries and actual orders for considerable more gasoline than at any one time since midsummer. Also, through restoration of normal or near-normal retail gasoline prices at practically all important marketing points in the Central States, the leading oil marketing companies are now enjoying a retail price structure which presents a more regular appearance than at any time in nearly a year. In the last week or ten days, Standard Oil Company of Indiana and other principal distributors of gasoline in the Middle West have advanced service station gasoline prices to original relationships with the price level in general at such points as Detroit, Twin Cities, East S. Louis, Springfield, Kansas City, several Indiana points, numerous sections of Iowa and other western parts of the territory to a point where the structure is reported quite "clean."

Kerosene has not shown any material improvement, but it at least is holding in price. Fuel and furnace oils at this time are extremely slow and dull. Industrial fuel oil business is spotty.

Gas oil is marking time. The large gas companies are buying close to their immediate requirements. As to zero material for heating purposes, this product is firm and is showing a fair ability to maintain itself under unfavorable market conditions. Considerable attention is now being paid to the coming competition which fuel oil will have in the Chicago region from natural gas, when the large gas lines from the Southwest are completed. To date, fuel oil sellers say they have not felt the effects of the competition.

Lubricating oils are still in a halting market mood. Prices have not yet improved.

Ruling prices in tankcar lots are:—

GASOLINE — 50-52, 450 (naphtha), 4¼c. to 4½c. per gallon; 56-58, 4c. to 4¼c.; 58-60, 437 (U. S. Motor), 4¼c. to 4½c.; 60-62, 400, 4¼c. to 4¾c.; 64-66, 390, 5c. to 5¼c.; 64-66, 375, 5c. to 5½c.; 68-70, 360, 5½c. to 6c.

KEROSENE—41-43, water white, 3c. to 3⅜c. per gallon; 42-44, water white, 3½c. to 3¾c.

FURNACE OILS—38-40, straw distillate, 2⅝c. to 3c. per gallon; 36-38, straw distillate, 2¾c. to 2⅞c.; 32-34, straw, zero, 2⅝c. to 2⅝c.; 32-36, dark, zero, gas oil, 2½c. to 2⅝c.; 32-36, dark, industrial gas oil, 2⅛c. to 2¼c.

FUEL OILS—28-30, zero, 85c. to 90c. per barrel; 26-28, 75c. to 80c.; 24-26, 62½c. to 67½c.; 18-22, zero, high sulphur, 55c. to 60c.; 18-22, low sulphur, 50c. to 55c.

New Orleans Petroleum

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8, 1931.

Demand for 58-60 U. S. Motor gasoline is good. The price in tankcars at refinery is 5¼c. to 5½c. The delivered price, including freight, taxes and inspection, is 11⅝c.

The call for 41-43 water white kerosene is fair. Prices range from 4.25c. at refinery. Delivered to local jobbers, freight, taxes and inspection included, the range is 6½c. to 6⅝c.

The call for bunker C fuel is firm at 90c.

Atlantic Refining Buys More Texas Facilities

Through the purchase of some subsidiaries of the Mills Bennett interests, Houston, Texas, the Atlantic Refining Company has obtained an entry to the Gulf Coast fields as a crude oil buyer and carrier. The acquisitions made include the Liberty Pipe Line Company which has 80,000 barrels capacity daily in its field gathering system in the Barber's Hill field, Chambers county, Texas, and a six-mile 6-inch pipeline to a barge wharf at Cedar Bayou, from which the oil is transported by company's barges to Texas City. At that point another Mills Bennett subsidiary, the Terminal Oil & Refining Company, which has also been acquired, has storage capacity of a half million barrels and a 4,000-barrel refinery as well as tanker loading facilities. Other Atlantic Refining subsidiaries, Atlantic Pipe Line Company and the Atlantic Oil Producing Company, will act as operator and crude oil buyer respectively.

Unverified reports from Houston stated that the Atlantic Oil Producing Company has contracted for 6,000,000 barrels of crude from the Refugio properties of the Moody-Seagraves-Morgan Company, San Antonio, to be delivered at a rate of 5,000 barrels daily.

Mexican Gasoline Tax Increase Awaits Decree

The chamber of deputies of Mexico has approved a recommendation of the secretary of the treasury to increase the internal tax on gasoline from the present rate of 4 centavos per liter to 6 centavos. The senate cut this increase to one centavo, so that the new tax may be 5 centavos per liter. No presidential decree placing the new tax in force has as yet been issued, but it probably will become effective as a portion of the 1931 budget law usually promulgated in January.

Unit Operation Agreed On for Wyo. Gas Field

An agreement for the unit, or cooperative development of the Little Buffalo Basin gas field, Wyo., has been signed by the Secretary of the Interior under which it is agreed by the participants to hold down production to meet demand as occasion arises and to share profit and losses. The field involved comprises about 4,800 acres of Federal, state and fee lands and the unitized area is estimated to contain a hundred billion cubic feet of gas. This is the first agreement for unit operation under the new law permitting the same.

Warner-Quinlan Wins Cracking Process Suit

Judge William N. Runyon in the Federal District Court, Newark, N. J., dismissed January 7 an application of The Texas Company for an injunction restraining the Warner-Quinlan Company from using certain gasoline manufacturing apparatus which it was asserted infringed patents owned by The Texas Company. The Warner-Quinlan Company uses the Dubbs process patents in its operations and these were alleged by The Texas Company to infringe on patent rights obtained by Joseph H. Adams and sold by him to The Texas Corporation. Trial of the case started March 5, 1928, and continued to March 28, 1929, with seventy-five days spent in court sessions.

In his opinion dismissing the application, Judge Runyon held:—

I have made up my mind to decide this case in favor of the defendant, the principal ground being that Mr. Adams, whose process belongs to the plaintiff, through extensive manipulation and alteration of specifications and claims, came out of the patent office with something entirely different from what he took there in the original instance. His original process, as I view it, distinctly declared against pressure as a means of cracking, whereas he later right-about faced and championed the pressure process.

Natural Gas Lines in Okla. Cannot Be Tapped

The attorney general of Oklahoma, J. Berry King, has ruled in a formal opinion that a pipe line company transporting gas in interstate commerce cannot be compelled to supply gas to the owners of land over which the pipe line is constructed, under the laws of Oklahoma. The opinion was delivered in response to a request from the county attorney of Beaver county, Okla., who had sought to make natural gas companies transporting gas from outside points allow landowners in Beaver county to tap their lines for fuel supplies.

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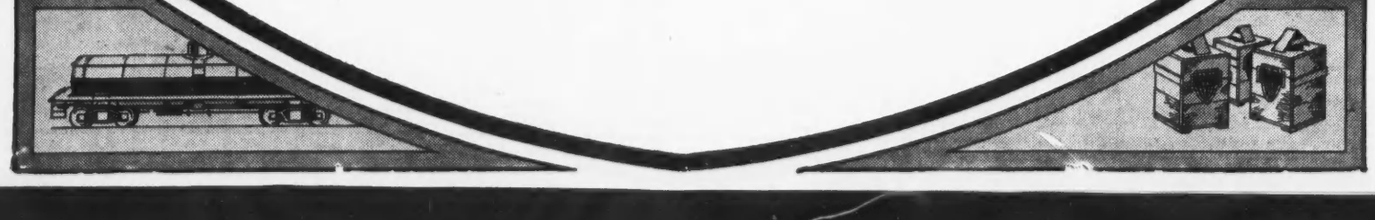

Heavy Chemicals

Alkali Producers Endeavoring to Stabilize Market--Dometic Tartaric Acid Reduced--Copper Production In 1930 Shows Sharp Decline--Steel Mills Active

Efforts of the alkali producers to bring about stabilized trading conditions in those commodities, following their withdrawal from the competitive field at the close of the previous week, overshadowed other activities in the market for industrial chemicals last week. That these endeavors were making progress was indicated in the reports from time to time, but a satisfactory contract price had not been agreed upon up to a late hour Friday. Other important incidents in the market as a whole were reductions in the prices of domestic tartaric acid and bordeaux mixtures, and a fractional advance in the price of antimony metal.

Inasmuch as the current price of copper sulphate was based on slightly lower levels than predominated in the copper market last week, no discussions were heard relative to a possible revision of copper sulphate at this time. That the current quotation on copper metal appears to be fairly stabilized at current levels was apparent by the firm tone that was noted at intervals during the week. This firmness attributed partially to the belief that a sizable decrease would be shown in total stocks of blister and refined copper on hand at the end of December. The curtailment program put into effect toward the close of November did not begin to have full effect until the following month. Furthermore, the smelter production of copper from domestic ores in 1930 was 1,375,000,000 pounds, as determined by the Bureau of Mines from the reports of the smelters, showing actual production for eleven months and estimated production for December. This compared with 2,003,000,000 pounds in 1929. The 1930 production is 31 percent lower than that of 1929, and is the smallest production recorded since 1922. The production of new refined copper from domestic sources was about 1,485,000,000 pounds, compared with 1,983,000,000 pounds in 1929. The combined production of domestic and foreign producers of copper was placed at 19 percent under 1929. Refineries reported that at the end of 1930 approximately 667,000,000 pounds of refined copper would be in stock, more than double the reserve at the end of 1929.

Despite the fact that steel mill operations were stepped up to 41 percent of capacity, compared with 30 percent a week ago and the demand in the market for copperas continued to lag, prices for copperas appeared to be firmly entrenched. That the ingot steel output would be further advanced was evident from the heavy buying by the automotive trade and the railroad systems. Production of steel ingots in December was placed at 2,007,774 tons, the lowest since midsummer of 1924. Output for the year also touched the lowest levels in six years.

The firm tone in tin salts reflected the strength noted in trading in Straits raw material. The strong tone in the Straits tin market was due to the approval of curtailment plans of the Tin Producers Association to restrict the output. Representatives of British and Chinese producers in the Federated Malay States endorsed the plan.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
Antimony, metal, 0.275c. per lb.	Tartaric acid, U.S.P., domestic, crystals, barrels, 1c. per lb.
	powdered, or granular, barrels, 1c. per lb.
	Bordeaux mixture, paste, ½c. per lb.
	powder, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
151.9	151.9	152.5	161.2

Price changes made up to noon Saturday and other late market developments will be found on page 2.

Alums.—Although consumers' inventories were believed to be hovering around a low point, the demand in the spot market for the various alums failed to show any signs of improvement over the preceding period. Prices were without change.

Ammonia, Anhydrous. — The spot market reflected the buying of those consumers who failed to take the opportunity of the 14c. contract price, which was withdrawn as of December 31, 1930. While the tone was strong, the market lacked the necessary pressure to cause a revision in prices.

Ammonia, Aqua.—Industrial conditions confined to the territories of Northern New Jersey and New England brought about a competitive market in less than car lot deliveries, and as a result, prices were shaded ¼c. to 3c. to 3¼c. per pound, according to quantity. Tankcar prices, car lot, drums, as well as less than car lot deliveries in other sections of the country displayed a decidedly firm tone.

Ammoniac, Sal.—Factors tending towards disturbance of the quiet prevalent in this market in recent weeks were lacking during the period under review. Shipments against existing contracts were reported moving in fair volume. Prices displayed a steady to firm tone.

Arsenic. — Hand-to-mouth buying constituted the demand in the red material last week. It was also said that consumers were carrying a small surplus supply. Dullness was a prominent feature in the market for the white article. All quotations ruled without change.

Antimony.—Cables from China indicated that the market there was decidedly firm. Inasmuch as the stocks on hand here are not of great proportions, the market here developed a firmer tone, with prices for the metal moving forward 0.275c. to .07⅝c. per pound.

Barium Salts.—Shipments of the hydrate material to water filtering companies and other major consumers against existing orders were reported moving in good volume. Chloride commodity noted a decided improvement in the demand, with a firm undertone in evidence throughout the week. All quotations were unaltered.

Bleaching Powder.—The market displayed a steady to firm tone throughout the week just ended. Producers stated that sizable consignments were moving against standing orders. Spot business was slow.

Blue Vitriol.—Although copper displayed an easing tendency last week, little discussion was given to a possible revision in the price of blue vitriol because of the fact that the current quotations on that commodity were based on a 10c. copper level, which price is slightly under the prevailing copper quotation. Shipments to South America and other points were reported moving in fair volume.

Calcium Acetate. — Inquiries from sources that have been restricting purchases for inventory considerations were noted in the market last week. A steady to firm tone continued in prominence. Prices ruled unchanged.

Chlorine. — Leading producers reported that virtually 1931 production had been written for delivery. Spot market appeared to lag at intervals during the week, but the purchases made were of sufficient bulk to cause a comparatively steady tone to be shown throughout the week.

Copperas.—While steel mill production was stepped up to 41 percent of capacity, compared with 30 percent of capacity a week ago and the demand in the market for copperas failed to show any improvement, prices appeared to be firmly entrenched at the current levels. Further increase in steel ingot output was expected to take place during the balance of January in order to compensate for the drastic reduction in operations for inventory purposes. Automotive trade and railroads were the principal buyers of steel tonnage last week.

Glauber's Salts.—Although concessions were offered in order to get a portion of the small amount of business noted in the market for the anhydrous material, open quotations in that direction revealed no change from those previously quoted. Other grades displayed a steady to firm tone, with no variation in the previous prices.

Lead Acetate.—Consumers were reported to have a sufficient supply on hand to cover them over a short period. The spot market, therefore, experienced only hand-to-mouth buying from occasional buyers. Prices were unchanged.

Nickel Salt. — The market for the single and double salts appeared to

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The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter is a business newspaper with an international circulation. Since 1871 the market authority in chemicals, dyestuffs, drugs, paints, oils, waxes and fertilizer materials; a commercial and technical guide for producers, distributors and manufacturing consumers of crude and partly manufactured or intermediate materials used in these industries.

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have developed a rather settled condition, with previous prices holding rather firmly. Buyers who formerly were inclined to await further market developments were reported to have made commitments for delivery through 1931.

Potash, Caustic.—With dealers reporting that sizable commitments have been made for delivery through 1931, the spot market was devoted to purchase of comparatively small-sized quantities for the account of those consumers who were waiting until a definite upward trend had been established in general business conditions. Prices were unchanged.

Potash, Chlorate.—Rush orders from consumers who permitted their inventories to reach a depleted condition enabled the market for this commodity to develop a steady to firm tone. Prices remained the same as those in effect previously.

Saltcake.—Consummation of several of the inquiries reported in the market past week, in addition to a number of inquiries making their appearance during the period under review, brought about the natural competitive condition. Although reports were current that concessions were being offered, open quotations, however, failed to reveal any variation from those in force during the preceding week.

Soda Ash.—Trading conditions in the market for soda ash reached such a demoralized condition late in the week that leading producers withdrew prices, and efforts at the start of the new week were directed toward stabilizing contract schedules. Some progress was reported from time to time, but the latest reports indicated that a satisfactory basis has not yet been reached. Contract quotations were withheld by practically all producers. Deliveries on contracts which had been made at concessions of various sizes were reported to be in no way out of the ordinary.

Soda, Caustic.—Efforts were concentrated largely on stabilizing the market for the solid and flake materials. Reports indicated that the action of the producers toward stabilization of the caustic soda market was making some headway, but a definite basis on the contract prices had not been reached at a late hour Friday.

Soda Chlorate.—Dealers reported that a favorable volume of business had been written for delivery through the current year. Spot business was confined to purchases by buyers who were disposed to await further indications of the trend of general business. Steady to firm tone was in evidence throughout the week.

Soda Cyanide.—Broadening of the buying was noted in the market during the week just ended, in view of the recent reduction in the domestic article. Dealers stated that sizable commitments had been signed for 1931 delivery.

Soda Phosphate.—Buyers continued to show a disposition of forestalling purchases until the market developed a more settled condition. On the other hand, some sellers reported that a satisfactory volume of business had been written on the 1931 contract basis. Prices appeared steady to firm throughout the week.

Tin Salts.—With the tin market showing a fairly steady tone throughout the past week, the market for the various tin salts displayed a comparatively steady tone during the period under review. Oxide material was generally quoted around 28c. level, the price of the previous week.

Zinc Salts.—With inventories on all sides reported to be at a low level, increased activity in the market for the various zinc salts was expected during the next week. Dealers last week were quoting the sulphate commodity at 3c. to 3¾c., according to quantity. Other prices were unchanged.

Acids

Reductions in the prices of domestic tartaric acid featured the market in this direction last week. Other acids presented an unchanged price position. However, a firmer tone was noted in sulphuric acid, being influenced by the revival of activities at the iron and steel plants. Rush orders from consumers who permitted surplus supplies to reach a depleted condition constituted the demand in the various spot markets.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical acids on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
101.8	101.8	105.3	106.8

Acetic.—The writing of 1931 contracts was reported to have made considerable headway last week, with the volume of turnover in the contracts equivalent to the actual amount of material used in 1930. Other sources showed an inclination to await the tabulation of inventories before placing orders. Prices were steady to firm.

Citric.—A few rush orders were noted in the market last week as a result of some consumers allowing their surplus stocks to reach a rather depleted condition. Firm undertone was shown throughout the trading.

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Boric. — While the spot market in this direction appeared to lag at times during the period under review, dealers reported that a favorable volume of business has been written for delivery through the current year. Prices were maintained at the levels in effect previously.

Muriatic. — Volume of business booked for shipment during the current year was said to compare favorably with the actual material used in the preceding year. Hand-to-mouth buying ruled the spot market, but prices were decidedly firm.

Oxalic. — Although few sales were noted in the market last week, the occasional transaction indicated that prices were firmly entrenched at the levels of the previous week.

Sulphuric.—With the stepping up of production in the steel industry and revival of certain industrial activities at the turn of the year, the market for sulphuric acid developed a slightly better tone, with prices displaying a firm tone at the levels of the previous week.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8.—The market for sulphuric acid continued slow, though signs of an imminent gain in the demand were seen. Changes in conditions during the last week were not of a character to cause a revision in price. Quotations were maintained at the level of $10 per ton for 60-degree and at $14.50 for 66-degree pyrites acid, with brimstone stocks 50c. higher per ton in each case. As for oleum, the market remains at $19 per ton for 20 percent pyrites and at $20 per ton for 20 percent brimstone stocks.

Tartaric.—Domestic producers reduced the price of this commodity 1c. per pound. The new schedule follows: — Tartaric, U.S.P., domestic, crystals, barrels, 32c. per pound; powdered or granular, barrels, 31½c. per pound. The usual differential of ½c. on kegs, net 100 pounds, continue in force.

Insecticides

Reduction in the prices for the various forms of bordeaux mixture and the renewal of price structure of the 1930 contracts on lead arsenate and calcium arsenate were the outstanding activities in the market for the insecticides last week. Spot business was confined to purchases for nearby needs. Favorable volume of business has been written in the various insecticides for delivery through 1931. Makers of insecticides for the growing areas have not entered the market to any great extent as yet. However, it was generally believed that numerous inquiries would be coming from that source of consumption toward the latter part of the month.

Bordeaux Mixture. — Leading producers reduced the price of the powder and paste ½c. per pound, respectively. The new schedule follows:— Bordeaux mixture, paste, 11½c to 14c. per pound according to quantity; powder 11½c. to 14c. per pound. This new schedule will also be used for the booking of 1931 business.

Calcium Arsenate.—Booking of 1931 contracts on the basis of the price structure used in the 1930 sales agreements were being solicited by the leading producers. Spot business was slow.

Copper Carbonate. — With reports that consumers were carrying a small inventory, expectations of a decided improvement in the demand for this material caused the market to show a firm tone. Prices were unchanged.

Lead Arsenate.—Renewal of the 1930 contract price structure was made by leading sellers of this commodity last week. However, buyers showed a disposition to await the completion of inventory work before making commitments. Spot business continued to drag.

Chemical Dictionary of Wide and Varied Scope

A handy reference book that crowds into a comparatively small space a deal of useful information is the Condensed Chemical Dictionary, the second edition of which, revised and extended, has been published by the Chemical Catalog Company, New York.

This reference book, offered for the use of "all requiring quick access to a large amount of essential data regarding chemicals and other substances used in manufacturing and laboratory work," comprises much more than might be assumed from this description—it even takes in camphor ice. The many items embraced are not merely defined as in the ordinary dictionary, they are described in detail, technically and commercially, and lists of industrial and other uses are given for many of them. Synonyms are generously provided, and there is information as to grades, packings, railroad shipping regulations, fire hazards, and other phases.

The items are extensively cross-indexed. Sometimes, especially in the case of botanical products and pharmaceutical preparations (these also are included in the varied contents), these cross-references are a bit out of line with respect to general usage, and the information occasionally is not fully accurate. But the data on the whole are helpful in many ways.

A full list of denatured alcohol formulas is included in the book. Many technical processes are described quite at length. The appendix contains forty-six tables, covering a wide variety of data, from atomic weights to zinc chloride solution gravities. Blank pages for memoranda are bound in at the back of the book.

The price of the second edition, bound in buckram, with an alphabetical thumb index, is $10. The book has 551 numbered pages, 6 by 9 inches.

Boyer Goes With Calco

John W. Boyer has become associated with the Calco Chemical Company, manufacturer of coaltar interminates, colors, and related products, Bound Brook, N. J. He will have his headquarters in the Bound Brook office of the company.

Mr. Boyer resigned as vice-president of the Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis, November 1. He had held that position since June 1, 1928, prior to which he had been sales manager for the Mathieson Alkali Works, New York.

The Calco Chemical Company is a subsidiary of the American Cyanamid Company, New York.

Beatty on Nickel Board

E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and chairman of its board of directors, has been elected a director of the International Nickel Company of Canada. He takes the place of the late Lord Melchett.

Manganese Output Up

Shipments of manganese ore from mines in the United States totaled 67,000 gross tons, valued at $1,454,000, in 1930, according to data collected by the Department of Commerce. Total shipments in 1929 were 60,379 tons, valued at $1,612,357.

Jackson Will Manage Croll-Reynolds Sales

D. H. Jackson, formerly in charge of advertising and information work on "Industrial and Engineering Chemistry" for the Chemical Catalog Company, this city, has become sales manager for the Croll-Reynolds Engineering Company, manufacturer of power plant and chemical engineering equipment, 17 John street, this city. Mr. Jackson had been with the Chemical Catalog Company for more than four years.

The Croll-Reynolds company manufactures a varied line of equipment including condensers, evaporators, heat-exchangers, steam-jet vacuum pumps, and expansion joints. Its associated companies handle autoclaves, digesters, tanks, miscellaneous steel-plate construction and castings for use in chemical operations.

Muscle Shoals Operation Agreed on by Conferees

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1931.

The Congressional deadlock over the disposal of the Muscle Shoals plants appeared broken today when House conferees announced that they would agree to the compromise proposal of the Senate conferees, including the building of government-owned transmission lines to carry power to be generated at the plants.

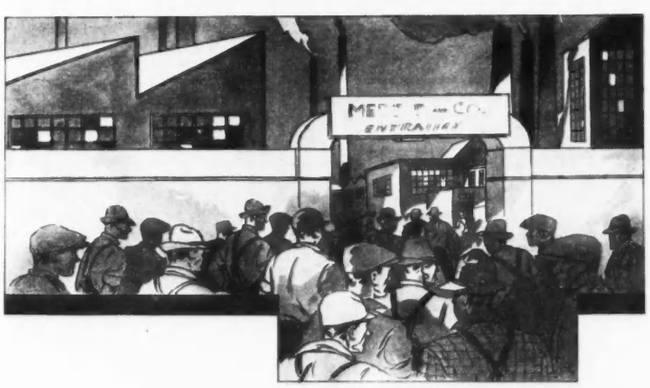
Details of the compromise have yet to be worked out, but the plan calls for leasing the nitrate plants to private parties with a requirement to produce fertilizer, and government operation of the power plants with the sale of power not required by the nitrate operations. The Senate had sought government operations of both parts of the project, and the House had sought leasing of both.

The conference report probably will be ready for submission to the House next week, where a hard fight is expected over the proposal for government operation of the power plants and construction of transmission lines. House leaders predict that the plan will be defeated in the House, or, if not, that it will be vetoed by President Hoover.

Leather Scrap Imported For Fertilizer Dutiable

Imports of scrap leather from foreign nations for use primarily as "waste" in the manufacture of fertilizer are dutiable at 10 percent ad valorem, but such shipments employed as "one of the minor branches of the leather trade" are dutiable at 15 percent ad valorem, according to a ruling of F. X. A. Eble, Commissioner of Customs. The ruling was made in an opinion upholding the action of a collector of customs at St. Albans, Vt.

William A. Hart, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has been named as a member of the jury for the 1930 Harvard advertising awards.



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of Making Good Chemicals for American Industry

This twelvemonth of 1931 sees us rounding into the ninety-second year of our long and conspicuous service to the chemical needs of American industry. Throughout this long span of years, the measure of prestige and leadership we have achieved in industrial chemicals, has come as the result of incessant and undeviating watchfulness of our customers' interests. They always and unvaryingly come *FIRST*.

In the trade we are frequently referred to as "Headquarters for Industrial Chemicals". If we have won that enviable position (and we believe we have) it has been the consequence of that priceless ingredient of business—*Service First*.

What are your chemical requirements? May we have the privilege of serving *you* this year?

Our Research Department may be of help in solving some of your problems. This service is available to you.

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Chemical Co. Formed

The Franklin Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., New York City, has been chartered at Albany with $25,000 nominal capital. The company will manufacture dyes, chemicals and medicines. R. O. Patz, Mamaroneck road, Scarsdale; O. F. Muller, 314 Valley road, Upper Montclair, N. J., and Robert Schwarz, 1056 84th street, Brooklyn, are listed as directors and subscribers. Harry C. Adams, 165 Broadway, New York City, is attorney for the corporation.

Trade Briefs

Robert C. Kelly, who has been with John Powell & Co., dealer in pyrethrum and other botanicals, this city, for some time, has been made a vice-president of the company.

W. Duehrssen, of the New York office of the N. V. Potash Export My., who is in Jackson, Miss., looking after affairs in that section and directing the local branch, plans to remain there until March or April.

The council of the American Leather Chemists Association will meet in the Chemists Club, this city, January 30, at 10 o'clock. Among other matters to be taken up will be the selection of the time and place of the next annual meeting.

The weight limit on parcel-post packages between the Dominican Republic and the United States has been increased to 33 pounds. The rate is 13 cents for the first pound or fraction and 12 cents for each additional pound or fraction, plus a surcharge of 5 cents on each parcel.

The weight limit on parcel-post packages between Argentina and the United States will be increased, February 1, to 44 pounds. The rate is 13 cents for the first pound or fraction and 12 cents for each additional pound or fraction, plus a surcharge of 5 cents on each package.

Donald C. Blanke, who was connected with the American Cyanamid Company, this city, for eight years, has become associated with G. M.-P. Murphy & Co., investment banker and member of the New York Stock Exchange, the curb exchange, and exchanges in other cities. Mr. Blanke is located at the uptown office, 247 Park avenue, this city.

Swift & Co. reported consolidated net income totaling $12,491,188 for the year ended November 1, 1930, after interest, depreciation and reserves for Federal income taxes. This was equal to $2.08 a share and compared with $13,076,815, or $2.18 a share in the preceding fiscal year. Total sales for fiscal year exceeded $900,000,000, a decline of 10 percent from previous year due to price shrinkage, tonnage volume being only slightly less than in previous year. Surplus after dividends for fiscal year was $491,188 compared with $1,076,815.

Stockholders of the Vick Financial Corporation at their regular meeting January 27 will be asked to act upon a proposal to reduce the par value of the corporation's common stock from $10 to $5 a share. They will also be asked to approve the retirement of 50,095 common shares heretofore bought at an average price of $6.78 a share and also to authorize further purchases for retirement of additional stock up to 100,000 shares at a price not to exceed $8 a share. The annual report of the company showed a net asset value of $7.38 a common share, based on investments valued at closing prices on December 31, 1930.

All import duty rates specified in the Netherland East Indian tariff, except those on products containing alcohol, have been increased temporarily by one-tenth, as of January 1, according to U. S. Commercial Attache Jesse F. Van Wickel at the Hague. The Netherland East Indies tariff admits many articles of prime necessity duty free, most articles of general consumption are dutiable at rates of from 5 to 10 percent ad valorem, while certain finished manufactures, which may be considered luxuries, are dutiable up to 12 percent ad valorem. These rates are applied to the products of all nations, including the Netherland without distinction.

The Swedish Match Company, which controls approximately 75 percent of the match business of the world, plans to increase its share capital from 270,000,000 kroner to 360,000,000 kroner ($96,480,000) and to sell an issue of 60,000,000 kroner bonds. This would bring a total of $52,000,000 of new money. The increase in capital stock will be through the issuance of rights to present stockholders at a price of 150 percent of par for 90,000,000 kroner, or $24,120,000, par value of new stock in the ratio of one new share for each three now held. These shares are to be class B with a vote of 1-1,000th share each. The subscription privilege expires February 3. Stockholders are to meet January 13 to ratify the plan. The bond issue will be placed in Sweden.

N. Y. Drug-Chemical Section Elects Magnus

(Continued from page 19)

abroad, where the scale of wages is materially lower than here."

The committee on essential oils was another to foresee a gradual improvement of conditions in 1931. This report, presented by A. D. Armstrong, who represented F. E. Watermeyer, of Fritzsche Brothers, chairman of that committee, pointed out that a study of thirty-two essential oils responsible for the major portion of the annual tonnage, showed that while prices at the beginning of the year were considered by the trade even then to be below normal, they stand now at a much lower level, lower than could possibly have been expected or foreseen. Of the thirty-two oils considered, thirty have declined in price and only two have advanced since the beginning of 1930, the percentage decline over the entire list amounting to 24.9 percent within the space of a year.

Francis J. McDonough, chairman of the executive committee, reviewed the work of that body and reported excellent work done in expediting the clearance of merchandise through the custom house and appraisers' stores. Mr. McDonough explained the committee's relationships with other governmental agencies and also with the various shipping companies and railroads. In speaking of the committee's efforts in adjusting railroad freight difficulties in and around the port of New York, he said, in part:—

Some time ago several railroad companies appointed a special joint committee of railroad officials to study a plan for store-door delivery and collection of non-perishable carload freight. This matter has been the subject of numerous investigations, and a special committee of the board outlined a plan for the consideration of the railroad officials.

No final action has yet been taken on this matter, but your committee is encouraged that some plan of store-door delivery will be made in the near future which will benefit the various organizations in this section.

The signing of the contract on December 31, 1930, by the presidents of the leading railroads entering the Port of New York for the operation and use of Manhattan's first union freight terminal, to be completed in eighteen months, has been very well received. We have given our support and assistance to the Port of New York Authority in approving this plan. Railroads will specify this station in their rates for the receipt and delivery of non-perishable less than carload freight.

Dr. Henry C. Lovis, of Seabury & Johnson, chairman of the legislative committee, reported upon his committee's activities with regard to the passage of the Williamson bill and the Porter bill and also the various legislative measures that were introduced in the State assembly during the year. A review of the membership committee's work was given by George P. Huisking, of the Mattewan Coaltar Products Company, chairman. Mr. Huisking announced that the names of twenty firms had been added to the roster of the section, while only twelve firms had withdrawn from membership last year. Other reports included that of the committee on manufacturing pharmacists, which was given by Elmer Hessler, of the G. S. Stoddard Company, and the committee on wholesale druggists, by William J. Schieffelin, of Schieffelin & Co.

It was announced at the meeting that the annual get together of the drug, chemical and allied trades will be held in April, and plans for this affair will get under way soon. Some sixty members of the section attended the meeting.

Hydroxyquinolin Suggested As Cement Test Reagent

The maximum amount of magnesia (MgO) allowed by the Federal specification and the standard specification for portland cement (C9-26) of the American Society for Testing Materials is 5 percent (with a tolerance of 0.4 percent). Since a great deal of cement is purchased under these specifications, many determinations of magnesia are required in the course of business transactions. At present the phosphate method is standard, and is quite accurate and proper for umpire analyses, but it is rather lengthy.

The Bureau of Standards has studied the precipitation of magnesium by 8-hydroxquinolin, and in the January number of its "Journal of Research" recommends a method for determining magnesium by use of this reagent. The recommended procedure is reported to be accurate and much more rapid than the standard phosphate method.

Newport's New Red Dye

A new dye, said to produce full, bright scarlet hues on cotton, rayon, wool, and silk (pure or weighted), has been developed by the Newport Chemical Works, Passaic, N. J. It is called Newport direct fast scarlet 3B.

This new coloring dyes very level, exhausts at a moderate speed, and is only slightly influenced by metals. Its fastness to light is said to be very good; that to washing, good. It discharges to a slightly creamy white, but works well as a ground for colored discharge patterns.

Samples, swatches, and working directions may be got from the Newport company at request.

Argentine Quebracho Duty

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1931.

The Argentine export duty on quebracho extract, applying during January, is 2.04 gold pesos per metric ton, and the duty on quebracho logs is 0.90 gold peso per metric ton, according to a cable to the Department of Commerce. Both these duties remain unchanged from December.

Color Course Planned at Textile Evening School

A free course on color will be given at the Textile Evening Trade School, 124 West Thirtieth street, this city, commencing January 26. It will cover the manufacture and coloring of paper, rubber, textiles, glass, paints, and other products, and particular attention will be given to the source and nature of color.

Meetings, open to men and women, will be held at the school Monday and Wednesday evenings from 7 to 9 p. m. Registration may be made at the school any evening during the week of January 19, when detailed information may also be obtained.

Egg Products Tariff Investigation Sought

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1931.

A resolution directing the Tariff Commission to conduct an investigation of the foreign and domestic costs of producing dried whole eggs, dried egg yolks, and dried egg albumen with the view of recommending a change of duty under the flexible provisions of the tariff law was introduced in the Senate today by Senator Samuel M. Shortridge of California. Action on the resolution was delayed at the suggestion of several senators that the opinion of the Tariff Commission should be obtained before the resolution is passed.

Galley Joins Staley

Henry W. Galley, who was general sales manager for the American Linseed Company several years ago, has become manager of the oils division of the Staley Sales Corporation, Decatur, Ill. The Staley company manufactures various products from corn and soybeans.

Mr. Galley was with the American Linseed Company eight years, resigning in February, 1928, when the supervision of sales was transferred to the Eastern division office. He has recently been sales manager for the Liquidometer Corporation, Long Island City.

Mayonnaise Data Sought

The Foodstuffs Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has sent to manufacturers of mayonnaise and related products a questionnaire seeking data on production and distribution in 1930. The questions cover total output and that of various items, methods of labeling, percentages of the various methods of distribution, and value of sales per month. No inquiry as to materials used is made.

An annual survey of the mayonnaise industry has been made in the past two years at the request of the Mayonnaise Products Manufacturers' Association, which has asked for the 1930 survey. In sending out the questionnaire, the government office points out the advantages of a prompt response.

Swift & Co. Elects

Gustavus F. Swift has been elected president of Swift & Co., meat packers, Chicago. He succeeds Louis F. Swift, who has been made chairman of the board. Edward F. Swift and Charles H. Swift, vice-presidents, have been made vice-chairmen of the board.

THE STANDARD FOR OVER 25 YEARS

... P. A. C. FORMALDEHYDE

An especially high quality product, guaranteed to meet U. S. P. specifications, and widely used in making

—Antiseptic and sterilizing mediums for hospital and home
—Germicides, fungicides, deodorants for the farm
—Synthetic tannins for the leather trade
—Water proofing agents for paper and textiles
—Casein plastics (galalith) for buttons, ornaments, etc.
—Embalming fluids
—Synthetic resins and varnishes
—Rubber accelerators as hexamethylenetetramine
—Metallic mirrors
—Paraformaldehyde
—Dyestuffs
—And many others.

FROM 1 LB. TINS TO TANK CARS

P.A.C. FORMALDEHYDE

P. A. C. Formaldehyde solution, every pound of it is produced under conditions of control and supervision which give a uniform product of high purity. Great care is exercised in the packaging to maintain this high quality. It is these factors which have made P. A. C. Formaldehyde solution the STANDARD among discerning users » » »

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Two Hundred and Tenth Recapitulative Instalment

(Parenthetical references are to the numbers of patents in the United States or other countries, as designated)

Amylenethiourea

(Amylenesulphourea, Amylensulfoharnstoff, Amylenthioharnstoff, Sulphouree d'Amylene, Sulphouree Amylenique, Thiouree d'Amylene, Thiouree Amylenique)

Chemical

Starting point in making—
Intermediates Pharmaceuticals

Starting point (Brit. 310534) in making rubber vulcanization accelerators with the aid of—

Alphanaphthylamine
Anilin
Betanaphthylamine
Cyclohexylanilin
Diphenylamine
Ethylanilin
Meta-anisidin
Metacresidin
Metanaphthylenediamine
Metaphenylenediamine
Metatoluidin
Metatoluylenediamine
Metaxylenediamine
Metaxylidin
Monomethylanilin
Orthoanisidin
Orthocresidin
Orthonaphthylenediamine
Orthophenylenediamine
Orthotoluidin
Orthotoluylenediamine
Orthoxylenediamine
Orthoxylidin
Para-anisidin
Paracresidin
Paranaphthylenediamine
Paraphenylenediamine
Paratoluidin
Paratoluylenediamine
Paraxylenediamine
Paraxylidin
Phenylamine

3:5-Dinitro-orthotoluidin

Chemical

Starting point in making—
Aromatics Intermediates
Pharmaceuticals

Dye

Starting point (Brit.319390) in making azo dyestuffs with the aid of—

Acetoacetic alphanaphthylide
Acetoacetic anilide
Acetoacetic anisidide
Acetoacetic arylides
Acetoacetic ester
Acetoacetic phenetidide
Acetoacetic toluidide
Acetoacetic xylidide
Aliphatic derivatives of anilin
Alkylnaphthylamine
Allylanilin
Allylnaphthylamine
Alpha-amino-2-ethoxynaphthalene
Alpha-aminonaphthol
Alphanaphthylamine
Amylanilin
Amylnaphthylamine
Anilin
Butylnaphthylamine
Ethylnaphthylamine
Methylnaphthylamine
4-Nitro-1:3-phenylenediamine
Omegaoxyethylalphanaphthylamine
Orthoaminophenol
Para-aminophenol
Parachlorobetaoxypropylalphanaphthylamine
Propylnaphthylamine
Pyrazolones

Isobutyl Formate

(Ameisensaureisobutylester, Ameisensauresisobutyl, Formiate d'Isobutyle, Formiate Isobutylique, Isobutylformiat, Methansaureisobutylester, Methansauresisobutyl)

Food

As a flavoring
Ingredient of—
Fruit essences

Perfume

Ingredient of—
Perfumes
Perfume in—
Cosmetics

Soap

Perfume in—
Toilet soaps

Nitrocellulose

(Cellulose Nitrate, Coton Azotique, Gun Cotton, Nitrate de Cellulose, Nitriete Baumwolle, Zellstoffnitrat, Zellulosenitrat)

Chemical

Starting point in making—
Collodion
Reagent for treating—
Filter cloths for use in filter presses in which acid liquors are being filtered, the function of the nitrocellulose being to render the cloth resistant to acid

Explosives

Used in the manufacture of—
Cordite
Gelatin dynamites
Smokeless powder
Sporting powders

Leather

Ingredient of—
Compositions used for coating fabric backs in the manufacture of artificial leather

Paint and Varnish

Raw material in making—
Bronzing liquors Enamels
Cements Lacquers
Dopes

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice

Photographic

Raw material in making—
Sheet and roll films

Plastics

Raw material in making—
Celluloid and other plastic compositions

Textile

As a textile product in the form of nitro or Chardonnet rayon

Propane

(Propan)

Gas

As a starting material in making gas
For the enrichment of blue gas in the manufacture of carburetted water gas

Metallurgical

In metal-cutting torches

Titanous Chloride

(Chlorure Titaneux, Dichlorure de Titane, Titandichlorid, Titanium Dichloride, Titanochlorid)

Chemical

Starting point in making—
Titanium compounds

Ingredient of catalytic mixtures used in the manufacture of—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit.295270)
Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit.281307)
Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307)
Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit.281307)
Aldehydes or alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding esters (Brit.306471)
Alphacampholide by the reduction of camphoric acid (Brit.306471)
Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metabromotoluene, metanitrotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, chlorobromtoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit.295270)
Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylene, and paracymene (Brit.281307)
Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit.281307)
Anthraquinone from naphthalene Brit.295270)
Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit.281307)
Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit.281307)
Benzyl alcohol by the reduction of benzaldehyde (Brit.306471)
Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit.306471)
Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit.306471)
Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin (Brit.295270)
Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit.281307)
Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit.306471)
Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270)
Formaldehyde by the reduction of methane of methanol (Brit. 306471)
Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon monoxide or carbon dioxide (Brit.306471)
Hydroxyl compounds by the reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and similar compounds (Brit.306471)
Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit.306471)
Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit.295270)
Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471)
Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471)
Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307)
Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270)
Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit.295270)
Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit.306471)
Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide and carbon dioxide (Brit. 306471)
Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers and other organic compounds containing oxygen (Brit. 306471)
Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit.295270)
Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methylethyl ketone (Brit.306471)
Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit.306471)
Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit.295270)

Ingredient (Brit.306460) of catalytic preparations used in the production of various aromatic and aliphatic compounds, including—

Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene
Amines from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as allyl nitriles or nitromethane
Amino compound from the corresponding nitrosanisole
Amylamine from pyridin
Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydrazobenzene from nitrobenzene by reduction
Aminophenols from nitrophenols
3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin
Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene
Piperidin from pyridin
Pyrrolidin from pyrrol
Tetrahydroquinone from quinolin

Reducing agent for reducing acids (used for various purposes in the chemical industry)

Laundering

Reagent used in the laundry for—
Clearing articles that have run during washing
Removing iron rust stains from clothes
Removing mold stains from clothes

Textile

Antichlor and sour in treating—
Textile fabrics after the chemicking operation in bleaching
Reagent for clearing up the whites in colored goods

Xylenemethylsulphonamide

(Sulphonamide de Xylene et de Methyle, Sulphonamide Xylenique et Methylique, Xylolmethylsufamid)

Ceramics

Solvent in—
Coating compositions containing cellulose esters or ethers, especially cellulose acetate, used for producing decorative effects on ceramic ware

Chemical

Solvent for cellulose acetate
Starting point in making various derivatives

Glass

Solvent in—
Compositions containing cellulose esters or ethers, especially cellulose acetate, used in manufacture of non-scatterable glass, and for coating glass and glassware

Leather

Solvent in—
Compositions containing cellulose esters or ethers, especially cellulose acetate, used in manufacture of artificial leathers and for coating and finishing leather goods

Paint and Varnish

Solvent in making—
Varnishes, paints, lacquers, dopes, and enamels containing cellulose esters or ethers, especially cellulose acetate

Paper

Solvent in—
Compositions containing cellulose esters or ethers, especially cellulose acetate, used for coating paper and pulp productions

Photographic

Solvent in making—
Films from cellulose esters or ethers, especially cellulose acetate

Plastics

Solvent in making—
Compositions containing cellulose esters or ethers, especially cellulose acetate

Metallurgical

Solvent in—
Compositions containing cellulose esters or ethers, especially cellulose acetate, used for coating metallic ware

Rubber

Solvent in—
Coating compositions containing cellulose esters or ethers, especially cellulose acetate

Stone

Solvent in—
Compositions containing cellulose esters or ethers, especially cellulose acetate, used for coating artificial and natural stone

Textile

Solvent in—
Compositions containing cellulose esters or ethers, especially cellulose acetate

Woodworking

Solvent in—
Coating compositions containing cellulose esters or ethers, especially cellulose acetate

Fertilizer Materials

Improved Interest Shown After Year's Turn but the Actual Purchasing Volume Not Improved -- Blood, Tankage, and Hoof Meal Prices Decline at Chicago

A slightly added volume of interest, but a continuance of actual purchasing at the limited bounds of the weeks that preceded, marked the condition of the market for fertilizer raw materials during the initial week of the new year. The bettered interest was vested mostly in the list of organic ammoniates, but with a continued absence of buying willingness prices lacked buoyancy and in some directions further declines occurred. Most of the weakness centered at Chicago, where prices for blood were off precipitately, also tankage and hoof meal.

The sellers of nitrate of soda were unable to point to any appreciable change in the position of the market after the turn of the year. Also, from latest reports of field representatives, there was no indication as to when the expected spring business might make itself felt in the raw material market. General conversation among suppliers of the various crudes was centered upon the extent of the decreased tonnage that was expected for the spring. Varying and many conflicting opinions were given, while it was universally thought that consumption would be far less than the spring business of last year.

Several suppliers of sulphate of ammonia declared that the market continued to wend its way into stronger hands, but it would not appear so from sales reported last week. Sales were registered on a delivered basis that figured the equivalent of a liberal concession from the prices that represented the asking figure at the ports.

The only price changes that occurred in the entire list last week were in blood, tankage and hoof meal at Chicago. Whether or not there was a general liquidation movement the local suppliers were not able to say, but the prices were sharply lower on all three items.

Price Changes

Prices were changed last week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
None.	Blood, Chicago, 25c. per unit. Hoof meal, Chicago, 15c. per unit-ton. Tankage, Chicago, high-grade, 75c. per unit-ton, fertilizer grade, 20c. per unit-ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
84.2	84.2	83.9	92.0

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Current prices on fertilizer materials are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Ammoniates

Nitrate of Soda.—The suppliers of this ammoniate could not point to any appreciable change in conditions over the initial week of the new year. Demand was lacking, as in December, and the most recent reports from field representatives could not indicate when things were likely to pick up. Also, the arrangements for the financial setup of the combination of Chilean interests has made no open progress since last reported upon. Perhaps the most interesting thing that the sellers of both Chilean and domestic synthetic material could point to was the steady maintenance of prices at the levels of the schedule, or $2.05 per 100 pounds for January delivery.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Several suppliers declared again last week that the market continued to work into a stronger position, but during the past week there was more than one sale registered in the local territory at prices from $1 to $2 per ton below the $34 per ton level that represented the nominal position of the market. Sales referred to were billed on a delivered basis and figured equivalent to $1 to $2, and in one instance $2.50, per ton less than the reigning port price. The demand side of the market remained very quiet. As in the case of several other ammoniates there was a betterment of feeling, but actual purchasing was no better than previously. There was also a lack of developments in the export market, as the nominal figure of $31 per ton prevailed.

Dried Blood.—The first full week of the new year found a better interest from the consuming trade, although actual purchases were few. The market price for the domestic product on spot remained at $3 per unit, although like the preceding week there were reports of $2.90 per unit having been done. The Chicago market was off sharply to the basis of $2.50 to $2.60 per unit, a decline of 25c. per unit from the preceding week. Importers continued to quote $3.15 per unit for prompt shipment, but the market was not responsive. A few inquiries from the South comprised the only interest in the imported article.

Fish Scrap.—The market for the unground product continued to occupy a nominal position at $4.20 and 10c. per unit at the factories. First-hand factors reported that there were no unsold stocks at the factories, and at the same time there was no call for supplies of the product. Latest reports on resale business in Baltimore indicated that $4.50 to $3.60 and 10c. per unit-ton were being asked at that point. Reports on the fishing returns along the South Atlantic Coast were lacking last week. The market for fish meal was a quiet affair last week, with $60 per ton representing the asking figure at Baltimore while foreign meal was being offered at substantially lower prices.

Castor Bean Pomace.—This commodity continued to idle in an unchanged position, although last week it was reported that a concession of 50c. per ton from the $18 per ton figure that represented the makers' asking level for shipment from the works. Such concession was reported available only for firm orders of size.

Hoof Meal.—The domestic product took a substantial drop last week. Current asking figures at Chicago were $2.35 to $2.40 per unit-ton, compared with the nominal figure of $2.50 per unit-ton that ruled as the market level a week ago. So far as demand was concerned, the market shared the position of other organics in the fact that the initial full week of the year found an added interest in the market's progress, but no real increase in actual buying. The price of imported material did not follow the domestic market last week, remaining nominally at $2.70 per unit-ton.

Nitrogenous Material.—The market for this material was virtually at a standstill. Offerings from abroad were rather frequent, but the demand side of the market was practically dormant. In the absence of trading the market figure remained at $2.50 per unit-ton for prompt shipment from abroad, c.i.f. Atlantic ports.

Tankage.—In company with the easier position of the organic market at Chicago, prices for both the high-grade feeding material and the fertilizer grade declined last week, the former having precipitated 75c. per unit. High-grade material was offered at $2.50 and 10c. per unit-ton, compared with $3.25 and 10c. a week ago and $4.10 and 10c. per unit-ton at this time a year ago. Fertilizer grade material declined 20c. last week to the basis of $2.50 to $2.60 and 10c. per unit-ton. This price of the latter article at this time in 1930 was $3.80 and 10c. per unit-ton. Locally the market marked time. As in the case of other organics, some betterment of interest was shown during the opening week of the year but buying was not much better than previously. Prices continued at their former basis of $3.20 and 10c. per unit-ton for ground and $3 and 10c. per unit-ton for the unground article.

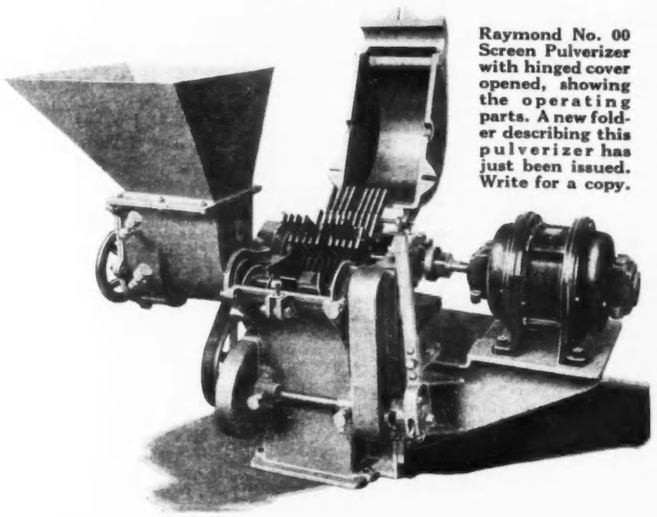
Urea.—The condition of this market was just about the same as before with the principal feature in the fact that prices were being maintained firmly to the established schedule. Prices for January position were $107.25 per ton for shipment to Northern ports and $107.55 per ton at Southern ports.

Potashes

The market for potash salts was a featureless affair during the initial week of the new year. Like other crudes, sellers were entertaining expectations for a pick-up later on in the month.

—for grinding soft materials into medium fine powders—use the—

RAYMOND No. 00
SCREEN PULVERIZER



Raymond No. 00 Screen Pulverizer with hinged cover opened, showing the operating parts. A new folder describing this pulverizer has just been issued. Write for a copy.

Producers of chemicals, dry colors, drugs, spices and similar material find the Raymond No. 00 Screen Pulverizer a compact, clean operating unit for reducing small quantities of such materials to medium fine powders. This machine gives dependable operation, requires a minimum of supervision and produces a uniformly fine powder at a low cost.

Some of the uses to which this pulverizer has been successfully applied follow:

A manufacturer of ochre produces mortar color and paint color at the rate of 500 to 1000 pounds per hour.

A Paint Manufacturer pulverizes a certain dry color at the rate of 250 pounds per hour to 95% passing 300 mesh. He also regrinds and mixes kalsomine at the rate of 1000 to 1500 pounds per hour.

A Soap Plant produces 1500 to 2000 pounds per hour of soap powder.

A Chemical Manufacturer grinds a combination of several chemicals, obtaining a uniform fineness and a thorough mixture.

A Food Products Laboratory reduces a mixture of salt and spices to 40 mesh fineness at the rate of 500 pounds per hour.

A Chemical Manufacturer pulverizes tartaric acid to 60 mesh at 500 pounds per hour.

Boric Acid is being reduced at the rate of 1000 pounds per hour to 92% passing 100 mesh.

Malted Milk and Dried Milk are being pulverized at the rate of 750 to 1500 pounds per hour.

A folder describing the mill is available and will be mailed upon request.

RAYMOND BROS. IMPACT PULVERIZER CO.
Subsidiary of International Combustion Engineering Corporation
Main Office and Works
1317 NORTH BRANCH STREET, CHICAGO
342 Madison Ave. New York
Subway Terminal Bldg. Los Angeles

Phosphates

Phosphatic fertilizer raw materials opened the new year in just about the same position occupied for several weeks back. In a limited number of directions there was an advance of interest that followed the passing of the holiday period but as a general thing, interest was deferred until closer to the spring consuming period. Offerings of bone materials and superphosphate were plentiful and in the case of the former, a little more than usual. Prices were without a visible change.

Superphosphate.—The market failed to show any more activity than previously and prices also failed to provide any feature. Quotations at Baltimore remained at $8 per ton for the run of the pile and $8.50 per ton for guaranteed 16 percent stocks, but it was believed by local suppliers that concessions might be available on firm bids.

Bone Materials.—Quiet continued to prevail. In the absence of trading, the list of prices held nominally and the lone change was in a tightening of the quoted range for steamed meal at Chicago to the basis of $27 to $28 per ton.

Phosphate Rock.—The lack of interest from consumers continued to provide the main feature for this market. Prices continued at the levels that they have occupied for some time past.

Sulphur and Pyrites

The opening week of the year did not bring much change into the sulphur market. The week was generally in fulfillment of the sellers' expectations and nothing in the way of improvement was looked for until later on in the month. In the meanwhile, prices occupied a steady position. Pyrites was also slow over the period under review and prices shared the position of those for sulphur.

Atlanta Fertilizer Materials

ATLANTA, Jan. 8, 1931.

In banking circles it is reported that small fertilizer mixtures are finding it difficult to obtain operating capital and, if this situation continues, the outcome will be that the large fertilizer manufacturers will be left to take care of the trade. There is already a belief here that the large companies will have an increased tonnage this year because of less competition from small mixers. However, it may be pertinent to say that the small mixers can begin operations overnight, so that it may turn out that the small mixers may be producing before the planting season.

Sales of superphosphate to small mixers have been exceedingly small up to this time. The sale of this material has always been considered a safe index of small mixer activity.

Prices of materials continue without variation on a weak market.

The quotations of this market are as follows:—

SUPERPHOSPHATE—$11 per ton, Atlanta.

NITRATE OF SODA—$2.05 per hundred at ports.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA—$35 to $36 per ton, port basis.

COTTONSEED MEAL—7 percent grade, $23.50; 8 percent, $24.50, mill points.

TANKAGE—$3.50 unit ammonia and 10c. BPL, ports.

BLOOD—$3.50 unit ammonia, ports.

NITROGENOUS—$2.50 to $2.60 unit ammonia, ports.

FISH—Whale guano, $4 per unit ammonia and 10½; herring meal, $4 and 10; acidulated fish, $3.25 and 50, ports.

SULPHUR—$22 per ton, South Atlantic ports.

SYNTHETICS — At importers' schedules.

POTASH—At importers' schedules.

Chicago Fertilizer Materials

CHICAGO, Jan. 8, 1931.

Generally easier prices have again come into the fertilizer material markets here in the last few days. The sellers have been finding it a difficult task to keep the market at its earlier levels, in view of the considerable offerings and the none too brisk arrival of inquiries and orders. Blood and tankage are both off to some extent. Bone materials are still decidedly quiet and easy. Quotations on these products are holding their own in most cases, with a few sellers even trying to get higher prices on one or two products.

Ruling prices are:—

BLOOD—High grade, ground and unground, $2.50 to $2.75 per unit of ammonia; unground, suitable for feeding, extra good, 10 to 12 percent, $2.75 to $3, nominal; plain to good, $2.75 to $3.

TANKAGE—High grade, ground, $2.50 to $2.60 per unit of ammonia; unground, $2.50; hoof meal, $2.35; unground bone tankage, per ton, $15; liquid stick, $2 to $2.25.

BONE MATERIALS—Ground, steamed bone, $25 to $27.50 per ton; unground, steamed bone, $20 to $22; raw bone meal, $35 to $50; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $23 to $24; grinding hoofs, pigs' toes and waste horn materials, $20 to $23 asked; junk and hotel kitchen bones, $16; pork cracklings, soft pressed, $40 to $45, nominal; soft pressed beef cracklings, $40; hard pressed cracklings, per unit of protein, 50c. to 55c.

Baltimore Fertilizer Materials

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8, 1931.

Though fertilizer interests here are still busy with the details incidental to the turn of the year, some interest is beginning to assert itself in the matter of taking on crude materials and otherwise getting back to the ordinary routine. However, quiet continues to dominate with actual movements hardly active enough to make a market for some of the crude materials and with the potential buyers still disposed to exercise the greatest caution in their moves.

The prevailing quotations to a considerable extent merely nominal, are about as follows:—

FISH SCRAP.—With the market bare of any holdings in first hands, business is limited entirely to transactions at resale. Figures mentioned in other markets are accepted as a guide to any deals that might take shape.

TANKAGE.—The market was virtually unchanged at $3.20 and 10c. for 11 and 15 high grade ground stocks c. a. f. basis Baltimore, per unit.

BLOOD.—The current quotations, which are largely nominal, range around $3.20 for high grade ground stocks c. a. f. basis Baltimore per unit, with unground at $3.

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—The prices were named unchanged at $8 per ton for run of pile and at $8.50 for 16 percent milled and screened supplies.

NITRATE OF SODA.—The only development in the market is the automatic advance of 3c. per 100 pounds made with the beginning of the current month.

NITROGENOUS MATERIAL.—With the buyers having no needs of importance to take care of, decided uneventfulness prevails.

GARBAGE TANKAGE.—Sellers continue to mention $3 10c. and 70c. as the market.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Quotations of $35 per ton were considered largely nominal, what with quotations as low as $31 coming from other directions.

POTASH.—The list figures are unchanged and the importers state that the use of potash is on the increase.

BONE.—This market runs from $23 to $25 per ton for 3 and 50 ground steamed and from $27 to $29 for 4½ and 50 ground raw stocks.

Margarin Manufacturing Operations in November

According to figures reported to the Bureau of Internal Revenue by margarin manufacturers, production in November, 1930, compared with November, 1929, was as follows:—

	Pounds—1930.	1929.
Production of uncolored margarin	*28,673,932	31,708,818
Production of colored margarin	†959,204	1,728,074
Total production	29,633,136	33,436,892
Percent decrease, 11½%		

* Of this amount produced 12,856 pounds were reworked.
† 1,536 pounds reworked.

In Uncolored Margarin

	Pounds—1930.	1929.
Butter	102,606	266,018
Coconut oil	16,795,774	16,167,551
Corn oil	559	.....
Cottonseed oil	1,975,191	2,667,009
Derivative of glycerin	16,509	.....
Edible tallow	.....	1,695
Egg yolk	79	510
Lecithin	1,367	.....
Milk	8,104,310	9,015,677
Mustard oil	3,535	5,505
Neutral lard	1,430,180	1,487,753
Oleo oil	2,698,764	4,034,519
Oleo stearin	486,457	547,571
Oleo stock	86,163	84,973
Palm oil	52,288	116,096
Peanut oil	492,052	504,317
Salt	2,353,091	2,581,919
Sesame oil	13,748	.....
Soda benzoate	9,226	9,978
Soybean oil	314,210	3,976
Totals	34,536,428	37,694,957

In Colored Margarin

	Pounds—1930.	1929.
Butter	6,407	3,122
Coconut oil	315,697	635,552
Color	1,121	1,975
Cottonseed oil	115,592	185,210
Derivative of glycerin	70	.....
Lecithin	15	.....
Milk	299,554	470,126
Neutral lard	106,463	176,102
Oleo oil	248,494	373,375
Oleo stearin	9,085	8,914
Oleo stock	1,945	6,628
Palm oil	14,119	29,788
Peanut oil	15,077	37,413
Salt	84,950	135,209
Sesame oil	2	.....
Soda benzoate	97	213
Soybean oil	947	.....
Totals	1,217,635	2,063,687
Total ingredients for colored and uncolored	35,754,063	39,758,644

Argentina Frees Flaxseed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1931.

Flaxseed is free of Argentine export duty during January, as it was during the preceding month, according to a report to the Department of Commerce.

L. N. Jackson, manager of the vegetable oil department of McKesson & Robbins, this city, is confined to his home by illness. He is not expected out for another week or two.

Chilean
Nitrate of Soda
EDUCATIONAL BUREAU
57 William Street,
New York, N. Y.

The Evaluation of Chemical Projects

(Continued from page 19)

On the Financial Side

The importance of the chemical industries, both in the financial sense and from the investor's standpoint, may be gauged from the brief summary of significant items which follows.

At the end of 1928 the total tangible assets of fifty American chemical companies were in the neighborhood of $1,800,000,000. About 40 percent of this must be credited to three companies, Allied Chemical & Dye, Union Carbide, and duPont, when the duPont investment in General Motors is excluded, as it was from the grand total. The balance is distributed among the forty-seven remaining companies in proportions ranging from 5 percent down.

It is particularly noteworthy that these smaller companies are by no means throttled by the giants. They often show a higher percentage of profit than any of the three, while offering promise of a greater percentage of future expansion.

The average turnover of sales in the chemical industry is about once a year on capital investment, although it varies in some cases from twice a year to once in three years, depending on the type of products made.

During the five-year period from January 1, 1924, to December 31, 1928, the average percentage of net earnings on the net worth of 1929 was as follows in case of the representative, non-chemical companies named below:—

	Percent.
Bethlehem Steel	3.75
United States Steel	5.06
Southern Pacific Railway	5.96
Pennsylvania Railroad	6.42
International Harvester	6.48
Atchison	6.90
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	7.78
Standard Oil of N. J.	7.85
New York Central	8.02
American Can	8.93
American Tel. & Tel.	9.34
General Electric	10.8
Sears, Roebuck	12.3
National Biscuit	13.43
Woolworth	18.2

For purposes of comparison the corresponding percentage figures are given for ten representative companies in the chemical field:—

	Percent.
Union Carbide	9.66
Allied Chemical and Dye	9.87
Mathieson Alkali	10.41
Eastman Kodak	14.6
International Nickel	*15.8
Air Reduction	18.2
Dow Chemical	†19.3
Commercial Solvents	28.03
Aluminum Company	38.1
Texas Gulf Sulphur	55.15

* 1929 only.
† May 31, 1928 to May 31, 1930.

Viewing the situation from another angle, we find that, during the five-year period beginning with January 1, 1925, the total assets of five chemical companies† increased from $582,835,000 to $814,338,000, and that during this period real earnings rose from $41,902,000 to $87,397,000. Whereas, in most businesses the percentage of earnings falls as the investment increases, we find here that the group as a whole has not yet reached the point where the law of diminishing returns becomes effective, since an increase of about 40 percent in assets resulted in an increase of 108 percent in earnings. The ratio is less striking in case of Commercial Solvents, which, nevertheless, shows the very satisfactory increase of 251 percent in earnings when assets increased 241 percent.

Again, the market values of half a dozen leading chemical companies at the 1930 lows are still three or four times the market values of the same companies at the 1924 lows; whereas, many other leading industrials are now at the same low market value reached in 1924. The stock market appraisal is an indication both of actual increases in value in the chemical stocks during this period and of their future possibilities for growth; whereas, the others have taken a roller-coaster ride and are now back where they were.

† Allied Chemical, Union Carbide, Texas Gulf Sulphur, Vanadium, Commercial Solvents.

According to Standard Statistics, it also appears that the total profits of thirteen leading chemical companies, excluding duPont, declined during the first nine months of 1930 by 18.7 percent from the peak level of the corresponding 1929 period; whereas, the decline of aggregate corporate earnings in industry as a whole was 35 percent. The resilience inherent in the chemical industry is indicated by the fact that, whereas, the profits of eight leading chemical companies in 1921 declined almost 67 percent from the profits of 1920, the earnings of these companies so quickly recovered that the final returns for 1922 were only 18 percent below the record level of 1920, and by the end of 1923 a new profits peak had been established.

It is also interesting to note that, whereas, the total net income of the duPont company during the first six months of 1930 showed a decline of 26 percent from that of the first six months of 1929; when the return from General Motors is excluded, the decline was only 9.7 percent.

Production Expansions

It would be easy to cite many example in the chemical industry of remarkably rapid increase in volume of sales and of phenomenal profits. In the five years from 1922 to 1927, for instance, the production of ethyleneglycol by the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation rose from 10,000 pounds to 12,000,000 pounds, while in the first half of 1926 the production of pyroxylin lacquers exceeded 10,000,000 gallons, as against less than 1,500,000 gallons produced during the first half of 1924.

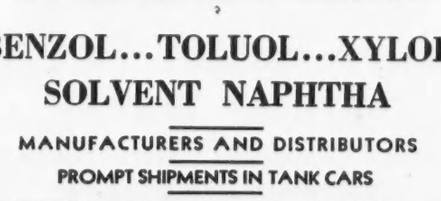
One large chemical company, which turns its capital over once every two and a half years, has shown net profits on sales as high as 80 percent. The most spectacular example, however, of what is possible in the industry is that given by Courtaulds, Limited, which, in addition to its plants in other countries making rayon, controls the Viscose Company of America. There is reason to believe that about 1902 Courtaulds appropriated £100,000 for developing the viscose rayon process. This development proved so successful that not only was further plant expansion paid for out of profits, but the investment of $10,000,000 in the American Viscose Company was also made from the profits of the English rayon plant. In 1928 the reported net income of Courtaulds was £5,172,000, and it has been estimated that in some years when undivided profits of subsidiaries are included the total profit has exceeded $50,000,000.

From this original moderate investment, supplemented by huge annual profits, Courtaulds has built up in thirty years total asset values close to one-half billion dollars.

Many factors have contributed in recent years to develop among individual investors, banking houses, and investment trusts an active interest in chemical companies and projects. The initial impulse undoubtedly came from the spectacular development of our chemical industry to meet the exigencies of the war. The publicity given to this development revealed the existence of the industry to the multitude who had never heard of it before, and the demands for new capital in vast amounts forced the industry upon the attention of bankers.

As time went on the inherent stability of the stronger companies in the field became apparent, and their demonstrated and exceptional earning power and capacity for growth not only made them favorites on the Stock Exchange, but fostered the promotion of many other projects which some-

(Continued on page 48)



BENZOL...TOLUOL...XYLOL
SOLVENT NAPHTHA

MANUFACTURERS AND DISTRIBUTORS
PROMPT SHIPMENTS IN TANK CARS

KOPPERS PRODUCTS COMPANY
1205 KOPPERS BUILDING PITTSBURGH, PA.

Coaltar Products

Benzene and Toluene Prices Reduced--Sharp Rise in Steel Mill Operations--Acute Drop in December Pig Iron Production--Creosote Oil Quotations Firm

Downward revision in the price schedules of benzene and toluene was the outstanding feature in an otherwise dull market for the coaltar products. This slight reduction was the result of the unsteady tone given to the market by reason of the hesitant attitude toward making commitments until business had developed a definite upward trend. With the establishment of the new price schedule a number of inquiries were placed in the market for sizable commitments.

The steel mills reported an advance in mill operations to 41 percent capacity, compared with 30 percent a week ago. The sudden, sharp increase in steel mill production was attributed directly to the betterment in automobile production and the further placing of large orders for steel tonnage by the railroad systems.

Pig iron production in December was 1,665,690 tons, or 53,732 tons daily, compared with 1,867,107 tons, or 62,237 tons per day in November, according to Iron Age. The daily rate fell 13.7 percent under that of the preceding month and was the lowest since January, 1922. Fourteen furnaces were taken out of blast and two were lighted, a net loss of twelve. January 1, there were ninety-five stacks active, or ninety fewer than at April 1 at the inception of the uninterrupted decline in pig iron output. Production for 1930 totaling 31,399,105 tons, was 25.7 percent smaller than the 1929 output.

With the placing of an order for more than 200,000 tons of steel by one of the leading Eastern railroads, the tone in the market for the wood preservative grades of creosote oil remained steady to firm. At the same time, it was the opinion about the trade that through the four-party consolidation plan, replacement programs would include considerable trackage work as a result of the economic manner in which the program could be carried out.

With the stepping up of production schedules at automotive plants and by rubber manufacturing companies, an improved demand for toluene was expected to appear in the market within the next week, inasmuch as those consumers were reported to have an extremely low surplus.

The intermediates, acids, and coaltar color divisions revealed a relatively unchanged condition from those of the preceding week. Prices in all directions of the intermediates, acids, and colors were without change.

Creosote Oil.—With the placing of one of the largest steel orders on record by an Eastern railroad, together with the plan to consolidate the four major railroad systems of the East by allocating certain smaller roads, it was expected that, in addition to a number of other benefits accrued therefrom, rail replacement programs in 1931 would be larger than those undertaken in 1930 as a result of the economic procedure with which it will be able to carry them out. On the basis of that belief, the wood preservative grades of creosote oil displayed a steady to firm tone last week.

Cresylic Acid.—Prices of both grades displayed a steady to firm undertone through the week. Booking of 1931 contracts has been about concluded, with a favorable volume of business written for the current year.

Naphthalene.—Shading of prices in order to secure a portion of the small amount of business was reported. Open quotations, however, revealed no change from the prices in effect previously.

Phenol.—The movement of this commodity to the plastic and pharmaceutical trades was in fair volume last week. Inquiries were expected from a number of other consumption quarters with the completion of inventory work. Prices were unchanged.

Solvent Naphtha.—No change was made in the prices for this commodity last week. Regular consumers were reported to have placed sizable commitments for delivery through 1931. Here and there buyers still showed a disposition to await the completion of the inventory figures.

Toluene.—The demand for this commodity has been dragging over the past few weeks, producers therefore established the schedule of 29c. per gallon in tankcars, with the usual 5c. per gallon differential on the drum price. As a result of this new schedule a number of inquiries were reported to have been received from the rubber and automobile companies. In connection with the production schedules of the automobile companies, advices from Detroit indicated that one of the leading producers of low-priced cars had resumed activities after an inventory close-down of two weeks, while another low-priced car producer would materially increase production schedules. Reports from Akron stated that the leading rubber manufacturing companies had recalled the greater portion of their employees

Current prices on coaltar products are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
None.	Benzene, 90 percent, 1c. per gallon nitration, 3c. per gal. pure, 1c. per gal. Toluene, 1c. per gal.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
121.4	121.5	121.5	127.9

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Basic Products

Benzene (Benzol).—The market for this commodity appeared stabilized when leading producers established the 90 percent tankcar price of 20c. per gallon and the pure article on the basis of 20c. per gallon. The schedule on the nitration grade was established at 21c. per gallon. The 5c. per gallon differential continues on all grades in the drum prices. A number of inquiries from sources that heretofore have shown a hesitant attitude was reported with the establishment of the new schedule. Steel mill operations were stepped up to 41 percent of capacity, compared with 30 percent a week ago. The placing of large orders for steel tonnage by the railroads, automobile industry and tin plate and structural tonnage were the principal factors contributing to the sharp upswing of ingot production. However, an improvement in the demand is further expected in order to compensate for the drastic inventory reduction in the closing month of 1930.

Chicago Coaltar Bases

CHICAGO, Jan. 10, 1931.

Volume in the Chicago coaltar bases market is not very heavy starting off the new year, and prices are no stronger. However, the quotations of the principal sellers are being well maintained and these people report that a fair amount of interest is being indicated in several of the more important products, with benzene fairly good at this time. Ruling prices are:—Benzene, 90 percent, 19c. per gallon; toluene, 30c.; xylene, 28c.; solvent naphtha, 25c.

Intermediates

Anilin Oil.—A firm undertone characterized the trading in this direction last week. Dealers reported that orders were moving in fair volume against existing contracts. Prices were without change.

Anthraquinone.—Dullness continued to be the prominent feature of this market last week. However, inquiries from consumers who had allowed their surplus supplies to reach an extremely low level were reported last week. Prices conformed to those in effect previously.

Benzaldehyde. — The movement of this commodity against existing contracts showed a slight improvement last week, but the spot market failed to be stimulated by the appearance of a few small orders. As a result, prices were unchanged.

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COOPER CRAFT PRODUCT

Solvent Naphtha
Benzol
Toluol
Tar Acid Oils

Liquor Cresolis Compositus, U. S. P.
Saponified Cresol, Pale Cresylic Acid

Drum and Tank Wagon Delivery

STOCKS AT

Chicago, Illinois	W. E. Lape, 1909-25 Clifton Ave.
Detroit, Mich.	Baker & Collinson, 6545 Georgia Ave.
Cleveland, Ohio	Henry L. Grund Co., 416 Bulkley Bldg.
Akron, Ohio	R. A. Sperry, 134 E. Miller Ave.
Indianapolis, Ind.	H. T. Van Ness, 560 Dorman St.
Cincinnati, Ohio	Globe Chemical Co., Murray Rd. and Big 4 R. R.

WILLIAM COOPER & NEPHEWS
INCORPORATED
1909-25 CLIFTON AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

OIL OF MYRBANE
ANILINE OIL

Acetic Acid, Sulphuric Acid, Nitric Acid, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, etc., etc.

MANUFACTURED BY

The Naugatuck Chemical Company

NAUGATUCK CONNECTICUT

Baird's

Certified Disinfectants

TESTED CHEMICALLY AND BACTERIOLOGICALLY

Phenol Coefficients 2 to 20

Good White Emulsions

Free from sediment *Clean tarry odor*

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

Cresol Compound, U. S. P. **Crude Carbolic Acid**
Cresol Compound, Technical **Cresylic Acid**
Liquid Insecticides **Animal and Sheep Dips**
Mosquito Larvaecides

BAIRD & McGUIRE, Inc.
HOLBROOK, MASS. *Manufacturing Chemists* ST. LOUIS, MO.
Warehouse stocks carried at convenient points

The Evaluation of Chemical Projects

(Continued from page 46)

times failed to justify the confidence they aroused. There is thus a definite need for the investor to realize that, as a basis for decision, he requires a competent appraisal which takes into account both the risks peculiar to the chemical industry and the exceptional opportunities it offers.

Before launching an expensive research program one should clearly visualize the results to be expected from its successful outcome. What will you do with the thing when you get it, and is it worth getting? To answer these questions may require consideration of most of the factors referred to in this paper.

Prerequisites of a Survey

Since earning power implies operation on the commercial scale, an essential qualification of the person making the type of study under consideration is a sufficient acquaintance with the industry to enable him to formulate the project as a going concern and to foresee the problems that would normally arrive were the project at that stage.

Every investment made in revenue-producing property, whether real estate, securities, or a business enterprise, is essentially a capitalization of earning power. That is, the earning power in dollars per year is multiplied by some factor. The factor used depends both on the risk involved and on the credence given to the prospect that earnings will increase. It was this latter element which led to the acceptance of the absurdly high factors generally in use a year and a half ago.

If the industry is unstable, as, for example, that of wood distillation; if the enterprise is new, like the production of alcohols from petroleum; if obsolescence is rapid, as in the early days of the sulphite pulp manufacture, the risk is high and the factor low. The general rule is clearly illustrated in the case of bonds. Where there is no doubt of the security of the principal, the factor is high and conversely, as with United States government bonds, the yield is low. Doubt lowers the factor and increases the yield required to attract, as with bonds of companies in precarious or waning industries. The evaluation of a chemical project, therefore, requires, first, an authoritative estimate of its earning power, and, second, a comparison of the risks involved with the risks of any other investment promising equal returns.

This evaluation is subject to the same type of analysis that good business men apply to the evaluation of other manufacturing industries. There must be the same consideration of raw material supply, location, capital requirements, cost of manufacture, transportation, markets, and so on. The chemical project presents, however, a distinctive difference in that the layman is rarely capable of rating the technical soundness of the process itself or of accurately visualizing the present and prospective competitive position of its product in the market. To do this requires a rather broad acquaintance with chemical industry as a whole and a keen sense of the trend of impending developments which may either restrict or expand the market.

The future of a company is, from the investor's standpoint, always of greater importance than its past. Although Patrick Henry, in his famous speech, said, "I know of no way of judging the future but by the past," balance sheets and records of past earnings are not the only, and not always the safest, basis for a forecast of the future of a chemical enterprise, or, in fact, of any other that is likely to be affected by the advance in science. Nor do the products of one period always prefigure those of the next. The two tin cans connected by a string and called in my boyhood a lover's telephone did not suggest the Bell system, nor did the zoetrope of my youth suggest the modern motion picture industry.

Nevertheless, the best possible outline of what is coming is essential to any industrial evaluation, and one may usually be drawn with reasonable accuracy by those sufficiently familiar with the industry to enable them to sense trends and who are alive to incipient developments. Since, therefore, one may be called upon to appraise a chemical project at any stage of its development from the initial inspiration or idea to a plant in operation for a long period, the closer the project is to being a going concern the more one has of past history upon which to base his judgment. The same questions arise at every stage, but guesswork decreases as the basis for opinion broadens.

When the concern has been in operation for a considerable number of years the record of the company will be available as an aid to judgment. From this record the weaknesses and the strong characteristics of the business can be picked out, the general trend of the company's affairs determined, and an estimate formed of the ability of the management. Whether, during the period, profits have expanded, contracted, or remained stationary will be apparent.

Some Peculiar Aspects

Although chemical industry is necessarily governed by the same sound business principles which apply to industry in general, it nevertheless presents certain peculiarities which require special consideration, and which may modify or extend the usual application of these principles. The following, therefore, deserve attention as factors which tend, in greater or less degree, to differentiate a given chemical project from the more usual types of manufacturing operations. Whereas, many of our most conspicuous industries owe their success to the persistence with which they devote themselves to the making of products of a single general type, perhaps the most significant and distinctive characteristic of chemical industry is its extraordinary power of tree-like growth by branching from an original main trunk. A company may undertake the manufacture of a single chemical product requiring two or three other chemicals as raw materials. As the volume of production rises a point is reached where it is cheaper to make these raw materials than to buy them. So their manufacture is begun and usually on a scale beyond the process requirements of the company, which thus has the excess for sale. This new manufacture requires other raw materials. The cycle is repeated, and again the company's list of offerings grow. Meanwhile, by-products appear and are commercialized. Still other products are developed by processes in which the basic, inital product of the company is utilized as raw material, and so on until the original trunk has become a spreading industrial tree with boughs, branches, and twigs of ramified production.

The history of the Dow Chemical Company affors a familiar and typical example of this capacity for growth, and its present plant making over 150 products in 310 buildings covering 250 acres gridironed with 18 miles of standard railroad track, stands as a monument to the genius of Dr. Herbert H. Dow, the Perkin Medalist of 1930. This development is so instructive and so directly to the point that one may be permitted to recall a few of the facts brought out in connection with the award.

Following a careful study of the Michigan brines, which proved them to contain the chlorides of sodium, calcium, and magnesium, with less than 0.2 percent of bromine in the form of bromides, Dr. Dow began, in 1889, the production of ferric bromide by a process involving the use of bleaching powder. There were nearby sawmills, and from the ashes of their wood waste potash could be extracted. This was done, and more bromine was utilized in making potassium bromide. Soon the bleaching powder for the bromine process was made in the plant, and bromine itself was sold. In 1900 bleaching powder from an enlarged plant was put upon the market. Other enlargements followed in 1902 and 1904 to provide further supplies of chlorine, which permitted the manufacture of sulphur chloride, from which, with carbon disulphide, carbon tetrachloride began to be made.

We hear much of the unearned increment in connection with real estate. To the chemical manufacturer who has placed himself in a position to receive it, a similar increment of business and profit often comes from developments in other lines of industry for which he is not responsible. It was so with Dr. Dow, but the significant thing is that he was ready.

The demand for carbon tetrachloride was greatly stimulated by its use in fire-extinguishing apparatus and as a non-inflammable cleansing agent. His production of the chloride was increased to meet the new demand and to a point which led him to install a plant for making carbon bisulphide. He was thus in position to profit by the great demand for this latter commodity which followed the introduction of viscose rayon.

By 1914 the popularity of magnesium oxychloride cements and the call for calcium chloride for refrigeration purposes and for laying dust on roads led the company to separate these salts from its brines, and some years later the production of epsom salt (magnesium sulphate) naturally followed, and soon rose to 100 tons a day.

During the war much of the chlorine produced by the company was employed by it in making various organic compounds essential to the Allies, and the dearth of dyes in our own country stimulated the management to undertake, in 1916, the manufacture of indigo and to further utilize its bromine in the production of brominated indigoes of superior fastness and brilliance.

The rapidly expanding demand for synthetic resins derived from phenol, which was a war product of the company, led to the resumption of its manufacture by an improved process in a plant which has since become the largest in the world. From phenol the step to salicylic acid and pharmaceuticals was obvious and short.

Presently, also, a new use for the old product, sulphur chloride, was developed in a process for making acetic anhydride, a basic raw material for cellulose acetate, and here, again, a great new market was opened by the application of cellulose acetate to the production of non-inflammable move films and a special type of rayon.

Now we have come to the navigation of the air with its demand for light metals for the construction of planes and airships. And, again, the Dow company has met the situation by producing metallic magnesium from its brines.

My only justification for referring at such length to the development of a single company lies in the fact that it so typically illustrates the possibilities for growth inherent in chemical industry in general. We have seen the company expand its operations, step by step, by the logical, progressive development of the resources latent in a single raw material—the Michigan brines. Other companies have similarly grown, as the duPont company from black powder to nitrocellulose, with its many applications and near relatives, or the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation from calcium carbide and acetylene. It is the habit of the industry.

Basic Industrial Role

Less distinctive, perhaps, but nevertheless important is the fact that a chemical plant is commonly engaged in making products which are raw materials for industry in general. Its sales are, thus, in most cases, to manufacturing consumers rather than to the consuming public, and this, of course, determines its sales organization and policy and its arrangements for distribution. The business rarely lends itself to emotional advertising. Sulphuric acid and liquid chlorine make small appeal to the general public.

One finds also that the individual chemical industry is apt to be highly specialized. It commonly involves greater risk and, when successful, returns greater profit than industry as a whole. It is peculiarly dependent upon rigid scientific control; highly sensitive to changes in its situation resulting from research by others, and must largely rely, for the continuance of its prosperity, upon the effectiveness of its own research. It is, however, little subject to changes in styles and fashions, though more dependent than many other industries upon patent protection.

There is also in chemical industry a greater gap than in most others between paper work and practice. One cannot go out and rent a building and lease machines and begin manufacture as one can start making shoes.

While it is frequently possible to use standard equipment, chemical processes often require that which is specially designed and which, if the process is a new one, must be developed, sometimes at great expense, as was the case with the high-pressure cracking processes and the ammonia synthesis. Moreover, in the initial stages of process development so many undetermined factors are invariably present that the development must, of necessity, proceed by steps. Even under the most favorable circumstances the bringing into operation of a chemical plant is a much slower and far more complicated matter than that of starting up a cotton mill or a paper mill or a shoe factory, where the performance and capacity of every machine is already known. In a chemical plant, even though it be one in which standard equipment is used throughout, one must still reckon with many variables, as time, temperature, pressure, and the disconcerting idiosyncrasies of the reacting materials.

Important as the yield of a process is for the estimation of its economic value, high yields are sometimes secured at disproportionate cost. A German technician once visited an American electrochemical plant and, during his inspection, asked what the current efficiency of the process was. When told it was only 47 percent he foresaw bankruptcy for the company and said, "We get 85 percent in Germany and are still losing money." "Of course you are," the manager replied, "you have wiped out your profits by adding too many refinements."

Many chemicals industries are distinguished by the number and importance of their by-products, others by the necessity they are under of making collateral products, as when the electrolysis of salt for chlorine involves a proportionate production of caustic soda. It is as though a cotton mill to make 35 yards of cloth was forced also to turn out forty shoes. The demands for cloth and shoes may not always be in this proportion, and there may also be some difficulty in satisfactorily allocating costs between them.

After a chemical product is made, its distribution often involves special problems, or costs which are out of line with those of other industries. Certain types of chemical products, as chlorine, acetylene, and other compressed or liquefied gases, volatile liquids, and corrosive acids, require especially expensive containers in which much capital may be tied up. This is obviously true in case of pressure cylinders, rubber-lined tankcars, or aluminum drums, but sheet steel for making drums may be the heaviest item of raw material expense in some large plants.

Stages of Study

Turning now to the study of the proposition itself, we find that the consideration of any chemical project must necessarily proceed in stages. There is first an examination of the obvious facts in the situation, and these are often sufficient to cause the immediate rejection of the proposition. One would not undertake the manufacture of alcohol from waste sulphite liquor when molasses could be had for 4 cents a gallon, nor that of synthetic rubber with plantation rubber selling at 8 cents a pound.

Thus the relation of a process to contemporaneous developments is of the first importance in estimating its value. Charles Watt in 1851 described, in a remarkably comprehensive British patent, methods for the production of hypochlorites, chlorine and alkali, and chlorates by the electrolysis of common salt. Had this patent appeared thirty years later it would have had great value. In 1851 it was of no industrial interest because the only current then available was that from expensive primary batteries.

If the preliminary review fails to disclose anything seriously adverse to its prospects, one may make the tentative assumption that the project is sound and proceed directly to the economics of the situation. This will either reveal such unfavorable conditions as to make further consideration unnecessary, or it will indicate that there is a real place for the enterprise if the process concerned is sound in fact. Not until then need one undertake the final rigid examination of the process itself.

In case, then, that the process appears attractive upon its face one of the first things to be considered is, of course, its relation to the state of the art. This can only be determined, and then not always conclusively, by a thorough literature and patent search. By way of example, you will recall that the apparently impregnable patents of Willson for crystalline calcium carbide were finally found to have been anticipated by a patent in the seemingly remote are of incandescent lighting, namely, the Bohm patent for a filament of calcium carbide.

Where the product itself is new the protection afforded by the patent covering it may greatly enhance the value of the opportunity created by the manufacturing process, since it prevents others from marketing the product, even though they should discover an alternative process for making it. By way of illustration one may cite celluloid, vulcanized rubber, and many synthetic dyes.

Provided the search has reasonably established the novelty of the process and indicated that adequate patent protection may be expected, one has still to consider its relative importance in the art: Is it so fundamentally new that it promises to ensure a broad monopoly, as was the case with the viscose process of Cross, Bevan, and Beadle, or is it supplementary to an existing process, as the Frank process for converting the already patented calcium carbide into calcium cyanamide? In the latter event the value of the process is obviously indeterminate until one has reached an understanding with the owners of the patent controlling the raw material.

A supplementary process may indeed sometimes have a large measure of control over an important primary process. In the early days of Tighman's sulphite process for wood pulp the lead linings of the digesters were a source of endless trouble and delay, so that digester repairs alone were $15 per ton of product. Russell's method of lining the digesters with Portland cement and brick brought this down to a negligible amount and permitted a great expansion of the industry.

The Bessemer process, in its original form would never have come into broad general use, because the steel produced was so contaminated with dissolved iron oxide as to be unsuitable for many purposes. Furthermore, the process could not be applied successfully to the treatment of iron rich in phosphorus. The importance and field of the process were, however, soon vastly extended by two supplementary inventions. Robert Mushet eliminated the iron oxide by adding manganese, as spiegeleisen, at the end of the blow,

(Continued on page 56)

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Trade Briefs

The Mountain Copper Company, Ltd., Matheson, Calif., has doubled the capacity of its cyanide plant and is treating 500 tons daily.

The Polish Chemical Union has organized an export department and will become active to develop foreign markets for the products of its members.

A factory for the production of compressed oxygen, acetylene, and carbon dioxide has been opened in Singapore by the Far East Oxygen & Acetylene Company.

The Freeport Texas Company produced more than 80,000 tons of sulphur in December. This output is one of the largest monthly showings in the history of the company.

Turkish production of boracite, a mineral containing magnesium, combined with boron and chlorine, is reported to have dropped from 16,000 tons in 1928 to 6,000 tons in 1930.

Production of helium from local deposits of monazite sands is being advocated in Ceylon. The deposits are small, but are reported to produce about one liter of helium per kilogram.

Dr. A. A. Arnstein, chemical adviser to the governments of Cuba and several South American countries, is in the United States in connection with an undertaking to develop the production of chemical derivatives from sugar.

The rights of Italian interests in the Tacora sulphur mines near Arica, Chile, have been acquired by a large British company for a reported consideration of 3,500,000 pesos. Development will be pushed and modern methods of refining will be introduced. Distributing connections are being made in Europe and on the Atlantic coast of South America.

Andrew J. Snyder, chemist with the Kentucky Color & Chemical Company, Louisville, has been elected chairman of the Louisville section of the American Chemical Society. He is also the industrial member of the senate of chemical education for the State of Kentucky.

The directors of the Rhodesian Anglo-American Company, Ltd., propose to increase the capital by £6,500,000 through the creation of 3,000,000 shares, par 10s. each, and £2,000,000 of debentures. The new capital is to be used in connection with the merger of the Bwan M'Kuba and N'Changa copper properties in Africa.

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Dyestuffs and Tanstuffs

No Reflection of the Reported Industrial Betterment Shown in the Demand -- Offerings from China and Other Primary Markets Continue Firm -- Dull Here

Although some special lines in the tanning and textile industries experienced a slight pickup in operations at the turn of the year, the call in the market for dyestuffs and tanstuffs indicated that buyers were still drawing on surplus supplies, and, as a result, dullness again characterized the trading in these commodities last week. The market lacked a particular feature and presented an unchanged price position.

While industrial activities were resumed in some sections of the country with the start of the new year, most particularly in the textile industry, the call for raw commodities failed to be stimulated to any appreciable extent; although in several instances consumers allowing their surplus supplies to reach a condition insufficient to cope with the revival of activities caused a few rush orders to be placed. This condition was apparent in the movement of potash and soda bichromates. But the request lacked strength sufficient to cause any revision in the price schedules.

The price of corn last week reached the highest level of the three weeks past. Trading interest in that commodity has grown to such proportions that the Chicago Grain Exchange officials assigned the pit in which wheat has been traded for many years to the trading in corn, thus giving it the most prominent position on the market. However, sellers of corn starches and dextrin reported that the demand in

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

that direction continued to lag. It was also their belief that such a condition would prevail until the widely fluctuating corn market developed a definite trend.

Indications were that during the 1931 egg shipping season in China egg prices in silver would be about the same as in 1930, according to a cable from the agricultural commissioner at Shanghai. The prevailing exchange rates, the cable stated, indicate that conditions favor exporting, but European markets were inactive and freezing operations in China have been reduced. Exporters reported considerable difficulty in shipping frozen whole egg to the United States, owing to the import duties now imposed, but there may be some business in dry yolk. Chinese stocks of dry yolk and albumen are low at present, with the market quiet. Shipments of frozen whole eggs to the United States in 1930 were made chiefly prior to June 18, and reached only 1,500,000 pounds, against 8,500,000 pounds in 1929.

With existing and distressing economic factors, the American Cotton Co-operative Association, the agricultural secretaries of the cotton-producing States and many organizations of bankers striving by every means to effect a reduction in cotton acreage, indications were at the turn of the year that the South's production of staple in 1931 would be far less than that in the year just ended.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
None.	None.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows;—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
143.3	143.3	144.2	148.9

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Chemicals

Alumina Chloride. — Shipments moved in steady fashion to regular consumers last week, although no improvement in the volume of tonnage was noted, compared with the preceding week. Prices were without change.

Antimony Salts. — Cables from the primary markets on oxide and needle indicated a firm tone there. However, buyers here showed a disposition to await the completion of inventory before entering the market for sizable quantities. No variation in quotations was shown.

Potash Bichromate.—With consumers adhering to a low margin of inventories over the past few weeks, only a few inquiries for immediate needs were noted last week. Prices were unchanged.

Soda Bichromate.—While some buyers showed an inclination to await the compilation of inventory, a number of inquiries were reported in the market from hesitant buyers who had been waiting previously for price developments. A firm tone ruled the market throughout the week.

Sizing Materials

Albumen.—With the continued absence of offerings from China and a slightly noticeable improvement in the demand, the market for egg albumen presented a rather firm tone last week. Prices were without change.

Dextrin.—Although the market failed to respond to the further reductions made in prices previously, sellers attributed the slow demand to the desire of buyers to await the completion of inventory work before making sizable commitments.

Egg Yolk.—With consumers having a sufficient surplus of both spray and granular on hand to carry them over the inventory period, the firm offerings from the primary market had no effect on the trend of the market here. Prices were without change.

Starches.—The corn market displayed an upward swing last week, reaching the highest price of the three weeks past, but with the call in the market for the cornstarches showing a tendency to drag, prices remained at their former levels.

Dyestuffs

Archil.—The turn of the year failed to stimulate the demand to any appreciable extent last week and concessions continued to be offered quite freely in certain quarters. However, open quotations failed to reveal any change from those of the previous week.

Cochineal.—The call was improved slightly through the placing of several rush orders by consumers who had allowed inventories to reach an extremely low level. Prices were unchanged.

Indigo.—Shipments were reported to be moving in fair volume against existing contracts, but some buyers continued to show a disposition to await the finishing of inventory work, with the result that the spot market for the synthetic material moved through a comparatively slow week. A steady to firm tone marked the trading.

Fustic. — Although the textile industry reported a small pickup in special lines, no improvement was actually felt in the demand for the crystals last week. Consumers were reported to be drawing on their surplus material as yet. All prices were maintained at the levels of the previous week.

Osage Orange. — The market continued to show the effect of the inventory work occupying the interest of buyers. With hand-to-mouth buying still in vogue, prices were held at the levels of the preceding week.

Turkey Red Oil.—Although inquiries were reported in the market, consumers showed no inclination actually to consummate transactions, preferring to check surplus stock on hand. Prices were, generally, Turkey red oil, 50 percent, 9c. to 10½c. per pound, according to quantity, and the 75-percent grade, 10½c. to 11c. per pound.

Turmeric.—With consumers having a sufficient supply to cover them over the inventory period, no improvement in the demand for the various grades of turmeric was noted last week. All quotations were unchanged.

Tanning Materials

Cutch.—On the resumption of activities at the primary markets cables indicated that a firm undercurrent was shown in the prices there. However, consumers showed no inclination toward entering the market until the compilation of inventory. Prices were unchanged.

Divi-Divi.—Although some quarters continued to shade prices in order to encourage bids, the market continued to move in a rather listless manner.

(Continued on page 60)

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Menthol at Lower Spot Prices Reflects the Cheaper Import Costs--Quicksilver Reduced--Alcohol Sales Disappoint--Codeine Moves Freely--Bismuth Steady

A fairly satisfactory pick-up in business came with the end of the year being finally turned and business squared away for 1931. Buyers who had delayed placing orders toward the end of 1930 came into the market for their requirements and the business resulted in a satisfactory volume of trade. The undertone of the market was steady and prices did not seem to be generally subject to competitive shading.

Menthol sold at lower prices during the period under review. This movement was in line with the fact that menthol for later arrival has been bought in Japan at prices clearly forecasting a drop in spot quotations unless conditions in the consumption market undergo marked improvement over what they have been for several months. Competition was the keener on the spot for the reason that demand was irregular. Stocks were not widely distributed over the spot, but the holdings in a few hands were considerable.

Quicksilver made a new low. Lack of demand plus the pressure to sell combined to bring out lower prices when business was in sight. In some measure, it seemed probable that small lots could be bought for less money than would have to be paid for large quantities. Only small lot business has been in the market for some time past and this, with low prices, has been very poor of late and has tended to bring out a greater amount of competition than normally prevails in this material.

Albumen.—Business was reported to be comparatively slow in milk albumen. Prices prevailing for a long time past have been confirmed again, but it seemed likely that firm business of attractive size in hand could be placed for less than current quotations.

Alcohol.—Dissatisfaction with the current volume of shipments against existing contracts and on the side of new business was expressed on spot during the past week. Sales have not been as satisfactory as some had expected, and the result has been the slow development of an unsettled feeling in the market. This feeling is well concealed below the surface of the market and is said to be in part countered by the fact that no large surplus stock is likely to exist at the close of the season of major consumption. Furthermore, a favorable sign has been the fact that production costs during the principal production season in 1931 will be lower because of the cheaper prices at which raw material will have been bought. As expected, the distillers have failed to change quotations with the beginning of 1931.

Amidopyrine. — A buyers' market seemed to prevail on the spot, sellers finding consumption to be comparatively light and always irregular and

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

tended to curtail production. It is not thought that unsold stocks are excessive in any market and that a call for round quantities might bring prompt improvement in spot prices.

Quinine came in for a very fair sized and entirely seasonable demand. The market had a firm undertone. Hypophosphites moved well, too. Codeine salts were in steady request at firm prices. Camphor monobromate was in normal demand for this time of the year.

Alcohol moved in volume not entirely satisfactory to the producers. While they looked forward to carrying a stock not unduly large over into next season they found the current movement less than they had looked forward to. However, weakness in price has yet to develop. Quotations in force at the end of the year were confirmed when business was resumed in 1931. The official schedule of prices for 1930 was made known during the week of December 13 and was printed in the Reporter of December 23. As events developed during the year, it was felt by many that announcement around the first of the year of a schedule of prices to cover the entire year was not the wisest policy for the trade to pursue; it had been a departure from the previous practice of naming prices at midyear to cover the principal consuming season.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
None.	Menthol, 10c. per lb. Quicksilver, $1 per flask Silver Nitrate, 1¼c. per oz. bullion, N. Y., 1⅜c. per oz. London, 1¼ pence per oz.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
195.5	196	196	197.6

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Acetone.—The lower price set for this article two weeks ago seemed to contrast rather strongly with the movement in the corn market during the past three weeks or so. However, the new schedule did seem to reflect the general business condition as concerns consumption of basic products at the present time.

Acetylsalicylic Acid.—A very fair-sized and seasonable request was reported on the spot, the market having a firm undertone in all quarters and prices being well supported throughout the entire period.

Adeps Lanae.—Tendency to shade quotations was reported. Demand has dictated mainly by the presence of jobbing requirements only.

Ammonia Chloride.—A fair sized interest was displayed in the USP article and recently prevailing prices were reported to be in fairly firm position. Competition was negligible.

Antipyrine.—Rather improved movement of this article was reported, but the gains in shipments were insufficient to find prompt reflection in the prices obtainable for the merchandise. Competition continued to keep quotations to a comparatively low position.

Arsenic Iodide. — Hand - to - mouth sales were in fair sized volume, but in the main the market was a strictly nominal one in which prices were steady mainly for the reason that the cost of production has become well stabilized.

Barium Sulphate.—The article used for X-ray purposes was said to be moving in normal volume at very steady prices. No disposition to shade prices has been noted for some time past.

Bismuth Metal and Salts.—Producers of metal repeated prices and makers of salts found no compelling reason to change theirs. As to demand, it was not very brisk either for metal or salts. The latter moved in routine fashion and consisted of small lot orders only.

Brucine. — The market seemed to have become well stabilized, reflecting the well maintained cost of raw material. As to demand, it was neither better nor worse than it had been. It covered small requirements only and resulted in a comparatively small volume by the close of the period under review.

Cadmium Metal and Salts.—The new year opened up with somewhat improved demand from the plating industry. Therefore, the position of cadmium metal was rather firmer than it had been. As to call from manufacturing consumers of most salts, it was still light enough to make for a deal of competition as well as for much unsettlement in prices.

Camphor Monobromate.—The steady undertone noted in the camphor market of late has been responsible for the maintenance of a firm price position for camphor monobromate. As to demand for the same, it has been seasonably active.

Castor Oil.—Interest on the part of buyers promised to increase somewhat when the automotive trade gets well under way under its stepped-up production schedule. This is expected to raise the call for fabrica into which castor oil goes as a raw material.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—The c.p. castor oil market is making no further progress at this time, although the tone of the market seems somewhat steadier than it was and price cutting, while present to some extent, does not appear so far reaching. Buying is moderate. Ruling prices are:—No. 1, drums, car lots, 11⅞c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 12½c.; barrels, car lots, 12¼c.; barrels, less than car lots, 12¾c.; five-gallon tins, 13⅜c.; one-gallon tins, 15⅛c.; No. 3, drums, car

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Chloroform.—Rather more competition than usual was noted in this article and reports of prices having been shaded when business was in sight, more especially in technical material, were noted on the spot. However, the official schedule of quotations was without change.

Cocoa Butter.—More competition led to an easing of market undertones and suggested that buyers would find the market rather soft on the spot should they attempt to buy in fair sized quantities. Demand remained at a comparatively low ebb, however.

Cod Liver Oil.—Consumption has been very fair on the whole, the latest import figures of the Department of Commerce indicating that for the first 10 months of 1930, arrivals has totaled 2,361,198 gallons as compared with 2,356,888 gallons during the corresponding period in 1929. These figures included imports for medicinal and poultry purposes. Prices continued to be in steady position on the spot last week and demand for medicinal purposes was still very good.

Collodion.—Competition continued to be extraordinarily keen. The recent cut in prices opened up a competition that many declared was forcing business to be taken at a loss. However, those naming minimum quotations declared that their quotations were entirely justified.

Coumarin.—Quotations were $3.50 to $4 per pound, according to quantity and a fairly competitive market was understood to prevail. Production was said to have been scaled down to conform with the smaller consumptive capacity of the consuming industries.

Cream of Tartar.—Though quotations for tartaric acid were reduced another cent, prices for cream of tartar were not changed. Demand continued to be routine in practically all respects. Production schedules in this country have been reduced and no need for increasing output exists at the present time.

Diethyleneglycol.—Quiet trade was reported in support on an unchanged schedule of quotations named by the producers.

Epsom Salt.—Domestic makers indicated that a very steady movement of production into consuming channels prevailed on the spot. Prices have assumed a well stabilized basis and nothing suggested that shading would be done on business of exceptional attractiveness.

Formaldehyde.—Prices were steady on the basis set when contract renewals were up. In view of the possible further weakness in raw material, makers of formaldehyde were inclined to take a conservative attitude when it came to placing contracts for methanol over a long period.

Gelatin.—An irregular and mostly small demand prevailed for spot parcels. Prices were on the easy side, but they were not reduced openly. The underground of the market seemed to be one of competition.

Glycerin.—A fair sized revival of demand from pharmaceutical houses using the chemically pure article was reported by the leading glycerin refiners during the past week. The tobacco trade has not been in the market in a major way but there were some indications of reviving interest in that direction last week. Prices seemed to be firmly maintained in all quarters.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—C.P. glycerin is reported a little easier here and there, but the tone of the market generally is fairly good, and demand seems to be about all that could be expected. Other glycerin products are reported firm, with volume fair. Ruling prices are:—Soaplye crude, 80 percent basis, 7½c. per pound; dynamite, car lots, 12c. to 12¼c.; chemically pure, car lots, 11½c. to 12c.; chemically pure, returnable drums, 12½c.; saponification, 88 percent basis, 8½c. to 8¾c.

Glycerophosphates.—Very fair demand came with the bridging of the old and new year. One of the largest consumers of these materials showed a disposition to take on rather more material than had been customary for some time past. As to prices, they appeared to be firm in all quarters.

Hydrogen Peroxide.—The commercial consumption of this material lacked volume and activity of a normal character. The medicinal article continued to move into excellent and about normal distribution at very steady prices.

Hydroquinone.—Some of the larger manufacturing consumers were disposed to cover a portion of their spring requirements of this material and the result was the appearance of more business, if not the actual reality of an increase in the amount of merchandise sold. Prices were steady to firm in all quarters.

Iodine Resublimed.—The stable cost of raw material has kept resublimed iodine to an unchanged price position for a very long time. It was still unchanged. Leading sellers reported that the movement into consuming channels was distinctly routine in variety and failed to make a very large volume.

Menthol.—Quotations were down 10c. to the basis of $3.75 to $4 per pound, and in view of the fact that goods for later arrival have been bought at comparatively low prices, further recessions in values on spot are not unlikely to occur as the season advances. Demand last week was not very active and consisted mainly of case, or broken-case lots.

Methyl Acetone.—The leading sellers of this material indicated that whereas demand was not exceptionally large, it was still quite steady, and prevailed in volume sufficient to keep prices to a firm and unchanged position on the spot.

Potash Iodide.—Routine request was the rule and prices appeared to be very steady under influence of the fact that competition was not very prominent. Now and again, when large business is in sight, it was said that the official price was being shaded, but in the main prices obtained were $3.50 to $3.55 per pound.

Quicksilver.—Quotations were shaded to the basis of $104 to $106 per flask for domestic metal. This still lower price was caused by the competition induced under the long continued period of conservative and entirely subnormal consuming demand. The Italian-Spanish metal stands practically no chance of sale in this market because of the cheap prices at which

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the high quality metal mines in the United States may be obtained.

Quinine.—The seasonable movement of this article was in full sway, giving support to the market and aiding in rebuilding the total of consumption that underwent a considerable decrease in this country a year ago. Prices obtained were close to the official schedule.

Rochelle Salt.—Despite the further decline in tartaric acid, Rochelle salt was without change during the past week. The movement to buyers was in line with the volume normal for some time past and most of the business went to the domestic consumers.

Seidlitz Mixture.—Though tartaric acid underwent a further reduction, Seidlitz mixture held without change and seemed to be actually steady under the influence of a fair demand for prompt deliveries.

Silver Nitrate.—The schedule of prices since the last report prevailed at the following levels, covering quantities of 100 ounces; small lots cost from 1c. to 2c. more per ounce, and quantities of 500 ounces are quoted at about 1c. less; comparison of New York and London prices for bullion are provided:—

	Per ounce	Bullion	
	Nitrate. Cents.	New York. Cents.	London. Pence.
Saturday	25	30⅞	14⅞
Monday	24½	29⅞	14⅛
Tuesday	24½	29½	13⅞
Wednesday	24½	30	13⅝
Thursday	23⅝	28¾	13⅞
Friday	23⅝	28½	13⅞

Brown Resigns Presidency Of U.S.Industrial Alcohol

Russel R. Brown, president of the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Company, this city, since December, 1926, has tendered his resignation. He will relinquish the office at the next annual meeting of the company, April 16.

The directors, according to C. E. Adams, chairman of the board, have not as yet taken any action toward the selection of Mr. Brown's successor.

Baltimore Drug Bowlers

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6, 1931.

The various teams of the Baltimore Drug Trade Ten Pin League resumed their active work after the holidays last Monday night with renewed vigor and made an impressive showing, with only one of the totals dropping below 800. Various scores of 900 and over were rolled up, with individual aggregates over 200 also in evidence, so that the interest was well maintained at all times. One result of the three contests engaged in Monday night was the tie of McCormick & Co. and the Armstrong Cork Company for first place, each team having three games to its credit, and no losses for the second half of the season. Team totals were as follows:—

	Pins		
Bromo-Seltzer	844	900	919
Noxzema	898	873	880
Loewy Drug Company	855	849	812
McCormick & Co.	889	870	925
Sharp & Dohme	723	821	802
Armstrong Cork Company	853	863	865

These games leave the several teams in the following positions:—

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
McCormick & Co.	3	0	1.000
Armstrong Cork Co.	3	0	1.000
Bromo-Seltzer	2	1	.667
Noxzema	1	2	.333
Loewy Drug Co.	0	3	.000
Sharp & Dohme	0	3	.000

Petroleum Freights Cut

The New York State Public Service Commission has approved the following reduced freight rates on petroleum and petroleum products:—

Lehigh Valley Railroad, carloads, from Rochester to Honeoye Falls and Victor, 11 cents per hundredweight; effective January 26.

New York Central Lines (East), carloads, from Rochester to Fairport and Pittsford, 10½ cents per hundredweight; to Churchville, Honeoye Falls, Victor, and Webster, 11 cents; to Hamlin, 11½ cents; to East Pembroke, Medina, Middleport, and Williamson, 12 cents; to Sodus, 12½ cents; to Gasport, 13½ cents; to Wolcott, 14½ cents. All are effective from December 28, 1930.

New York, Ontario & Western Railroad, carloads, from Kingston to Warwick (on L. & H. R.), 15½ cents per hundredweight; effective from December 30, 1930.

Staten Island Rapid Transit, carloads, from Gulfport to (Long Island stations) Bayport, 21 cents per hundredweight; Maspeth, 16 cents; Riverhead, 25 cents; Valley Stream, 18½ cents; Vanderveer Park, 16 cents; to (N. Y. C. stations) Syracuse, 25½ cents per hundredweight; Yonkers, 17½ cents. All are effective from December 29, 1930.

West Shore Railroad, carloads, from Rochester (Kent street and Portland avenue) to Fairport, 10½ cents per hundredweight; effective from December 28, 1930.

Armour & Co. Earnings

Armour & Co. have reported net earnings of $4,741,027 for the fiscal year ended November 1, before dividends. This compared with $9,810,518 net in the previous fiscal year. After payment of preferred dividends totaling $8,946,287 out of net income and surplus there remained a surplus of $43,078,092 as of November 2, compared with $47,138,668 on the same date in 1929.

Synthetic Dye Imports Declined Sharply in 1930

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1931.

Imports of synthetic dyes dropped tremendously last year, as 1930 imports totaled 4,113,974 pounds valued at $3,499,551 as compared with 1929 imports of 6,401,408 pounds valued at $5,359,784. The 1930 figures were completed by the tabulation of the December statistics on imports of dyes and other synthetic coal tar products made by the Department of Commerce and the United States Tariff Commission.

Imports of synthetic dyes in December amounted to 306,318 pounds valued at $263,072, as compared with imports during December, a year ago, of 534,686 pounds with a value of $457,511.

Percent of Dyes by Country

	December, 1930.	December, 1929.
Germany	78.00	72.96
Switzerland	18.47	24.58
England	3.53	2.79
All other	...	1.67

December Imports at U. S. Ports

	Pounds.	Invoice value.
New York	295,717	$252,464
Boston	10,601	10,608

Leading Dyes Imported December

	Pounds.
Vat golden yellow GK dbl. paste ,single strength)	49,500
Algol yellow GC (single strength)	19,375
Brilliant indigo 4G (single strength)	11,724
Vat printing black B paste	9,750
Diazo brilliant green 3G	9,500

Imports of aromatic chemicals during 1930 totaled 129,658 pounds, valued at $190,353, as compared with 144,190 pounds with a value of $202,071 imported during the year 1929. A total of 4,847 pounds of aromatic chemicals with a value of $6,631 was imported during December, 1930, as compared with 7,391 pounds, valued at $13,464, imported during the corresponding period the year before.

Last year's imports of medicinals, photographic developers, intermediates, and other coaltar products amounted to 1,948,235 pounds with a value of $686,566. This compares with 3,251,027 pounds, valued at $1,073,942, imported during 1929. Imports of medicinals, photographic developers, intermediates, and other coaltar products during December, 1930, totaled 32,553 pounds and were valued at $22,269, as compared with 78,414 pounds with a value of $44,488 imported during the same month in 1929.

Imports of color lakes during 1930 amounted to 28,133 pounds and were valued at $10,332. December imports were 1,200 pounds, with a value of $984.

Cottonseed Price Query Postponed Until Jan. 30

Postponement until January 20, has been taken in the Federal Trade Commission's investigation of cottonseed prices which was to have been resumed in Jackson, Miss., January 15, when public hearings were to have been held.

Under direction of two Senate resolutions the commission is gathering information as to whether or not cottonseed oil mill operators have acquired control of cotton gins in order to destroy the competitive market for cottonseed and to depress prices paid the farmer. Information is also being sought concerning an alleged combination in violation of the antitrust laws with respect to prices for cottonseed and cottonseed meal.

"Margarin Facts and Figures" is the title of a new bulletin, No. 13, just issued by the Institute of Margarin Manufacturers, Washington. The bulletin is one of a series giving information about margarin and the margarin industry, and is used to answer inquiries and is supplied to food experts, home economics teachers, and others interested.

A bill to reorganize the Medical Department of the Army and to provide a place for commissioned pharmacists was introduced in the Senate by Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York. Under this bill the Medical Department would consist of the Surgeon Generals office, the Medical Corps, the Dental Corps, the Veterinary Corps, the Nurse Corps, and the Medical Auxiliary Corps.

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OWENS-ILLINOIS
BOTTLES

The Evaluation of Chemical Projects

(Continued from page 48)

while S. G. Thomas, by demonstrating that phosphorus could readily be removed in the presence of a slag rich in lime, made the process, as thus modified, available for the treatment of the high-phosphorus iron from the vast ore deposits of Lorraine, which thus became the basis of the German iron and steel industry.

The process of mercerizing cotton yarns and fabrics greatly increased their strength and their capacity for taking dyes. Unfortunately, it involved a 20 percent shrinkage and, as a result, its initial popularity soon waned. The process was practically forgotten until, years afterward, Thomas and Provost devised means of preventing this shrinkage and found to their surprise that they had thereby conferred upon the yarn a brilliant silky luster, which led to its widely extended use.

Secret processes should rarely have a place even in a speculator's program, and never unless those who sponsor them permit thorough investigation by competent and hardboiled experts. Like Jernegan's sea-water gold, the Hickman sugar process, the Lamoine diamond swindle, and many others, they are too often the device of charletans. Moreover, the secrecy can seldom be long maintained, even in case of an honestly promoted and thoroughly sound process. Nevertheless, Sir Henry Bessemer, who was a prolific inventor, operated secretly for years the process for making bronze powder which brought him his initial fortune, and we ourselves similarly operated on the large scale for more than a decade a process of exceptionally high efficiency for the production of chlorate of potash. In each instance, however, the course was justified and possible only because of the extreme simplicity of the essential feature of the process, this being, in our own case, merely the suppression of reduction at the cathode by the addition of one percent of calcium chloride to the bath of muriate of potash.

Chemical Industrial Factors

Since, strictly speaking, any industrial activity in which the ultimate nature and composition of the materials, rather than their mere form, is changed, is a chemical project, the making of iron and steel, Portland cement, leather, glass, paper, and many other things is actually a chemical manufacture, although in popular estimation not so regarded.

Although, when any of these industries is considered as a whole, the mechanical operations involved may so overshadow its strictly chemical aspect as to place the industry outside the scope of this paper, there, nevertheless, constantly appear specific processes directly related to the industry and so definitely chemical in character as to require consideration from that angle. Such, for example, are the Aston process for wrought iron and those for slag cement, chrome tanning, pyrex glass, and sulphite wood pulp.

Such developments are, however, rarely regarded as chemical either by their management or by investors, and there is, therefore, in such cases an increased danger that the strictly chemical character of these supplementary processes may be overlooked.

In evaluating a new process nothing is more important than the stage of development in which it is presented. If still in the laboratory stage, it is in effect a liability rather than an asset; for much time, effort, and money must be spent before a return from earnings can be expected. At best the process is no more than an opportunity to develop presumably potential values, and for that development technical skill, a long purse, courage, and staying power are essential. The price of a process at this stage should seldom be other than a reasonable proportion of the equity and the underwriting of the estimated expense of carrying the development through the semiworks stage. All the parties at interest are speculating, not investing.

When the semiworks stage has been reached by several successive steps and operation has continued for several months both the possibilities and the limitations of the process should be fairly well defined, and the speculative feature correspondingly reduced. The character and balance of equipment have been determined, conditions for control established, yields and costs approximately ascertained, and markets tested. Although still speculative, the process has now become a project, which may be evaluated provisionally on the basis of the showing made. The controlling factors in this evaluation may now well be the estimated time and cost of further development, the cost of the commercial plant, the estimated annual earnings, and their capitalized value.

When, however, a process has been in operation in a commercial plant for a reasonable length of time, which may be a year or more, we have to deal with a going concern, the evaluation of which will be governed by the considerations involved in the appraisal of any manufacturing business, except as these may be modified or extended to meet the specialized requirements of the chemical industry.

The relation of a chemical process to its raw material supply is often of even more vital consequence than at first sight appears. The raw material selected by Baeyer for his initial synthesis of indigo was toluene, but when the process was perfected it was found that toluene was not procurable in amount sufficient to make possible the displacement of natural indigo. Baeyer and his associates were thus forced to travel the long road again, starting from the cheaper and abundant naphthalene, but when they finally arrived Germany controlled the indigo market of the world.

If beryl were as common as bauxite the beautiful metal beryllium would undoubtedly usurp much of the market for aluminum. Fortunately, the supply of the basic raw materials for chemical industry—salt, sulphur, the atmosphere, coal, oil, natural gas, lime, and cellulose—are available in amounts altogether adequate for any possible development.

Energy is a raw material in a very definite sense, and its form value is often important, as shown by the advantages of natural gas for firing boilers or for heating the tanks of glassworks. In the electrochemical industries the cost of power may determine success or failure.

It is always perilous when a chemical company depends solely for its raw material upon another enterprise over which it exercises no control. I recall the case of the Standard Alcohol Company, which built a 5000-gallon plant to make grain alcohol from wood waste. It did this by a process which yielded 10½ gallons of Cologne spirit per ton of waste. Professor Elihu Thomson said he was not surprised, the alcohol obviously coming from the "grain of the wood." Unfortunately, the company, which had a choice of sites where the waste from many sawmills was available, chose one where it depended upon a single mill, the waste from which was just sufficient to permit the plant to operate at capacity. Unfortunately, when the plant was ready to begin operations the price of yellow pine lumber had so declined that the sawmill operated at only about one-quarter capacity, with the inevitable consequence that the alcohol company went into liquidation.

Importance of Location

Another instance comes to mind in which the unfortunate selection of a site, coupled in this case with a flagrant disregard of ordinary precaution, resulted still more disastrously. The White Mountain Paper Company built at Portsmouth, N. H., what was to be the largest newsprint mill in the world. In the process they proposed to use sea-water from the harbor. When the mill was built and the machinery installed, the president, during an interview with me, inquired casually if I thought the salt water would involve them in any difficulties. I told him he would never be able to make paper with it. He never was, and the idle plant stood for years a monument to ignorance of the first principles of evaluation of a chemical project.

The possibility that a chemical process may create a nuisance must always be kept in mind and has an important bearing on the selection of a location. There are processes which operate with a minimum of friction "far from the madding crowd." Damage suits, and injunctions which are sometimes permanent, play havoc with dividends.

In proportion to volume and value of output chemical industries commonly require much less labor than most others. Moreover, such interest and sense of responsibility are developed in the workers that labor troubles are practically unknown. There was, indeed, a strike within fifteen minutes of my appointment as superintendent of the first plant entrusted to my care, but that was merely because my husky associates resented the suggestion that "a little child shall lead them." Even then we quickly reached so perfect an understanding that I was soon referred to as "the old man."

Chemical industry is, likewise, noticeably free from any of the operating risks common to other manufactures, as there is usually far less moving machinery in the chemical plant. It has, however, its own special hazards which are inherent in the nature of its materials and processes, but these are so well recognized and so carefully guarded against that even the manufacture of explosives is conducted with a remarkably high degree of safety.

There are other risks, in addition to those involved in operation, which should be carefully weighed in considering a chemical proposition.

There is, for example, great danger of underestimating the time and capital required for reducing a laboratory process to commercial practice. One does not always go "from test-tube to tankcar in three years." Many have lost great opportunities in chemical industry simply through lack of staying power, and, as Dr. Baekeland said in his own Perkin Medal address, "remember that starting a chemical enterprise with insufficient capital is one of the most effective ways of ensuring failure."

Generous allowance must also be made for the rapid obsolescence of many types of chemical equipment. Furthermore, management must be of a quality competent to make the rapid adjustments necessitated by the frequency with which new processes and products appear. Dr. Haber attributes the success of German chemical industry to the fact that, from its commencement, the Germans realized the need for close co-operation of the chemist, the technician, and the selling department. It is easier and more profitable to adjust sales to the developments of one's own research department than to those resulting from the research of a competitor.

Major changes in the industry are apt to cast their shadows far ahead and thus to give more time to meet them than the style changes in some other industries allow. There is, nevertheless, always the possibility that the process in use may be displaced by a new one, as occurred when viscose rayon usurped the place of Chardonnet artificial silk. The encroachment of chlorine upon bleaching powder, the substitution of butanol for amyl alcohol and of synthetic ammonia for Chile nitrate are examples of the similar replacement of established products.

A corresponding curtailment of market may be brought about by changes in other industries. Shingle stains are not needed for asbestos shingles; stainless steel competes with chromium plating, and the incandescent lamp replaced acetylene in automobile headlights.

Fortunately, the converse is even more often true. A great new market for chromium compounds was created by the shift to chrome tanning. Mercerized cotton increased the demand for caustic soda, and it was further increased by the viscose process, which, also, opened a great new outlet for carbon bisulphide. A change in the method of finishing automobiles brought spectacular prosperity to a company loaded down with by-product butanol.

Adverse laws, tariff changes, the uncertainties of patent litigation, and the prospect of domestic and foreign competition, must all be reckoned with. The Volstead act imposed great burdens on the distillers of grain alcohol, but benefited methanol. The pure food law restricts the use of saccharin. For months British chemical manufacturers were deeply and properly concerned over the government's proposal (since abandoned) to repeal the British dyestuffs act January 15.

All these considerations emphasize the great advantage of diversification of products as an assurance of stability, and add much weight to the importance of the capacity for tree-like expansion inherent in the chemical industries.

Elements of Uncertainty

The relation of a proposed product to the established distribution system of the company is a matter of primary importance. The sale of a household disinfectant would involve altogether disproportionate expense to a company which had previously sold its customary products only to the textile industry. It is similarly important to ascertain whether the product is one for which a broad market already exists or one for which, however promising, the market must be created. Either possibility obviously calls for a careful market survey.

The final criterion of the value of any chemical enterprise is, of course, its earning power, but the full significance of the item of net earnings is not disclosed in its sum total on the balance sheet. It is especially important that this total be broken down into its major constituents and that the proportion contributed by each of them be considered not only as to its amount in dollars, but, more particularly, as to the probability of maintaining or increasing this proportion in the future. There is an obsolescence of products as there is of machines, and, again, the company making a reasonably diversified line has the larger factor of safety.

There is in every new project, whether chemical or otherwise, a final element of uncertainty against which provision can rarely be made. We were once called upon to develop, from sulphite pulp, a paper binder twine for use in harvesting machines. We found that the pulp as then made would not make a paper of sufficient strength. By spending some time at the mill we were at last enabled to produce a pulp which gave a paper of the required tensile test. The twine was made, but it was found necessary to waterproof it, so a method of doing that was worked out. Then it was discovered that, in spite of its strength, the twin broke in the knotter of the machine. The trouble proved to be due to the too sharp curvature of the usual knotter, so a new one was designed. Finally, our client got into production. The twine worked perfectly, and everyone was happy until the sheaves began to fall apart because the crickets ate the twine.

The story should, of course, end here, but there is another chapter. We added an entomologist to our staff, and, aided by his knowledge of the dietary aversions of crickets, we finally were enabled to so treat the twine that it went off their menu.

While giving due weight to all the foregoing, one must not forget that, however promising a chemical industry may seem to be, its conduct is, after all, only a form of human activity, and its success or failure will finally be determined by the human element. The quality and character of the management, its business ability and experience, its attitude toward research, and the strength of its financial connections are primary and often decisive factors in the evaluation of a chemical project. This was summarized by one large investor in the phrase, "I put by money on men."

Now that we have given such consideration as the time allowed to the study of the factors involved in the evaluation of chemical projects, we may properly conclude our study by a brief reference to the relation of the chemical industries to our present industrial situation.

Prominent among the factors contributing to the exceptional prosperity which our country until recently enjoyed was the development of certain new industries which furnished employment to millions of men and to hundreds of millions of dollars. Some of these, like the automobile industry, have probably passed the peak of their demand for men and money alike. Industries are like human beings. They have the hazards and diseases of childhood, the capacity for development in vigorous youth, the stability and strength of maturity, and the conservatism and atrophy of age. The railroads are old, the automobile is approaching middle age, but our chemical industries are still in their energetic and elastic youth, with their great development still before them. They have had the vitality to withstand the present depression better than most others. While steel production has shrunk to 40 percent of capacity, the chemical industries have brought out cellophane, new plastics, synthetic ammonia, and methanol, and many other products to compensate for shrinkage in other lines. They have developed new catalysts, high-pressure processes and equipment, and have gone to new extremes of temperature both up and down the scale.

Since advances in chemistry react on every industry, while, conversely, every progressive trend in other industries makes new demands on chemistry, we may look with confidence to the chemical industries for contributions which should go far toward supplying the stimulus essential to the revival of our prosperity, and which the stationary or obsolescent industries can no longer furnish.

We may expect, for instance, a phenomenal development in the plastics industry and in materials of construction adapted to the mass production of dwelling houses. New chemical agents are beginning to replace water in heating and power equipment; new products from water gas and from the waste gases of oil refineries are in sight; and even new foods are in prospect. Meanwhile sulphuric acid, chlorine and soda remain as basic commodities as steel.

There is nothing mysterious about chemical industry. The appraisal of its projects involves consideration of some factors peculiar to itself, but proceeds upon the same sound lines as that of any others, and gives an equally dependable basic for opinion and decision. Therefore, quite aside from its cogent and well-established claim upon the community for its present conspicuous contributions to human welfare and national defense, chemical industry deserves and will doubtless receive the increasing interest and support of financiers and the investing public.

To a record of already great achievement it adds the vitality and promise of vigorous youth. Chemistry is a creative science, and the first chapter of its Book of Genesis is not yet written.

The capital stock of the Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company has been placed in a voting trust of which the trustees are Philip G. Gossler, president of the Columbia Gas & Electric Company; Frank P. Parish, president of the Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line Company; and George H. Howard, president of the United Corporation. The Panhandle Eastern is one-half owned by the Columbia Gas & Electric interests and one-half by the Missouri-Kansas Pipe interests. Mr. Howard was selected mutually by them as the third trustee.

Botanical Drugs, Spices

Orris Prices Move Again Toward Normal Position--Hungarian Chamomile More Readily Obtainable on Spot at Reduction--Bourbon Vanilla Makes New Low

A wave of price readjustment swept the local botanical market last week. Reductions were numerous and varied from half a cent to as much as fifty-five cents per pound, according to article affected. In most instances the shading was fractional and was suggestive of local conditions and competition rather than to changes in the basic position of the items affected. Nevertheless, it was clearly a buyers' market, and buyers were few and far between throughout the period.

Hungarian chamomile came into the market at prices sharply below the high point that came when rejections by the Department of Agriculture cut spot stocks to the bone. Replenishment of the all but exhausted stocks led to establishment of prices closer to normal values. Roman flowers were also lower, but the position of that article seemed to be intrinsically firm, as the production abroad was not generous last summer.

Oregon balsam of fir was cheaper, a limited improvement in supplies finding a poor consuming market and inducing price shading within moderate limits. Golden seal was substantially lower. The weakness in that root had been prominent for many months, and continued lack of export business in the material kept prices for whole and powdered merchandise in favor of buyers.

Orris root was lower. This development suggested that crops in Italy were again approaching normal volume, and hence prices continued to move back toward a normal position.

Advanced	Reduced
None.	Marjoram, French, ¼c. per lb. Orris root, Florentine, whole, 5c. per lb. powdered, 4c. per lb. Verona, whole, ½c. per lb. powdered, 3c. per lb. Prince's pine, ½c. per lb. Pichi tops, ½c. per lb. Paprika, fair, 1½c. per lb. Quince seed, 55c. per lb. Quassia chips, ½c. per lb. Raspberries, dried, 5c. per lb. Saffron, Spanish, 50c. per lb. Savory, ¼c. per lb. Stramonium leaves, 1c. per lb. Stillingia root, ½c. per lb. Vanilla, Bourbon, 5c. per lb. Valerian root, 1c. per lb. Wahoo, root bark, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
80.1	82	82	105.2

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Balsams

Fir.—Oregon balsam was easier and in better supply. Under competition, the market prices were cut to the basis of $1.10 to $1.20 per gallon. Canadian balsam held without change.

Peru.—Inquiries were small and covered jobbing requirements only. Prices remained about steady, but competition was still a governing factor in the market.

Current prices on botanical drugs are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

However, the spot prices were still far higher than those quoted prior to the under-production that brought about the era of inflated prices.

Appearance of lower quality seed that had been absent from this market for a considerable length of time led to an inside price that made for a somewhat artificial reduction in prices. Prior to last week, the lowest spot market price had been based on a quality of seed far better than that reflected the cheapest spot quotations during the period under review.

Bourbon vanilla made a new low for the long continued weakness and decline in prices for that article. A bean of excellent quality was offered at the new low price. Mexicans remained steady, but did not move very actively into consuming channels.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
None.	Anise, star, ¼c. per lb. Balsam, fir, Oregon, 15c. per gal. Black haw, root bark, ½c. per lb. Buchu leaves, ½c. per lb. Cubeb, XX, 3c. per lb. powdered, 8c. per lb. Canary, Morocco, ¼c. per lb. Turkish, ¼c. per lb. Cardamom, decorticated, 3c. per lb. green, 5c. per lb. Cumin, Morocco, ¼c. per lb. Chamomile, Hungarian, 10½c. per lb. Roman, 5c. per lb. Elm bark, grinding, ½c. per lb. Elder flowers, dark, 1c. per lb. Eucalyptus leaves, ¼c. per lb. Echinacea root, 1c. per lb. Fennel, German, large, ½c. per lb. Fleaseed, black, 2c. per lb. Gentian, whole, ½c. per lb. powdered, ½c. per lb. ground, ½c. per lb. Golden seal, whole, 10c. per lb. powdered, 5c. per lb. Ginger, Jamaica, fancy bold, ½c. per lb. dark grinding, ¼c. per lb. Hydrangea, ½c. per lb. Insect powder, closed flowers, ½c. per lb. half-closed flowers, ½c. per lb. open flowers, ½c. per lb. Juniper berries, 1c. per lb. Lobelia herb, 1c. per lb. Larkspur seed, 3c. per lb.

Barks

Black Haw.—Quotations were down ½c. to the basis of 23c. to 25c. per pound for bark of root, being a movement caused by keener competition. Tree bark was unchanged.

Elm.—Grinding bark was cheaper at 10c. to 11c. per pound. Select bark in bundles did not move freely but openly quoted prices were without change. Powdered material was steady.

Sassafras.—Select bark gained in demand somewhat in this market but on the whole business was declared to be less than that normally to be expected at this time of year. Ordinary bark was almost totally out of demand.

Soap.—Somewhat larger movement of cut and sifted bark was reported but prices failed to reflect the slightly greater requirements of some buyers. Quotations were steady throughout the entire group.

Wahoo.—Root bark sold for 44c. to 45c. per pound and some fair sized business was put through on that basis. The lower price came out under competition for the inquiries that reached the open market. Tree bark was dull and unchanged.

White Pine.—A rather good demand existed for rossed bark and the market was exceptionally steady throughout the past week. Quotations were well maintained on the basis of 6½c. to 7c. per pound and a tendency to make 7c. minimum was noted.

Wild Cherry.—Consumption thus far this consuming season was believed to be less than that a year ago. Notwithstanding this, present prices were considered to be about steady as they were in line with primary market costs when current stocks were covered.

Beans

Calabar.—Inquiries for small quantities were in the market in volume sufficient to confirm prices at 18c. to 19c. per pound.

Vanilla.—Bourbon beans were as low as 95c. per pound, making a new low for the long extended period of price declines. The range was to $1.50. Mexican beans were steady at unchanged prices but the demand was quite irregular and hardly sufficient to make for a market free from competitive influences. The quality of

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Zinc Oxide Hubbucks

beans offered at 95c. per pound was said to be very good.

Berries

Cubeb.—Quotations were sharply lower due to competitive offerings of supplies showing a substantially lower cost in the primary market. Quotations for XX berries were down to 35c. to 37c. per pound while those for powdered were noted at 37c. to 39c.

Juniper.—Low grade berries were available at 4½c. per pound. A fair quality was to be had for 4¾c. and a good grade was held for 5c. As to demand, it was conventional and covered jobbing requirements in practically all instances.

Raspberries.—Though the article was still scarce, it was learned that decreased demand for the material had induced shading of quotations to the inside basis of 55c. per pound. Most sellers still wanted 60c. lowest.

Flowers

Chamomile.—Prices have caved in parallel with the release of sufficient material to make for an open market on spot. Quotations for prompt deliveries were down to 14½c. per pound and the range to 16½c. covered questions of quantities. Roman chamomile was shaded to 45c. to 50c. per pound.

Elder.—Quotations were lower at 26c. to 30c. per pound and differed according to quality. The demand was very poor.

Insect (Pyrethrum). — Quotations were ½c. lower. Powder made from closed flowers was offered at 25c. to 26c. per pound; half closed, 24c. to 25c.; open, 23c. to 24c. A gain in interest was noted so far as future deliveries were concerned but no important increase in contracts was reported.

Saffron.—Spot quotations were down to $10.75 to $11.25 per pound with the more general tendency being to ask $11 minimum. Demand has slumped parallel with reductions in the replacement cost of the merchandise from Spain.

Herbs

Horehound.—The market was a hand-to-mouth affair with prices unchanged and the movement being below normal.

Marjoram.—French herb was down to the basis of 17¼c. to 17¾c. per pound under competition. German was unchanged.

Prince's Pine.—Quotations were down to 17½c. to 18c. per pound, the easier trend being universal on the spot owing to unsettlement in the trade, a condition occasioned by poor request.

Savory.—Quotations were shaded to 7¼c. to 7¾c. per pound and demand showed a tendency to drag at the new figures.

Leaves

Buchu.—The market was reduced to the basis of 22½c. to 23c. per pound, the inside figure having been done for a prompt delivery out of local stocks. The market lacked support from buyers.

Eucalyptus.—Slack demand was reported and resulted in three orders being booked at 5½c. per pound. The range was to 6c. as to quantity.

Pichi.—The market was 12½c. to 13c. per pound, being a shade lower than had been quoted previously. Stocks were said to be somewhat larger than usual in one quarter.

Stramonium. — The local demand brought out a reduction to 11c. to 12c. per pound, two attractive inquiries inducing holders to shade the previous quotation by 1c. per pound.

Miscellaneous

Colocynth Pulp.—The primary market prices were reported to be rather more stable, there being no further tendency to shade prices. Spot quotations were unchanged in a very dull market.

Ergot.—Steady prices but little demand was the rule. Stocks were not excessive.

Irish Moss.—A very fair improvement in the market was reported last week, some of the larger manufacturing consumers of bleached moss being in the market for stocks rather larger than their usual takings of late. Prices were firmer.

Lycopodium.—Quotations were 38c. to 43c. per pound, but some quarters admitted that on an order of substantial size they might go as low as 37c. The call was for less than case lots last week.

Quassia Chips.—For the first time in months, prices changed. Quotations became lowest at 5½c. per pound. The range was still to 8c. and covered questions of quality.

Roots

Echinacea.—Sales were made at the lower price of 21c. to 23c. per pound. Competition was much keener as trade had been disappointing in volume for a length of time sufficient to soften the price views of most holders.

Gentian.—Poor demand from the stockfood buyers this year has induced cutting of spot quotations to a point where profits about disappear. Quotations for whole were 6½c. to 7c. per pound; ground, 9c. to 10c.; powered, 10c. to 11c.

Golden Seal.—Whole was cut to the basis of $1.15 to $1.20 per pound and powder was obtainable at $1.85 to $1.90. The weakness induced by poor export demand was still responsible for the continued decline in prices.

Hydrangea.—A sale made last week established a new price for this merchandise. The market became openly quoted at 7c. to 8c. per pound, according to quantity. Demand was on a hand-to-mouth basis.

Licorice.—Selected root in bundles was shaded to 12c. per pound inside. As to quality, the range was to 15c. Other forms of the article were quiet and without change in price.

Manaca.—Quotations were 34c. to 35c. per pound, being down a shade from the prices last obtained. A fair-sized quantity was understood to have been moved at the above position last week.

Musk.—With this article having fallen into almost total disuse, the market continued weak and subject to shading when business should appear. Quotations last week were 7c. to 8c. per pound.

Orris.—The Italian cables came in at lower figures, inducing a shading of spot quotations and easing the entire situation. Florentine whole root was priced at 15c. to 16c. per pound; powdered, 17c. to 18c.; Verona, whole, 14c. to 15c.; powdered, 16c. to 17c. This development would point to the idea that production in Italy has been returned to normal figures, or closely thereto.

Stillingia.—A sale at 7c. to 8c. per pound indicated ½c. lower prices for the material under competition.

Valerian.—A further decline in this root was hardly news; the weakness had been pronounced for months on end. Sales last week were made at 12c. to 13c. per pound, but the quantities sold were very small.

Seeds

Anise.—Spanish seed held unchanged. Star was shaded ¼c. to the basis of 10¼c. to 10¾c. per pound. The needs of buyers were light.

Canary.—Morocco seed was down to 5¼c. to 5¾c. per pound, and the Turkish variety was obtainable at 5c. to 5½c, both prices representing a fractional decline that fitted in with primary market developments.

Caraway. — New crop seed abroad was offered and at prices said to be in line with the prevailing prompt export quotations from the primary market. Spot prices held unchanged.

Cardamom.—Decorticated seed was down to 67c. to 68c. per pound, and the green was to be had for 55c. to 57c. Bleached held unchanged. The prices for new crop are the lowest for a number of years.

Cumin.—Slower request brought out spot offerings at 12¼c. to 12¾c. per pound, with competition rather keener than it had been. Spanish was unchanged.

Fennel.—German was down to 10½c. to 11c. per pound for the large; the small seed was unchanged. French seed was unaltered, but moved slowly.

Flea.—Black seed was said to be bringing 37c. per pound on the spot in some directions. Others wanted 39c., but they seemed to be those seeking to hold the market stable rather than anything else. The high pressure demand has decreased materially.

Larkspur.—The effect of very low prices abroad was noted on spot at last. Quotations were reduced to 37c. to 38c. per pound and, based on the present import cost, sellers could sell much lower than that.

Quince.—Lower quality seed was again available in this market, and prices were quoted $1.45 per pound, lowest; the range as to quality was to $2.50.

Spices

Clove.—Primary market prices had a tendency to stiffen somewhat, but on the spot no reflection was noted. Sales here were not very active. Stocks were very light.

Ginger.—Jamaica root of fancy grade was cheaper at 15½c. to 16c. per pound, and the dark grinding was lower at 10½c. to 11c. Other varieties of Jamaican root were unchanged, as also were all other kinds of ginger root.

Mace.—Undertones were very weak and the tendency to cut prices prevailed everywhere. Quotations were not changed, but they seemed to be nominal to a very large extent.

Paprika.—Fair quality was reduced to 18c. to 18½c. per pound, but the other kinds of paprika were unchanged. Import cost was generally favorable as to all qualities.

Peppers.—Some believed that the smallness of spot stocks made an advance almost certain to come, once demand be resumed on anything like a normal basis. However, a check in that respect was the rather low and favorable prices prevailing in the primary markets.

Naval Stores

(*Continued from page 29*)

Jacksonville Rosin

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 9, 1931.

A steady tone continued to prevail in the market for rosin. Sales were light. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted—					
	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$3.50	$3.25	$3.35	$3.25	$3.25	$3.10
D	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.65	3.60	3.65
E	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.75	3.75	3.75
F	3.90	3.80	3.85	3.90	3.90	3.80
G	3.95	3.90	3.95	4.00	4.00	3.95
H	4.00	3.95	4.00	4.05	4.15	4.05
I	4.00	4.00	4.05	4.10	4.15	4.10
K	4.10	4.15	4.15	4.17½	4.15	4.15
M	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
N	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.05	5.00
WG	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
WW	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20
X	7.20	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.40

	Barrels					
Sales	525	648	886	517	568	1,005
Receipts	2,982	246	407	517	162	995
Shipments	1,462	....	430	....	100	916
Stocks—	118,426	118,672	118,649	119,166	119,228	119,307

Pensacaola Rosin

PENSACOLA, Jan. 6, 1931.

The rosin market was steady. Receipts were light. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels					
	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
Receipts	248	95	176	....	105	342
Shipments	507	110	950	....	250	293
Stocks	41,619	41,604	40,830	....	40,685	40,734

English Rosin Prices

Quotations on rosin in London and Liverpool last week were:—

	Per cwt. in barrels—					
	London.			Liverpool.		
	Common.	W.	W.	Common.		
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Saturday	12	3	19	0	13	6
Monday	12	3	19	0	13	6
Tuesday	12	3	19	0	13	6
Wednesday	12	3	19	0	13	6
Thursday	12	3	19	0	13	6
Friday	12	3	19	0	13	6

Chicago Rosin

CHICAGO, Jan. 9, 1931.

Rosin is looking a little firmer in this market in the last day or two, and prices on most of the grades of materials show some improvement, although certain grades are lower than they were a week ago. The buyers have been taking a little more active notice of the offerings and, all in all, tone seems better and healthier. While there is still some uncertainty, sentiment is stronger. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—B grade, $5.55 per pot of 280 pounds; G grade, $6.50; M grade, $7.05; W. W. grade, $9.70.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—A steady tone continued to prevail in the market here and quotations were generally maintained at former levels. Demand from local and outside consumers, as for some time past, was again limited to unimportant quantities.

Pitch.—No broadening of trade was noticeable and few were inclined to look for any expansion in demand until reports in regard to the condition of general business in this country took on a more encouraging tone. The market was steady.

Rosin Oil.—A rather better inquiry was noted in some quarters but aside from this the situation lacked new features of interest. Actual purchases were generally limited to small or moderate lots for prompt shipment. Quotations remained where they were in the previous week.

Tar.—Quiet conditions prevailed. Consumers were interested merely in small or moderate quantities as a rule and the movement of such lots was apparently not of much importance in the aggregate. The market retained a steady tone.

Naval Stores Produced at Steam and Solvent Plants

WILMINGTON, Jan. 8, 1931.

December production of naval stores by steam distillation and solvent treatment of wood and stocks of these products on hand December 31, 1930, according to data collected by J. E. Lockwood, manager of the naval stores division of the Hercules Powder Company, were as follows:—

Production

	Rosin, 500-lb. barrels.	Gallons— Turpentine.	Pine oil.
Month of December, 1930	34,332	309,992	229,737
Total from April 1, 1930	348,553	3,011,754	2,116,488

Stocks at Plants

Total December 31, 1930	123,318	780,925	1,708,816
Total March 31, 1930	91,496	706,277	1,211,826
Change	+30,822	+83,648	+586,990

Note.—Rosin production and stocks include all grades of wood rosin.

Margarin and Butter Substitutes in 1929

Total shipments or deliveries of oleomargarin and other butter substitutes in 1929 by manufacturers in the United States amounted to 310,622,331 pounds, valued at $51,578,664 at factory prices. This was an increase of 5.6 percent in quantity and a decrease of three-tenths of one percent in value, as compared with the figures for 1927 the last previous census year, when shipments were 294,066,722 pounds, valued at $51,751,757.

The following table contains comparisons of the oleomargarin and other butter substitutes production and values by kind and quantity for 1927 and 1929:—

	1929.	1927.	Percent increase.
Oleomargarin and other butter substitutes made in all industries—			
Total pounds	310,622,331	294,066,722	5.6
Total value	$51,578,664	$51,751,757	*0.3
Made in "Oleomargarin and other butter substitutes" industry—			
Pounds	170,804,526	180,103,026	*5.2
Value	$30,113,829	$33,024,819	*8.8
Made in the meat-packing industry—			
Pounds	108,173,643	86,651,746	24.8
Value	$16,521,785	$14,501,799	13.9
Made as secondary products in other industries—			
Pounds	31,644,162	27,311,950	15.9
Value	$4,943,050	$4,225,139	17.0
† Reported according to materials used (exclusive of production in the meat-packing industry)—			
Composed of a mixture of animal and vegetable oils and fats—			
Pounds	71,251,565	72,933,077	*2.3
Value	$14,046,704	$15,080,480	*6.9
Composed solely of vegetable oils and fats—			
Pounds	131,157,123	134,481,899	*2.5
Value	$21,010,175	$22,169,478	*5.2

* Decrease.

† Oleomargarin made in the meat-packing industry was not reported according to materials used.

Sixty percent of the employees of the Rawleigh Industries, maker of flavorings and drug specialties, Freeport, Ill., participated in the $89,624 paid out at the end of the year in form of special service checks to the 728 employees who have been with the firm two or more years. The bonuses were based on the number of years' service and 10 percent of the annual salary.

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Essential Oils

Lower Cables Bring Cuts in Spot Prices for Citronella And Lemongrass--Cheaper Bourbon Geranium Forces Drop in Algerian Product--New Low for Peppermint

The record of price movements was again one exclusively of decline in the market for essential oils during the past week. Competition opened with a rush in the new year and was aided, as well as forced, by the downward reactions in primary market values for a number of oils, notably in the instances of anise, cassia, citronella, geranium, lemongrass, and pimento. Orders were somewhat more frequent in the local market and quantities involved were said to have shown some increase. To that extent, the market was reported to have improved—any sort of improvement would have been welcomed by the essential oil trade: it had been depressed and distressed for the greater part of 1930 and the sign of more interest displayed by buyers last week created better feeling in the trade generally.

Anise oil on the spot was cheaper again, reflecting the low prices at which the article for later arrival could be, and was, bought in the primary market. The movement finally brought out a downward revision in quotations for anethol and anisic aldehyde. White camphor oil was cheaper and sassafrassy was none too steady. The cut in quotations came as the result of the further arrival of oil having a first cost that permitted shading when available for sale here.

Redistilled cassia at a lower quotation reflected the ending of the period of alleged improvement in the primary and spot markets. It was an improvement that was shortlived and which was followed by reductions in primary market prices that induced considerable weakness and shading on the spot.

Citronella oil in Java and Ceylon "caved" insofar as prices cabled to this market were concerned. They came in much lower and brought prompt response among the local sellers of the material. Quotations here were easy to weak at the close of the period. Bourbon geranium was cut sharply last week, the movement being one that continued the declines that had featured the market here and abroad for some time past. The feature was the fact that the revision in spot quotations for Bourbon oil was so severe last week as to carry Algerian oil down, too. The latter had previously been able to withstand the reductions made in the cost of Bourbon oil. Lemongrass for shipment was substantially lower and the development brought out a lower level in spot quotations.

Peppermint and spearmint made a new low for the long and extended period of price declines. The almost total absence of trade locally and the evident desire for business in the primary market proved conclusively that the markets everywhere were very weak.

Current prices on essential oils are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
None.	Anethal, 5c. per lb. Anise, 2c. per lb. Anisic Aldehyde, 10c. per lb. Camphor, white, drums, 1c. per lb. Cassia, redistilled, 5c. per lb. Citronella, Ceylon, 2c. per lb. Java, 1c. per lb. Geranium, Algerian, 25c. per lb. Bourbon, 65c. per lb. Lemongrass, 3c. per lb. Peppermint, natural, 5c. per lb. redistilled, 10c. per lb. Pimento, 10c. per lb. Spearmint, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
87.9	90.1	90.4	147.4

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Anise.—The weakness of this oil in forward position was again evidenced by a decline in spot quotations. The market was off to the basis of 57c. to 59c. per pound for the USP article.

Bergamot.—The foreign market was not better than steady but at least the prices at which business was proposed by the foreign shippers were not lowered. Very little demand was current on the spot owing to the fact that manufacturing consumers were well covered.

Bois de Rose.—Owing to the weakness in the shipment market, it appeared that bids would likely be accepted by sellers of spot goods. Quotations were repeated at unchanged prices but they were very easy and the market was entirely in favor of buyers.

Camphor. — Quotations for white camphor oil were reduced again. This was caused by the continued arrival of oil bought at prices permitting a shading of spot quotations on arrival here. The new quotations were 16c. to 18c. per pound for oil in drums and 19c. to 20c. for oil in cans; only the range was changed in the latter quotation.

Cassia.—Once more, spot prices were cut. The alleged improvement recently reported in the primary market was at least short-lived, if in fact it actually had existed. Spot quotations were down to the basis of $1.05 to $1.10 per pound and demand supported the position poorly.

Cedarleaf.—When compared with current demand, the stocks available on the spot and in the primary market seemed to be entirely ample. But based on mere figures, they did not appear to be formidable. Quotations were unchanged.

Cedarwood.—Only lack of normal demand has prevented a runaway market so far as prices for this oil have been concerned. As it is at present, this article is fundamentally strong because it is not being produced. It is fundamentally weak because of the very small demand.

Citronella.—Shipment quotations for both Ceylon and Java oil came in sharply lower, giving weakness the upper hand on the spot and bringing out the following lower level of quotations:—Ceylon, drums, 43c. to 45c.; cans, 46c. to 48c.; Java, 51c. to 52c.

Clove.—A rather stabilized market was reported for this material in that the prices for raw material in forward position have not receded further. Demand for oil has been disappointing and has led to the development of the competition that made for the recent cut in quotations.

Croton.—A nominal market prevailed. Demand was practically nil and stocks were very close to being in similar position. Prices were nominal at $5.50 per pound.

Cubeb.—Raw material underwent a substantial revision on the spot without the quotations for oil being affected. However, the market did have an easier tone and some looked for recessions.

Eucalyptus.—While unchanged, this article was still one placed favorably for buyers with good sized orders to be filled. Sellers were anxious to raise sales volume and hence the tendency to shade prices when business was in sight. Previous quotations were repeated.

Ginger.—The low levels at which African ginger root has been bought for later arrival on the spot seemed to forecast possible declines in quotations for distilled ginger oil when production starts from the lower cost raw material.

Geranium.—Prices for Algerian oil were cut 25c. to the basis of $3.75 to $4 per pound as the result of a severe reduction in quotations for Bourbon oil, the latter being offered on spot at $3.50 to $4 per pound, according to seller and quantity. The weakness in Bourbon oil had been evident for a number of weeks and declines of a substantial character had been forecast.

Lemon.—Offerings were liberal in comparison with the requirements of manufacturing consumers. The latter seemed to be entirely supplied with merchandise sufficient to care for their nearby requirements at least. The prices from foreign markets showed little change.

Lemongrass.—Quotations for oil for later arrival here from the primary market came in substantially lower than the figures recently named. Spot quotations were down to the basis of 60c. to 62c. per pound and competition was very keen because of the absence of normal consuming request.

Lime.—Arrival of new crop fruit was noted in the New York market. Oil seemed to be generally easier and local

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quotations were at least not subject to a firm undertone. Desire to reduce stocks in speculative hands was prominent. Demand remained small.

Linaloe.—The cheap prices at which competing oils could be obtained almost totally eliminated interest in this product of Mexico. However, in view of the small stocks, those insisting on Mexican oil had to pay $2.10 per pound.

Mace.—Raw material was still weak and tended downward but the spot quotations for oil were without further change.

Nutmeg.—Quotations were not reduced further, but the market was subject to comparatively low and declining production costs, and hence the oil market was still favorable for buyers disposed to bid for a supply.

Orange.—Almost total lack of demand was reported, but spot quotations at least seemed to be steady. Lack of any large surplus in spot stocks was a contributive factor to the maintenance of prices in the face of a very poor movement into consuming channels. The advices from abroad showed little in the way of substantial changes in prices there.

Patchouli.—Quotations were without further decline, it being reported that spot prices were already so low as to clip all but last vestiges of profits from most transactions. Pressure to sell was great, but that to buy was hard to discover, and hence the market continued easy and in favor of buyers.

Peppermint.—The poor trade on spot and the weakness of primary market quotations again brought out reductions in prices on the spot. Natural oil was reduced to the basis of $1.95 to $2.05 per pound, while for redistilled oil $2.10 to $2.20 per pound was asked but not often received. Stocks were ample in all directions, a fact that kept prices soft.

Petitgrain.—Plentiful supplies found a poor consuming market and hence prices remained soft and favorable to those inclined to submit bids to sellers.

Pimento.—The primary market price for this oil was cut, being evidence of the weakness noted in pimento and its products for some time past. Quotations were down to $1.85 to $2 per pound on the spot.

Sassafras.—A competitive market in artificial oil was reported, but the leading producers failed to change quotations in the least. The recent quotations were maintained but the position taken by sellers did not appear to be very firm. Natural oil was firm because a genuine oil was hard to obtain.

Spearmint. — Quotations were 5c. lower at $2.40 to $2.50 per pound, thus bringing out a new low for the decline in this merchandise. Demand has been and still was at a minimum last week. Sellers were disposed to accept bids but found few who were willing to bid for a supply.

Vetiver.—Bourbon oil was weaker in undertone and subject to shading on firm orders. Open quotations were $4.75 to $5 per pound, but that appeared to be a nominal price in all respects.

Wormseed.—Spot prices held at $3.75 to $4 per pound, but were nominal in that there was practically no demand for the material. Primary market sellers still insisted on holding firm prices but sale of their material has been as small as that held by spot sellers.

Wormwood.—The market appeared to have become well stabilized at $5.50 to $6 per pound. With the principal consumers well covered, holders of the oil remaining from the crop last year were able to maintain quotations with the aid of the current volume of jobbing request.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol.—Quotations were lower at $1.45 to $2 per pound, the range covering differences in quality and sellers' price views. The movement lined up with recent declines in raw material quotations.

Anisic Aldehyde.—Weakness in raw material and decline in the cost of production was reflected on spot when quotations for anisic aldehyde were reduced to the basis of $3.15 to $4.50 per pound.

Isopropyl Alcohol.—Following the recent decline in prices, the spot market assumed a steadier position and reflected fully the savings in production costs that made possible the more favorable quotations to manufacturing consumers.

Safrol. — Raw material continued weak and showed a tendency toward decline. Safrol was unsettled, in competitive position but was still held for prices prevailing for some time past. The demand for safrol was small and mainly of jobbing description.

Manufacturers of chewing gum selling principally through wholesalers, according to the census of manufactures of the Census Bureau. Total sales in 1929 were $60,867,000, and of this total $52,422,000, or 86.1 percent, was made through wholesalers.

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Dyestuffs, Tanstuffs

Tanning Materials

(Continued from page 51)

Open quotations were the same as those of the preceding week.

Gambier. — With production schedules being curtailed at the primary points and the fact that dealers' stocks are small, market commenters were of the opinion that a betterment would be noted in the price situation should the demand improve to any appreciable extent wthin the next few weeks. Indications of such an improvement were still wanting last week.

Mangrove Bark.—Although the market appeared to be dominated by the buying side, sellers in certain directions failed to agree on the extremely low prices suggested by the buyers, with the result that the market reached a virtual standstill at intervals during the week. Open prices were unchanged.

Myrobalans. — Although a few rush orders were in evidence from those quarters of consumption that had allowed surplus supplies to reach an extremely low level, the sales lacked sufficient pressure to cause any revision in the prices quoted previously.

Nutgalls.—Demand was again in the doldrums last week. Buyers failed to interest certain sellers with their ridiculously low bids. Prices were unchanged.

Quebracho. — A few inquiries were reported to have been received from special lines of the tanning industry which reported a slight pickup in operations with the turn of the year. However, the improvement in demand was not sufficiently strong to bring about a change in quotations.

Sumac.—Offerings from the primary markets revealed that a rather firm undertone was apparent on the resumption of activities there, following the observance of the holiday season. Local buyers showed no disposition to enter the market until the checking up of inventory has been made. Prices ruled without change.

Valonia. — A lagging tendency was a conspicuous factor in the demand last week. Other than the fact that the new crop would be short, further information from the primary points was wanting. Prices were steady to firm.

Wattle Bark.—Although shading of prices continued to be reported in order to get a portion of the small amount of business noted in this market last week, open quotations revealed no variation from the prices in effect previously.

Petroleum Gossip

December gasoline tax collections in Iowa amounted to $1,007,985, and brought the 1930 total to $11,724,784.

The Independent Oil Corporation, North Tonawanda, N. Y., has changed its name to the Pfeifer Oil Company.

F. J. Keheler, formerly treasurer of the Midwest Exploration Company, has been named assistant secretary-treasurer of the Stanolind Oil & Gas Company, Tulsa, Okla.

The Ohio Oil Company has leased three parcels of land near the discovery well of the Platte Valley Petroleum Company at Fort Morgan, Colorado. There are 813 acres involved at a rental of $1 an acre and the usual royalty.

The Midcontinent Petroleum Company has purchased the Long Oil Company, owned by a chain of service stations, Topeka, Kansas. The Long company was incorporated in Kansas for $950,000. The purchase price was not announced.

Rates on petroleum products from points in Texas, Oklahoma, and Missouri to points in Minnesota are attacked in a complaint filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Brown County Co-operative Oil Association, Sleepy Eye, Minn.

Governor George E. Shafer of North Dakota has recommended to the state legislature that the gasoline tax be increased from 3 to 4 cents and that motor vehicle registration fees be "moderately" increased in order that the state may continue its highway improvement work.

The American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers has published as technical bulletin No. 377 a monograph on "Occurrence of Petroleum in North America," by Sidney Powers, Tulsa, Okla. This paper will be presented for discussion at the New York meeting of the institute in February.

It will cost approximately $85,000 to repair the Union Oil Company's barge, "Red Line," which burned at her dock in Stockton, Cal., December 23. The contract for repairs has been awarded to the Moore Shipbuilding & Drydock Company, Oakland. Employment will be furnished 150 men for a two-month period.

The Continental Oil Company has purchased all interests of the Lewistown Oil & Refining Company, Lewistown, Mont., which includes a refinery of 2,500 barrels daily capacity. The plant is served by the Cat Creek field.

Development of the Australian oil-shale industry as a means of providing employment for miners from the New South Wales coal fields is the basis of a proposal under consideration by the Australian government in conjunction with the New South Wales government and the New South Wales Miners' Federation.

Gasoline taxation in Colorado during 1930, amounted to $6,642,208, an increase of $1,081,860 over 1929. There was refunded during 1930, the sum of $615,834, compared with $428,376 during 1929. However, the tax rate was only three cents up to May, 1929. Four cents a gallon became effective in May, 1929, and still maintains.

Apex-Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd., reported net profits of £205,597 for the year ended September 30, after amortization of wells and office expenditures. Directors stated that more than 87 percent of the original cost of wells has now been amortized. Dividends for the year totaled 25 percent and there was £159,274 brought forward.

Joe Merkle, dairyman of Pottawatomie county, Oklahoma, has sued the Consolidated Pipe Line Company for $2,950 damages, claiming that a pipe line running across his land, sprung a leak, contaminated a pond which his cows wallowed in, and the cows became bald. The claim is based upon $25 a cow and there are thirty-four cows.

The Quaker State Oil Refining Company of California, Los Angeles, has filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission a complaint attacking as unreasonable rates on lubricating oil, carloads, from McClintock, Oil City, Struthers, Warren, Emlenton, and Coraopolis, Pa., and St. Marys, W. Va., to Wingfoot, San Bernardino, and San Francisco, Calif, and Reno and Elco, Nev. Reparations are asked.

Frank O. Prior has been appointed president of the Stanolind Oil & Gas Company, new crude oil producing subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. Mr. Prior was president of the Dixie Oil Company which has been absorbed by the new company. He started in the industry as an electrical engineer for the Midwest Refining Company, another Standard of Indiana subsidiary.

The Columbia Gas and Electric Company has arranged to buy additional natural gas reserves in Kentucky from the United Carbon Company which latter company has 90,000 acres in eastern Kentucky. Its total holdings of natural gas properties are reported to me more than 1,500,000 acres, while its natural gas plants have a total capacity of more than 80,000,000 cubic feet daily.

Airplanes engaged in scheduled and miscellaneous flying operations consumed 12,887,532 gallons of gasoline and 537,212 gallons of oil in 68,669,928 miles of flying during the first half of the present year, according to an estimate by the aeronautics branch of the Department of Commerce. Figures for 1929 show a consumption during the entire year of 20,520,617 gallons of gasoline and 1,026,030 of oil.

The United Pipe Line Company, subsidiary of the United Gas Corporation, has completed the purchase of natural gas pipe lines of the Southern Natural Gas Corporation extending from Jackson, Miss to Mobile, Ala., including branch lines to various points in Mississippi and Louisiana. Purchase also includes a branch line from Mobile to Pensacola, Fla. The lines will be supplied with gas from the Jackson, Miss., gas field in which United Gas has acquired substantial holdings.

The Commonwealth Oil Refineries, Ltd., Australia, has reported an indicated net profit of £51,943 for the year ended June 30, 1930. This compared with a net of £42,450 reported for the previous fiscal year. The company is a combination of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, London, and the Australian Commonwealth government, the latter holding 51 percent of the capital. It is one of two companies having petroleum refineries in the commonwealth, the other being the Shell interests.

The geology and commercial possibilities of a large deposit of bituminous sandstone in Asphalt Ridge, a few miles southwest of Vernal, in Uintah county, Utah, are discussed in a report by E. M. Spieker just issued as bulletin 822-C by the U. S. Geological Survey. The report is accompanied by a sketch map showing seven localities along a strip of outcrop about 11½ miles long at which the thickness of the bituminous beds was measured and their relative richness estimated. Analyses show that the bitumen content of the sandstone ranges from about 8 percent to a little more than 15 percent by weight.

Gums, Waxes, Shellac

Carnauba Is Down Under Short Selling and Lower Replacement Costs--Shellac Makes New Low in Calcutta and London--Mastic Lower--Japan Wax Cut

Further reductions in gum arabic, a sharp break in carnauba wax and general weakness and lower quotations for euphorbium, Japan wax, mastic, spermacetti, and shellac were the outstanding features in the market for gums and waxes during the past week. Competition in the market as a whole was very keen. Buyers shopped carefully even for the smallest amounts of any given material, and as most sellers were disposed to shade when business of almost any caliber was in sight, unsettlement in values was a natural result.

The break in prices for carnauba wax was caused directly by lower quotations in the Brazilian market, short selling here, and a caustic type of competition that tended to erode all semblance of profits in order to get orders on the books. It was conceded that some fair selling has been done, but on the side of profits, it was said that the importers of carnauba wax in many instances are hardly doing a commission business.

Arabic sorts were cheaper in view of the sluggish demand from the larger manufacturing consumers. Also, need for cash has caused some holders to seek liquidation of supplies in price position was rather unsettled. However, sellers failed to make any open change in quotations.

Benzoin.—A somewhat easier undertone prevailed for the reason that demand has pressed less strongly and supplies have gained somewhat as a natural result. Quotations were unchanged.

Camphor.—A tendency to shade quotations was noted, but so far as openly named prices were concerned, no change came in the spot market. Demand lagged considerably and, hence, sellers were inclined to shade if an order was in sight.

Euphorbium.—Quotations were 14c. to 15c. per pound, being 1c. lower and showing the result of a very slow consuming demand in the market for a number of weeks.

Gamboge.—Tendency to shade prices stopped and during the past week the market had a very steady position. Quotations were well maintained in all quarters. Stocks were not excessive but were, none the less, ample enough to care for all reasonable requirements in the nearby future.

Karaya.—Rather more inquiry for technical qualities was noted, but the gain in actual sales was moderate.

Current prices on gums, waxes, and shellac are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

hand. Buyers have been able to profit, but the main difficulty has been that buyers' requirements have been at low ebb.

A cut in Japan wax reflected the declines in prices at the source of supply and also emphasized once more the highly competitive character of the spot market, where liquidation of stocks has been pushed vigorously in view of the much cheaper prices at which the supplies could be replaced.

Mastic was lower and out of request. Spermacetti in cakes was reduced somewhat, but prices for the article in blocks held without change. Beeswax remained very firm. Demand for wax to be bleached was reported to be excellent, and importers were said to be having trouble in placing the business in hand. Prices on the spot were thoroughly maintained and the market lacked any signs of competition.

Shellac in Calcutta and London made a new low during the past week. The drop in Calcutta led to an attempt to "peg" the market there at a fixed and agreed upon price. The attempt failed the second day after it was tried; shinpers quietly offered at less than the fixed quotation. The spot market weakened under the influence of the foreign developments and quotations appeared to be almost nominal.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
Shellac, T.N., London, March, 4/10c. per lb.	Arabic, sorts, ½c. per lb.
May, 3/10c. per lb.	Carnauba, flor., 2c. per lb.
	No. 1, 1c. per lb.
	No. 2 North Country, 1c. per lb.
	No. 2 yellow, 2c. per lb.
	No. 3 chalky, 1c. per lb.
	No. 3 North Country, 1c. per lb.
	Euphorbium, 1c. per lb.
	Japan wax, 1c. per lb.
	Mastic, 7c. per lb.
	Spermacetti, cakes, 1c. per lb.
	Shellac, T.N., Calcutta, ¼c. per lb.
	New York, 1c. per lb.
	superfine, 1c. per lb.
	D.C., 2c. per lb.
	V.S.O., 2c. per lb.
	Diamond I, 2c. per lb.

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Gums

Aloe.—Light demand but steady prices were the rule on the spot. Inquiries involved small quantities in all instances and resulted in a volume of trade that did little to keep prices unchanged. However, they did hold unaltered, lacking demand of a larger kind.

Arabic.—Quotations were lower at 11½c. to 12c. per pound for sorts, this being the result of a drop in demand and a rise in the need for cash in some quarters rather longer of stocks than probable requirements of buyers would justify.

Asafetida.—Competition continued to be very keen and consequently the Quotations were rather well maintained by the fact that the prevailing schedule was in line with replacement costs.

Mastic.—Spot quotations were lower at 53c. to 54c. per pound. The leading factor in the market indicated that the true position of the article had been somewhat beclouded by questionable and uncertain reports that had been current among the importers.

Sandarac.—A dull market at unchanged prices prevailed. Competition was keen as the available stocks seemed to be well distributed throughout the spot market.

Waxes

Bees.—A steady market prevailed with undertones being reported to be very firm. Demand for bleaching waxes was very good and difficulty was being experienced in placing business abroad. African wax was almost strong in all markets.

Carnauba. — Declines in primary market prices; short selling on the spot; and competition of the severest character in the face of a tendency of buyers to trade close to actual requirements combined to make for weakness and lower quotations on the spot last week. Quotations were as follows:— Flor, 26c. to 27c. per pound; No. 1, 24c. to 25c.; No. 2 North Country, 19c. to 19½c.; No. 2 yellow, 21c. to 22c., No. 3 chalky, and No. 3 North Country, 15c. to 15½c. per pound.

Japan.—Quotations were 1c. lower at 10½c. to 11c. per pound and even the lower prices failed to bring buyers into the market for quantities exceeding what would ordinarily be considered to be jobbing business. The lower replacement prices in Japan justified the movement.

Spermaceti.—Cakes were lower at 22c. to 23c. per pound. Blocks were unchanged at 21c. to 22c. Demand was reported in fair volume but was routine in character.

Shellac

Price movements in Calcutta and London made a new low last week. London dropped to the basis of 63s. per hundredweight for March and 64s. for May deliveries. Calcutta offerings were in the market as low as 13¾c. per pound c.&f. New York without bringing many buyers into the market for quantities of important size. However, the creation of a new low point for the declining movement did result in an attempt being made to "peg" the Calcutta market first at 14¼c. per pound and later at 14c. The attempt failed promptly because on the very day the attempt was made, offerings were still being made at 13¾c. The New York spot market was naturally unsettled by the further declines abroad. Competition became intensely keen and open quotations seemed to be unfailing subject to reductions when firm orders should appear. It was a buyers' market in all respects. Quotations on spot were as follows:— Bonedry, 28c. to 29c. per pound; refined bonedry, 36c. to 37c.; D. C., V. S. O., and Diamond I, 41c. to 42c.; Superfine, 19c. to 20c.; T. N., 17c. to 18c.

(Continued on page 70)

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New York Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—1 dm, W Brooks, Clairton, Liverpool
TARTARIC—40 bgs, E M Javitz & Son, Mississippi, London

ALBUMEN, EGG—1 cs, G E R Harris, Tsuyama, Shanghai
2 cs, 400 lbs, Habicht Braun & Co, Tokai, Shanghai
22 cs, 4,400 lbs, Melchers, Inc, Tokai, Shanghai
56 cs, 11,200 lbs, Wood & Selick, Tokai, Tientsin
56 cs, 11,200 lbs, Bridges Neumer & Co, Tokai, Tientsin
56 cs, 11,200 lbs, Bridges Neumer & Co, Tokai, Tientsin
56 cs, 11,200 lbs, Stein Hall & Co, Tokai, Tientsin

ALCOHOL, DENATURED — 250 dms, Calos Esteva, San Lorenzo, San Juan
490 dms, Carlos Esteva, Helen, Arecibo

ANTIMONY REGULUS—1,000 cs, W R Grace & Co, Tsuyama, Hankow
250 cs, Brown Bros & Co, Tsuyama, Shanghai
500 cs, Chase National Bank, Tokai, Shanghai
500 cs, Charles Gitlan & Co, Tokai, Shanghai
250 cs, First National Bank, Tokai, Shanghai
250 cs, Arnhold & Co, Tokai, Hankow
750 cs, Mitsui & Co, Tokai, Hankow
1,000 cs, Wah Chang Trading Corp, President Van Buren, Hankow

ARGOLS—167 bgs, Tartar Chem Works, American Legion, Buenos Aires
332 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Hinnoy, Marseilles
44 bgs, Tartar Chem Works, Hinnoy, Marseilles
741 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Hinnoy, Lisbon
185 bgs, Tartar Chem Works, Hinnoy, Lisbon
40 bgs, Herrick & Vogt, Cabo Mayor, Marseilles

ASBESTOS—4 bgs, W D Crumpton & Co, Majestic, Southampton

BARIUM CHLORIDE—28 cts, 24,169 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, City of Alton, Antwerp
HYDRATE— 61 cks, 24,965 lbs, Philipp Bros, Inc, City of Alton, Antwerp

BARYTES—500 bgs, 55,000 lbs, Smith Color & Chem Co, Livenzo, Genoa
600 bgs, 66,000 lbs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Livenzo, Genoa

BLANC FIXE—62 cks, 59,547 lbs, Wytheville, Rotterdam

BONE MEAL—1,102 bgs, Koeln, Bremen

BRISTLES—47 cs, Chestnut, Cooper & Co, Itsuyama, Hankow
14 cs, Olivier Products Corp, Tokai, Tientsin
30 cs, Huesmann & Co, Tokai, Tientsin
50 cs, S Hershenhorn & Sons, Tokai, Tientsin
13 cs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, Tokai, Kobe
5 cs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, Tokai, Cristobal
55 cs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Co, Tientsin
6 cs, Chesnut, Cooper & Co, Port Curtis, London
100 cs, Huesmann & Co, President Van Buren, Hankow

BRONZE POWDER—5 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Koehn, Bremen
6 cs, A C Rempfle & Co. Koehn, Bremen

CAMPHOR, CRUDE—5 cs, Mitsui & Co, Tsuyama, Haiphong

CANARY SEED—100 bgs, Archibald & Lewis Co, Emile Francqui, Antwerp

CASEIN—13 bgs, Orange National Bank, Mauretania, Southampton
417 bgs, Martin Cantine Co, Victoria, Buenos Aires

CASSIA—175 bls, 14,000 lbs, Taybank, Hongkong
50 bls, 4,000 lbs, J H Forbes Tea & Coffee Co, President Van Buren, Hankow
100 bls, 8,000 lbs, Wah Yong Co, President Van Buren, Hankow

CASTOR SEED—2,850 bgs, 9,975 bu, Mitsui & Co, Tokai, Dairen

CHALK—300 tons, Mississippi, London

CHEMICALS—30 cks, Bayer Co, Wytheville, Rotterdam
2 cs, Bayer Co, Wytheville, Rotterdam
50 cks, 62,768 lbs, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Wytheville, Rotterdam
25 cks, 15,750 lbs, Advance Solvents & Chem Corp, Wytheville, Rotterdam
15 cks, 18,783 lbs, Advance Solvents & Chem Corp, Wytheville, Rotterdam
75 cks, 30,525 lbs, Advance Solvents & Chem Corp, Wytheville, Rotterdam
35 dms, 6,446 lbs, Advance Solvents & Chem Corp, Wytheville, Rotterdam
14 cks, 5,698 lbs, Advance Solvents & Chem Corp, Wytheville, Rotterdam
9 dms, Advance Solvents & Chem Corp, Wytheville, Rotterdam
22 pkgs, Mississippi, London
5 cs, Baldwin Universal Co, France, Havre
45 pkgs, Frost & Colahan, France, Havre
65 cs, E Fougera & Co, France, Havre
75 bbls, Hummel & Robinson, Koeln, Bremen
150 cks, 66,000 lbs, Innis Speiden & Co, George Washington, Hamburg
500 cks, 86,240 lbs, George Washington, Bremen

CINNABAR—1 cs, Adolph Hurst & Co, Livenza, Leghorn
1 ck, Adolph Hurst & Co, Livenza, Leghorn

CINNAMON QUILLS—100 bls, 10,000 lbs, Ultramares Corp, Silverpalm, Colombo

CLOVES — 30 bgs, Van Loan & Co, Radja, Tandjonk, Priok

COCOA BEANS—300 bgs, Ultramares Co, Goldbek, Trinidad
500 bgs, Goldbek, Trinidad
69 bgs, Kunhardt & Co, Calamares, Pt Limon
5,000 bgs, Fruit Dispatch Co, Calamares, Pt Limon
7,500 bgs, United Africa Co, West Kedron, Takoradi
2,402 bgs, West Kedron, Takoradi
1,815 bgs, United Africa Co, West Kedron, Grand Bassam
363 bgs, United Africa Co, West Kedron, Grand Lakow
750 bgs, West Kedron, Grand Lakow
500 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Astrea, Puerto Cabello
31 bgs, R Desvernine, Astrea, Puerto Cabello
303 bgs, R Yglesias & Co, San Lorenzo, St Domingo
475 bgs, Cottica, Puerto Cabello
250 bgs, Daarnhouwer & Co, Tokai, Cristobal
150 bgs, Yglesias & Co, Toltec, Santiago
800 bgs, Rolwar, Cristobal
313 bgs, Falcon, Puerto Cabello
44 bgs, Yglesias & Co, Falcon, La Guayra
10 bgs, R Desvernine, Falcon, La Guayra
385 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, West Hunhaw, Grand Bassam
1,116 bgs, Norton Lilly & Co, Canadian Constructor, Auckland
225 bgs, Yglesias & Co, Laly, Puerto Plata
157 bgs, Yglesias & Co, Laly, Samana
5,140 bgs, Yglesias & Co, Laly, Sanchez
1,293 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Laly, Sanchez
300 bgs, Yglesias & Co, Laly, Puerto Plata
400 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Laly, Puerto Plata
3,000 bgs, Kidder Peabody Acceptance Corp, Laly, Puerto Plata
4,758 bgs, United Africa Co, New Colombia, Lagos
1,000 bgs, Standard Bank of South Africa, New Colombia, Takoradi
300 bgs, New Colombia, Takoradi

COCOXUT—2,988 bgs, 298,800 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Bridgetown, Kingston
1,250 bgs, 125,000 lbs, G W Cole, Inc, Bridgetown, Kingston
500 bgs, 50,000 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Miraflores, Pt Antonio
600 bgs, 60,000 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Bolivar, Cristobal
2,752 bgs, 275,200 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Bolivar, Kingston

DESIC—2.40 cs, 26,000 lbs, W R Grace & Co, President Van Buren, Penang
540 cs, 70,200 lbs, Wood & Selick, Silverpalm, Cebu

COLORS, CERAMIC—2 cs, Walser Mfg Co, France, Havre

EARTH—13 cks, 5,363 lbs, Rudolf Faust, Inc, Wytheville, Rotterdam

MINERAL—1 cs, Advance Solvents & Chem Corp, Wytheville, Rotterdam

COPRA—50 bgs, Franklin Baker Co, Bridgetown, Kingston
74 bgs, Franklin Baker Co, Bolivar, Kingston

CORKBOARDS — 676 bales, Chase National Bank, Hinnoy, Lisbon
SPLITS—12 bales, Joseph Samuels & Sons, Hinnoy, Marseilles
WASTE—1,115 bales, L Mundet & Sons, Hinnoy, Lisbon
71 bales, Hinnoy, Lisbon
WOOD—2,211 bales, Johnson Turner Trading Co, Hinnoy, Lisbon
100 bales, Joseph Samuels & Son, Hinnoy, Lisbon
903 bales, Hinnoy, Lisbon
250 bales, Wicander & Co, Hinnoy, Lisbon
66 bales, L Mundet & Sons, Hinnoy, Lisbon
335 bales, Johnson Turner Trading Co, Hinnoy, Lisbon

CREAM TARTAR—100 cks, E M Javitz & Son, Samland, Antwerp

CUMIN SEED—100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Hinnoy, Marseilles

CUTCH—1,000 bgs, Silverpalm, Singapore

CUTTLEFISH BONES—150 cs, 5,940 lbs, Robt J Gates, Collamer, Bordeaux

DIETHYLAMIN—1 cs, Advance Solvents & Chem Corpn, Wytheville, Rotterdam

DUTCH METAL—2 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Koelu, Bremen

DYES, ANILIN—7 bbls, B Bernard, Inc, Samland, Antwerp
6 cks, Carbic Color & Chem Co, France, Havre
2 cks, Sandoz Chem Works, France, Havre

EARTH, BLEACHING—450 bgs, Koeln, Bremen

EBONITE DUST—34 bgs, Herman Weber, Port Curtis, London

EGG YOLK—56 cs, 11,200 lbs, Stanley Jordan & Co, Tsuyama, Tientsin
10 cs, 2,000 lbs, G E R Harris, Tsuyama, Shanghai
40 cs, 8,000 lbs, Bridges, Neumer & Co, Tokai, Tientsin
56 cs, 11,200 lbs, Stein, Hall & Co, Tokai, Tientsin
25 cs, 5,000 lbs, Chase National Bank, Mississippi, London

EMERY, POWDERED — Brumpor & Ackerman, Port Curtis, London

ERGOT—16 bgs, Escho Corpn, Hinnoy, Lisbon
16 bgs, Wm Benkert & Co, Hinnoy, Lisbon
6 bgs Gillespie & Co, Hinnoy, Lisbon

FLAXSEED—8,726 bgs, 19,197 bu, North America Grain Co, Sud Pacifico, Diamanta

FLEASEED—46 bgs, 10,120 lbs, J W Lyon, Hinnoy, Marseilles
50 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Rohner & Gehrig, Hinnoy, Marseilles
80 bgs, 15,840 lbs, Edros National Product Co, Hinnoy, Marseilles
47 bgs, 10,566 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Hinnoy, Marseilles
50 bgs, 11,000 lbs, American Express Co, Hinnoy, Marseilles
100 bgs, 22,000 lbs, P H Petry & Co, Hinnoy, Marseilles
50 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Hinnoy, Marseilles

FULLER'S EARTH—250 bgs, 55,000 lbs, L A Salomon & Bros, Port Curtis, London

GAMBIER—104 cs, E E Androvette, Taybank, Singapore

GENTIAN ROOT—35 bls, R Hillier's Son Co, Inc, Cabo Mayor, Marseilles

GLASS PLATE—21 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Samland, Antwerp
6 cs, Brown Bros & Co, Samland, Antwerp
14 cs, Mark Bros, Samland, Antwerp
15 cs, L Solomon & Son, Samland, Antwerp
33 cs, Schrerk & Co, Samland, Antwerp
2 cs, French American Banking Corpn, Samland, Antwerp
41 cs, Brown Bros & Co, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
WINDOW—25 cs, Myer Plate Glass Co, Samland, Antwerp
694 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Samland, Antwerp
36 cs, Eastman Kodak Co, Samland, Antwerp
50 cs, Royal Glass Works, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
21 pkgs, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
25 cs, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co, George Washington, Hamburg

GLAUBER SALT—250 bbls, Chase National Bank, George Washington, Hamburg

GLUE—60 bgs, Freedman & Slater, Wytheville, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, Carmania, Liverpool
112 bgs, Mississippi, London
104 bls, W E Miller, France Havre
50 cks, Rex & Reynolds, Pres Van Buren, Marseilles
501 bgs, Geo Washington, Hamburg

GLUESTOCK—56 bls, Lossee & Bunker, Victoria, Buenos Aires

GLYCERIN—12 dms, Sardinian Prince, Paranegua
100 dms, Hercules Chemical Co, Pres Van Buren, Marseilles
100 dms, Pres Van Buren, Marseilles
20 dms, Garrigurs, Stewart & Davis, City of Alton, Antwerp

GRAPHITE—13 cks, 2,631 lbs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Hinnoy, Marseilles
63 cks, 12,751 lbs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Hinnoy, Marseilles
286 bgs, J F Starkey & Co, Silverpalm, Colombo

GUM, BURNT—50 bgs, Red Hand Composition Co, Mississippi, London

COPAL—400 bgs, Innes & Co, Samland, Antwerp
40 bgs, J H Faunce, Inc, Samland, Antwerp
73 bgs, G W S Patterson & Co, Mississippi, London
320 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Pres Van Buren, Singapore
60 bgs, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
40 bgs, G W S Patterson & Co, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
80 bgs, France Campbell & Darling, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
20 bgs, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
60 bgs, A Klipstein & Co, City of Alton, Antwerp
126 bskts, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt Co, Radja, Macassar
1 bskt, W H Scheel, Radja, Macassar
100 cs, G W S Patterson & Co, Radja, Tandjong Priok

DAMMAR—700 cs, Paterson, Boardman & Knapp, Taybank, Batavia
200 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, Pres Van Buren, Singapore
704 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, President Van Buren, Singapore

GHATTI—57 bgs, Orbis Product Trading Co, Yomachichi, Bombay
50 bgs, T M Duche & Son, Yomachichi, Bombay

INDUSTRIAL—50 cs, Pres Van Buren, Marseilles

KADAYA—50 bgs, Herrick & Voigt, Yomachichi, Bombay
334 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Yomachichi, Bombay
120 bgs, Yomachichi, Bombay

KAURI—9 cs, France, Campbell & Darling, Canadian Constructor, Auckland
10 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, Canadian Constructor, Auckland
100 cs, Paterson, Boardman & Knapp, Canadian Constructor, Auckland
34 cs, J Meyer & Sons, Canadian Constructor, Auckland
10 cs, G W S Patterson & Co, Canadian Constructor, Auckland
34 bgs, G W S Patterson & Co, Canadian Constructor, Auckland

TRAGACANTH—14 cs, P A Dunkel & Co, Mississippi, London
11 cs, P A Dunkel, & Co, Port Curtis, London
15 cs, T D Downing & Co, Yomachichi, Bombay

GYPSUM—4,650 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Gypsum Prince, Windsor
4,300 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Gypsum Queen, Windsor
850 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Koelu, Bremen
990 bgs, Koelu, Bremen

CALCINED—472 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Carmania, Liverpool

HERBS, MEDICINAL—50 bales, 6,600 lbs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, City of Alton, Antwerp
20 bales, 2,200 lbs, Meht & Daniels, City of Alton, Antwerp
24 bales, 2,728 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, City of Alton, Antwerp
6 bales, 1,652 lbs, R Hilliers Son Co, Inc, City of Alton, Antwerp

INFUSORIAL EARTH—50 tons, C Tennant Sons & Co, Carmania, Liverpool

IPECAC ROOT—1 bg, Ultramares Corpn, Sardinian Prince, Rio Janeiro
10 bales, Ultramares Corpn, Sardinian Prince, Brazil
4 bgs, Ultramares Corpn, Zacapa, Cartazena

KAOLIN—25 bbls, E Fougera & Co, Mississippi, London

LACQUER—75 cs, Max Stern, Geo Washington, Hamburg

LEECHES—4 cs, 352 lbs, Midwood Chem Co, Collamer, Bordeaux

LICORICE ROOT—128 pkgs, 22,147 lbs, Tur Hermanos, Exhibitor, Tarragona
1 cs, Asiam, Inc, Livenza, Genoa

LIME TARTRATE—767 bgs, Tartar Works, Victoria, Buenos Aires
1,050 bgs, Harshaw Chem Co, Hinnoy, Marseilles
400 bgs, Tartar Chem Works, Hinnoy, Marseilles
600 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Hinnoy, Marseilles

LOCUST BEAN FLOUR—200 bgs, Banque Comi Italian Trust Co, President Van Buren, Marseilles

MACE—25 cs, Irving Trust Co, Radja, Macassar

MAGNESIA, CALCINED—33 cs, 3,500 lbs, Schofield Donald Co, Carmania, Liverpool

MANGANESE ORE—1,200 pockets, Exolon Co, Ponce, San Juan

METHYL ACETATE—2 dms, Advance Solvents & Chemical Corporation, Wytheville, Rotterdam

MUSTARD SEED—335 bgs, I Harrison & Whitney, Tsuyama, Hankow
100 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Wytheville, Rotterdam
111 bgs, Mississippi, London

MOLASSES—241,645 gls, Dunbar Molasses Co, Castana, Tarafa
1,112,000 gls, Dunbar Molasses Co, Castana, Matanzas

NAPHTHALENE—1,000 bgs, 225,500 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Wytheville, Rotterdam

NUTS, KOLA—22 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co, Bridgetown, Kingston

NUTMEGS—106 bgs, 53,976 lbs, Radja, Banda
25 cs, Van Loan & Co, Radja, Tandjonk Priok

NUX VOMICA—121 bgs, President Van Buren, Saigon

OCHER, POWDERED—10 cks, 6,160 lbs, C K Williams & Co, Hinnoy, Marseilles
40 cks, 27,453 lbs, Wishnick Tumpeer, Inc, Hinnoy, Marseilles
87 cks, 55,435 lbs, Riechard Coulston, Inc, Hinnoy, Marseilles

OIL, ALMOND—20 cs, 2,904 lbs, Fritzsche Bros, Hinnoy, Marseilles

ANISE—10 dms, Tsuyama, Haiphong

CAMPHOR—50 dms, Orbis Products Trading Co, Tokai, Dairen
CANANGA—1 dm, Catz-American Co, Taybank, Batavia
2 dms, 1,507 lbs, Chase National Bank, Radja, Tandjong, Priok

CHINAWOOD—40 dms, Chase National Bank, Tsuyama, Shanghai

CINNAMON LEAF—12 dms, Port Curtis, London

CITRONELLA—7 dms, Volkart Bros, Silverpalm, Colombo

COCONUT—3,150 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Gertrude Kellogg, Manila
550 tons, Southern Cotton Oil Co, Gertrude Kellogg, Manila
3,000 tons, Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Gertrude Kellogg, Manila
150 cyl, Volkart Bros, Silverpalm, Colombo
634 tons, Philippine Refining Corporation, Silverpalm, Cebu

COD—160 bbls, 5,000 gls, Edgar H Lang, Dominica, St Johns
1 bbl, Farina Hatchery, Dominica, St Johns

OIL, COD—200 cks, 10,000 gls, National Oil Products Co, Dominica, St Johns
1 tin, Robert Badcock & Co, Dominica, St Johns

CODLIVER—20 dms, P R Dreyer, George Washington, Hamburg
100 bbls, 3,000 gls, P R Dreyer, George Washington, Hamburg
109 bbls, 3,270 gls, George Washington, Hamburg

ESSENTIAL—4 dms, W T Rawleigh Co, Exhibitor, Seville
1 cs, W J Byrnes & Co, Mauretania, Southampton
2 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Mauretania, Southampton
2 cs, W J Bush & Co, Mississippi, London
2 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, France, Havre
2 cs, Vesday, Inc, France, Havre
4 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, France, Havre
4 cs, Maurice Levy, France, Havre
2 cs, Benjamin French, Inc, France, Havre
21 cs, International Madison Bank, France, Havre
6 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, France, Havre
2 pkgs, Gwandan Delawanna, France, Havre
2 cks, Lo Curto & Funk, France, Havre
2 cs, Lauter Fils, France, Havre
7 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, France, Havre
2 cs, Ybry, Inc, France, Havre
10 cs, Titan Shipping Co, France, Havre
1 cs, Henry Rayser & Son, France, Havre
6 cs, L C Piver, France, Havre
2 cs, D C Andrew & Co, France, Havre
7 cs, Rogers & Gallet, France, Havre
8 cs, American Express Co, France, Havre
3 cs, Guerlain, Inc, France, Havre
4 cs, Geo Silver Import Co, France, Havre
1 cs, Taub-Hummel Co, France, Havre
1 cs, A V Berner & Co, France, Havre
2 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, France, Havre
5 cks, Lo Curto & Funk, Hinnoy, Marseilles
27 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Hinnoy, Marseilles
2 cs, A Chiris Co, Hinnoy, Cannes
5 cks, Bertrand Freres, Hinnoy, Cannes
2 cs, Bertrand Freres, Hinnoy, Cannes
5 bbls, Geo Silver Import Co, Hinnoy, Barcelona
4 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hinnoy, Alicante
4 cs, J Personeni, Inc, Livenza, Genoa
1 dm, National City Bank, President Van Buren, Marseilles
3 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, President Van Buren, Marseilles
3 cs, Geo Silver Import Co, President Van Buren, Marseilles
3 cs, Orbis Products Trading Co, President Van Buren, Marseilles
2 dms, Lehn & Fink, Inc, President Van Buren, Marseilles
1 cs, Lehn & Fink, Inc, President Van Buren, Marseilles
34 cs, Brown Bros & Co, President Van Buren, Marseilles
14 cs, President Van Buren, Marseilles
6 bbls, President Van Buren, Marseilles
3 cs, American Express Co, President Van Buren, Marseilles
5 hhd, P R Dreyer, Cabo Mayor, Alicante
3 hhd, Norda Essential Oil & Chem Co, Cabo Mayor, Alicante
2 hhd, George Lueders & Co, Cabo Mayor, Seville

LIME—2 cs, Julian W Lyon, Bolivar, Kingston
2 cs, Foots & Jenks, Bolivar, Kingston

LUBRICATING—100 dms, Emile Francqui, Antwerp

OLIVE—200 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Exhibitor, Malaga
100 dms, First National Bank, Exhibitor, Malaga
150 dms, Latorraca Bros, Exhibitor, Malaga
150 dms, Exhibitor, Malaga
100 dms, Bank of America, Exhibitor, Seville
101 cs, F Romeo & Co, Livenza, Genoa
250 cs, Italian Importing Co, Livenza, Leghorn
40 dms, Livenza, Leghorn
75 cs, Livenza, Leghorn
75 cs, Schroeder Bros, President Van Buren, Genoa
1,325 cs, President Van Buren, Genoa
100 cs, President Van Buren, Marseilles
50 cs, Bank of America, Buenos Aires, Barcelona

ORANGE—21 cs, Bridgetown, Kingston
108 half cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Livenza, Messina

PALM—40 dms, United Africa Co, West Kedron, Pt Harcourt
50 bbls, J Bibby & Sons, Carmania, Liverpool
935 tons, United Africa Co, Taybank, Belawan Deli
62 tons, National City Bank, Taybank, Belawan Deli
1,204,263 lbs, United Africa Co, West Humhaw, Matadi
1,143,829 lbs, United Africa Co, West Humhaw, Burutu
2,049,649 lbs, United Africa Co, West Humhaw, Abonema
130 dms, United Africa Co, West Humhaw, Apapa
602,553 lbs, United Africa Co, West Humhaw, Apapa
136 dms, G B Ollivant & Co, New Colombia, Opobo
1,336 tons, 758 cwt, United Africa Co, New Colombia, Opobo
311 tons, 16 cwt, United Africa Co, New Colombia, Apapa

PALMKERNEL—32 bbls, Robt Badcock & Co, Carmania, Liverpool

ROSEMARY—5 dms, 629 lbs, M G Lewin, Exhibitor, Malaga

SOYBEAN—645 tons, Mitsui & Co, Tokai, Dairen
200 tons, Lever Bros, Ltd, Tokai, Dairen
100 dms, Geo Washington, Hamburg

SULPHUR—350 cks, E M Sargeant Co, Hinnoy, Lisbon

VARNISH—60 dms, 26,378 lbs, National Lead Co, Wytheville, Rotterdam

YLANG YLANG—1 cs, W T Rawleigh Co, President Van Buren, Marseilles

ORRIS ROOT — 59 bgs, 10,076 lbs, Livenza, Leghorn

PAPRIKA—200 cs, G W Sheldon & Co, Hinnoy, Alicante
100 bgs, G W Sheldon & Co, Hinnoy, Alicante
100 bgs, R F Downing & Co, Hinnoy, Alicante
30 cs, Hinnoy, Alicante
50 bgs, Universal Carloading Co, Hinnoy, Alicante
735 bgs, Hinnoy, Alicante

PARAFFIN—7,088 bgs, Asiatic Petroleum Co, Radja, Balik, Papan

PATCHOULI LEAVES—110 bls, International Acceptance Bank, President Van Buren, Penang

PEANUT CAKE—203 bgs, 48,345 lbs, Casein Mfg Co, Collamer, Bordeaux

PEAT, MOSS—720 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Koeln, Bremen
1,200 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, George Washington, Bremen
MULL—800 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Koeln, Bremen
200 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, George Washington, Bremen
200 bls, George Washington, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—1,000 bgs, W T Rawleigh Co, Radja, Tandjonk, Priok
WHITE — 10 bgs, Van Loan & Co, Port Curtis, London
420 bgs, 58,212 lbs, Catz American Co, Radja, Kota Baroe
82 bgs, 11,365 lbs, Radja, Kota Baroe
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—25,000 bbls, 1,050,000 gls, Gulf Refining Co, Apure, Las Piedras
74,000 bbls, 3,108,000 gls, Standard Oil Co, Durango, Mamomal
116,000 bbls, 4,872,000 gls, Standard Oil Co, E T Bedford, Mamomal
25,000 bbls, 1,050,000 gls, Gulf Refining Co, Catatumbo, Las Piedras
112,000 bbls, 4,704,000 Gulf Refining Co, Guibird, Las Piedras
3,387,509 gls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, I C White, Aruba
152,000 bbls, 6,384,000 gls, Standard Oil Co, G Harrison Smith, Mamomal
95,000 bbls, 3,990,000 gls, Gulf Refining Co, Guilfoem, Las Piedras
95,272 bbls, 4,001,424 gls, Tidewater Oil Co, Tidewater Associated, Las Piedras
65,877 bbls, 2,766,834 gls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Harold Walker, Aruba
49,467 bbls, 2,077,614 gls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Massila, Curacao
PHENOL—1 dm, Sumner Smipson, Clairton, Liverpool
PIMENTO—50 bgs, 7,000 lbs, D Hadjopoulos & Co, Bridgetown, Kingston
250 bgs, 35,000 lbs, G W Cole & Co, Inc, Bridgetown, Kingston
300 bgs, 42,000 lbs, Gillespie & Co, Bridgetown, Kingston
100 bgs, 14,000 lbs, Park Benziger & Co, Bridgetown, Kingston
100 bgs, 14,000 lbs, D Steengrabe, Bridgetown, Kingston
250 bgs, 35,000 lbs, A S Lascelles, Bridgetown, Kingston
50 bgs, 7,000 lbs, I Harrison & Whitney, Bolivar, Kingston
POTASH, MURIATE—2,000 bgs, N V Potash Export My, Koeln, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,442 bgs, International Product Corpn, Victoria, Buenos Aires
2,360 bgs, First National Bank, Sardinian Prince, Buenos Aires
1,050 bgs, First National Bank, American Legion, Buenos Aires
3,655 bgs, The Tannin Corpn, American Legion, Buenos Aires
1,500 bgs, International Product Corpn, American Legion, Buenos Aires
QUINCE SEED—15 bgs, 2,415 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Exhibitor, Beyrouth
15 bgs, 2,602 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Exhibitor, Beyrouth
10 bgs, 1,379 lbs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Exhibitor, Malaga
23 bgs, McKesson & Robbins, Cabo Mayor, Seville
RAPESEED—150 bgs, 33,000 lbs, Catz American Co, Wytheville, Rotterdam
150 bgs, F H Van Dam, Koelh, Bremen
50 bgs, Hinton & Co, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
140 bgs, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
50 bgs, F H Van Dam, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
RHUBARB—38 cs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Tokai, Tientsin
ROOT, MEDICINAL—20 bales, 2,235 lbs, F W Mead & Co, City of Alton, Antwerp
ROSE FLOWERS — 13 bales, Cabo Mayor, Marseilles
ROSIN—50 cks, 38,027 lbs, Phoenix Shipping Co, City of Alton, Antwerp
SAFFRON FLOWERS—1 cs, General Olive Oil Corpn, Buenos Aires, Barcelona
SAGO FLOUR—1,854 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Taybank, Singapore
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—4 bales, Meht & Daniels, Canto, Tampico
4 bales, King & Howe, Canto, Tampico
12 bgs, J Garza & Son, Santo, Tampico
SEED, MEDICINAL—43 bgs, 4,807 lbs, F W Mead & Co, City of Alton, Antwerp
SIENNA EARTH—3 cks, E M & F Waldo, Mississippi, London
SILICA—35 cks, 25,621 lbs, Harshaw Chem Co, Collamer, Bordeaux
SOAP—20 cs, 2,442 lbs, Hellenik Bank Trust Co, Exhibitor, Mytilini
SODA, LACTATE—4 dms, W A Foster & Co, Inc, Mississippi, London
PHOSPHATE—150 cks, A Klipstein & Co, City of Alton, Antwerp
100 bgs, A Klipstein & Co, City of Alton, Antwerp
SULPHATE—250 cks, 117,700 lbs, Wytheville, Rotterdam
SPONGES—26 bls, Florida Sponge & Chamois Co, Oriente, Havana
STEARIN—25 bbls, Harriman National Bank, Hinnoy, Marseilles
OLEO — 1,417 bgs, Swift & Co, American Legion, Buenos Aires
STEATITE — 7 bbls, M Kirchberger & Co, President Van Buren, Genoa
SULPHUR—30 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Mississippi, London
SUMAC—5 bgs, I Cassatly, Hinnoy, Beyrouth
350 bgs, E E Androvette, Livenza, Palermo
TALC—420 bgs, 92,400 lbs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Tokai, Cristobal
20 cs, 2,728 lbs, Markwell, Inc, Collamer, Bordeaux
1,650 bgs, 363,000 lbs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Collamer, Bordeaux
600 bgs, 132,000 lbs, C B Chrystal & Co, Inc, Collamer, Bordeaux
500 bgs, 110,000 lbs, L A Salomon & Bros, Inc, Collamer, Bordeaux
TALLOW — 20 cks, Canadian Constructor, Lyttleton
TANKAGE—1,800 bgs, International Acceptance Bank, Sardinian Prince, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLAKE—167 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Radja, Surabaya
FLOUR—214 bgs, Taybank, Surabaya
400 bgs, National Adhesive Co, Taybank, Batavia
300 bgs, Chatham & Phenix National Bank, Taybank, Batavia
41 bgs, Seligman & Co, Taybank, Batavia
574 bgs, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co, Taybank, Batavia
TAPIOCA FLOUR—726 bgs, Taybank, Penang
5,206 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Radja, Surabaya
2,064 bgs, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co, Radja, Tandjong Priok
1,010 bgs, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co, Radja, Tan Ijong Priok
600 bgs, National Adhesive Co, Radja, Batavia
THYME LEAVES—60 bgs, 11,121 lbs, Hinnoy, Marseilles
143 bgs, Van Loan & Co, Cabo Mayor, Marseilles
UMBER EARTH—2,460 bgs, Reichard-Coulston, Inc, Exhibitor, Larnaca
50 bbls, Hinnoy, Marseilles
UVA URSI LEAVES—36 bgs, American Express Co, Hinnoy, Alicante
VALONIA BEDS—995 bgs, 181,500 lbs, J A Barkey & Co, Exhibitor, Yera
CUPS—1,498 bgs, 198,999 lbs, J A Barkey & Co, Exhibitor, Yera
VANILLA BEANS—102 cs, W T Rawleigh Co, President Van Buren, Marseilles
33 cs, Thurston & Braidich, President Van Buren, Marseilles
57 cs, J N Limbert & Co, President Van Buren, Marseilles
51 cs, Russel Sloan & Co, President Van Buren, Marseilles
10 cs, National City Bank, President Van Buren, Marseilles
144 cs, President Van Buren, Marseilles
72 cs, Paterson, Boardman & Knapp, President Van Buren, Marseilles
VARNISH—4 dms, Murphy Varnish Co, Calamares, Havana
WAX, BEES—10 pkgs, Thomas Norton & Co, Eastern Prince, Santos
75 bgs, Sardinian Prince, Paranequa
6 bgs, Ultramares Corpn, Sardinian Prince, Rio Janeiro
221 bgs, D Steengrafe, Oriente, Havana
25 bgs, Oriente, Havana
2 bgs, R Desvernine, Oriente, Havana
28 bgs, Trust Co of North America, Hinnoy, Lisbon
56 bgs, Trust Co of North America, Hinnoy, Lisbon
18 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Lady, Azua
8 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Lady, Barahona
40 bgs, C W Jacob & Allison, Silverpalm, Suez
1 bg, Bull Insular Line, Helen, San Juan
CANDELILLA—13 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Canto, Tampico
MONTAN—534 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, President Harding, Hamburg
200 bgs, Innis Speiden & Co, President Harding, Hamburg
200 bgs, A Klipstein & Co, President Harding, Hamburg
WHITING—1,500 bgs, Smith Color & Chem Co, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
WINE LEES—408 bgs, Tartar Chem Works, Victoria, Buenos Aires
ZINC, OXIDE—200 bbls, Philipp Bros, Inc, Samland, Antwerp
120 bbls, 36,080 lbs, Philipp Bros, Inc, City of Alton, Antwerp

New York Transit Imports

ASBESTOS—134 bgs, Raybestos Manhattan, Inc, Port Curtis, London, Bridgeport
CAMPHOR, CRUDE—500 cs, Eastman Kodak Co, Tsuyama, Keeling, Rochester
REFINED—200 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Tokai, Kobe, Bridgeport
DYES, ANILIN—12 cks, The Ciba Co, Inc, France, Havre, Montreal
NUTGALLS—271 bls, McKesson & Robbins, Pres Van Buren, Hankow, Bridgeport
OIL, EUCALYPTUS—13 dms, McKesson & Robbins, Tokai, Kobe, Bridgeport
OLIVE—100 cs, C Trazzo & Co, Pres Van Buren, Genoa, Pittsburgh
50 cs, Pres Van Buren, Genoa, Bridgeport
YLANG YLANG—3 cs, Pres Van Buren, Marseilles, Chicago

Baltimore Imports

AMMONIAC, SAL—3 cs, Baltimore & Ohio R R Co, Westfalen, Hamburg
BONE MEAL—1,103 bgs, Eifel, Hamburg
BONES—57,863 lbs, Swift & Co, Eir, Buenos Aires
CHEMICALS—40 dms, 3 cs, 116 cks, Westfalen, Hamburg
148 dms, Brown Brothers & Co, Westfalen, Hamburg
30 dms, Irving Trust Company, Eifel, Hamburg
129 cks, Eifel, Hamburg
145 dms, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co, Eifel, Hamburg
26 cks, Brown Brothers Co, Eifel, Hamburg
EPSOM SALT—35 cks, Eifel, Bremen
HORN MEAL—382 bgs, Eifel, Hamburg
OIL, LUBRICATING—20 dms, Westfalen, Hamburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—89,000 bbls, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, H M Flagler, Mamonal
79,000 bbls, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Dillwyn, Mamonal
120,000 bbls, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Vicksville, Mamonal
POTASH—52 cks, Westfalen, Bremen
POTASH CARBONATE — 94 cks, The George Chemical Co, Eifel, Hamburg
93 cks, The George Chemical Co, Westfalen, Hamburg
KAINIT—90 tons, N V Potash Export My, Eifel, Hamburg
381 tons, N V Potash Export My, Westfalen, Bremen
MANURE SALT—90 tons, N V Potash Export My, Eifel, Hamburg
400 tons, N V Potash Export My, Westfalen, Bremen
MURIATE—90 tons, N V Potash Export My, Eifel, Hamburg
900 tons, N V Potash Export My, Westfalen, Bremen
SULPHATE—9 tons, N V Potash Export My, Eifel, Hamburg
SALTPETER—50 bgs, A Klipstein & Co, Eifel, Hamburg
SODA NITRATE—204 cks, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Eifel, Hamburg
102 cks, Westfalen, Hamburg
SILICOFLUORIDE — 160 cks, Dichmann, Wright & Pugh, Eifel, Hamburg

F. PAUL WEISS
President
Cable Address
FORWEISS, N. Y.
R. LEAKE
Treasurer

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Agents in All Parts of the World.

16 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Boston Imports

CHINA CLAY—8 cks, 1,000 bgs, 2,965 tons, 22 cwts, English China Clays Sales Corp, Heronspool, Fowey
223 tons, 7 cwts, Moore & Munger, Heronspool, Fowey
91 tons, 5 cwts, Paper Makers Importing Co, Heronspool, Fowey
COCOA BEANS—500 bgs, 76,557 lbs, Tomalva, Rotterdam
2,398 bgs, United Africa Co, New Brighton, Lagos
800 bgs, F A Thompson, New Brighton, Lagos
DYE, ANILIN—27 dms, 3 cs, Dyestuffs Corporation of America, Nubian, Liverpool
DYESTUFFS—3 kegs, Richard Haworth, Nubian, Liverpool
EMERY STONE—135 tons, Nova Scotia, Liverpool
FLUORSPAR—4 cs, 4 cwts, 1 qr, 9 lbs, American Express Co, Belihaven, Liverpool
GLUESTOCK—825 bgs, 110,230 lbs, Darmstadt, Scott, Courtney, Tomalva, Rotterdam
FISH SCRAP—1 bx, 2 bbls, J P Field, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
1 bbl, J R Poole, Yarmouth Yarmouth
5 bbls, L A Treat, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
FISH SKINS—11 bgs, J K Dennis, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
11 bgs, J P Field, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
97 bgs, 4 bbls, Rogers Isinglass & Glue Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
HIDE CUTTINGS—1,123 bgs, Baring Bros, Nubian, Manchester
795 bgs, J B Moors & Co, Nubian Liverpool
765 bgs, J B Moors & Co, Nova Scotia, Liverpool
GLYCERIN—20 dms, 13,845 lbs, Irving M Sobin Co, Tomalva, Rotterdam
REFINED—75 dms, 49,790 lbs, Lanham & Reeve Co, Tomalva, Rotterdam
GREASE, WOOL—30 bbls, 6 tons, 4 cwts, 1 qr, 17 lbs, F W Damon, Bellhaven Liverpool
GREEN, OXIDE—5 cks, 2,980 lbs, Reichard Coulston, Inc, Tomalva, Rotterdam
GUM, ARABIC—50 bgs, 11,261 lbs, Dillons, Ltd, Mahronda, Port Sudan
MAGNESITE—190 bbls, 115,495 lbs, Tomalva, Rotterdam
MICA—60 cs, National City Bank, Mahronda, Calcutta
OIL, COCONUT—1,319 tons, 2,954,941 lbs, Philippine Refining Corp, Silverpalm, Cebu
COD—106 cks, Downer, Hunnewell Co, Farnorth, St Johns, N F
36 dms, A W Dodd & Co, Farnorth, North Sydney
52 bbls, Marden Wild Corp, Farnorth, Halifax
15 cks, S G Preble, Farnorth, Halifax
100 bbls, 26,455 lbs, Tomalva, Rotterdam
250 cks, F W Damon, Nova Scotia, St Johns, N F
100 cks, Nova Scotia, St Johns, N F
100 cks, White & Hodges, Nova Scotia, Halifax
CODLIVER—25 bbls, Charles L Huisking Co, Maine, Copenhagen
50 bbls, C M Cox Co, Maine, Bergen
FUEL—46,648 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, William Green, Aruba
PALM—700 tons, United Africa Co, New Brighton, Burutu
PERFUMERY—1 ck, 297 lbs, United Drug Co, Tomalva, Rotterdam
RAPESEED—20 bgs, American Express Co, Nubian, Liverpool
SALTPETER—454 double bgs, 101,090 lbs, Tomalva, Rotterdam
SHELLAC—145 chsts, Chase National Bank, Manronda, Calcutta
SEEDING—200 bgs, Mahronda, Calcutta
SODA HYDROSULPHITE—20 kegs, Lever Bros, Nova Scotia, Liverpool
SILICOFLUORIDE—37 cks, 35,871 lbs, Irving M Sobin, Tomalva, Rotterdam
SULPHIDE—52 dms, 23,980 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Tomalva, Rotterdam
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,644 bgs, 340,328 lbs, National City Bank, Radja, Sourabaya
250 bgs, 55,391 lbs, Arnold-Hoffman Co, Radja, Batavia
TRAGASOL—25 bgs, J P Marston Co, Nova Scotia, Liverpool
D S P—50 sx, J P Marston, Nova Scotia, Liverpool

Fall River Imports

GASOLINE—32,508 bbls, 1,365,336 gls, Shell Eastern Petroleum Products, Inc, Carpena, Curacao
NAPHTHA—24,348 bbls, 1,022,616 gls, Shell Eastern Petroleum Products, Inc, Carpena, Curacao
OIL, FUEL—77,783 bbls, 3,267,306 gls, Shell Eastern Petroleum Products, Inc, Swiftarrow, Curacao

Galveston Imports

COCONUTS—1 cs, Margaret Lykes, Ponce
CREOSOTE—2,030 tons, Lompoc, Zeebrugge
OIL, FUEL—63,621 bbls, Montana, Aruba
PEAT MOSS—1,740 bls, Western Queen, Bremen

Gulfport Imports

PEAT MOSS—1 lot, West Kyska, Mobile

Houston Imports

CALCIUM NITRATE—46 tons, Western Queen, Hamburg
CHEMICALS—10 cks, Edam, Rotterdam
OIL, FUEL—9,600 tons, Mendocino, Aruba
PEAT, GRD—49 tons, Western Queen, Bremen

Los Angeles Imports

AMMONIA SULPHATE—4,680 bgs, 468,000 lbs, Bokuyo, Osaka
6,100 bgs, 610 bgs, 610,000 lbs, Bokuyo, Japan
6,056 bgs, 604,760 lbs, Wyoming, Belgium
1,234 bgs, 123,290 lbs, Kinderdyk, Atlanta
1,121 bgs, 125,430 lbs, Kinderdyk, Antwerp
AMMONIA SULPHATE-NITRATE—227 pkgs, 50,040 lbs, San Francisco, Berlin
ASPHALT—388 bls, 199,360 lbs, West Camargo, Brighton
9 dms, Texada, Canada
BLOOD, DRIED—995 pkgs, 1,000 bgs, 198,800 lbs, West Camargo, Buenos Aires
904 bgs, 109,760 lbs, West Camargo, Montevideo
BONE FLOUR—1,120 bgs, 112,000 lbs, Drechtdyk, Rotterdam
MEAL—500 bgs, 50,250 lbs, West Camargo, Buenos Aires
552 bgs, 56,000 lbs, San Francisco, Germany
CARAWAY SEED—3 bbls, Parcel Post, Copenhagen
CASSIA—114 pkgs, 12,520 lbs, Silver Spruce, Batavia
CHINA CLAY—224,000 lbs, Kinderdyk, Cornwall
CINNAMON—25 pkgs, 2,510 lbs, Transshipped, Colombo
COALTAR PITCH—50 cks, 26,600 lbs, Transshipped, Wellington
COCOA BEANS—250 sx, 37,500 lbs, Pacific Pioneer, Limon
700 sx, 92,500 lbs, West Camargo, Bahia
COCONUTS—50 bgs, 7,500 lbs, Pacific Pioneer, Colon
100 sx, 15,000 lbs, Drechtdyk, Panama
250 bgs, 37,500 lbs, Drechtdyk, Colon
COLORS, ARTIST'S—1 pkg, 200 lbs, San Francisco, Stuttgart
COPRA—1,120 sx, 112,000 lbs, President Taft, Cebu
2,206,890 lbs, Golden Bear, New Guinea
MEAL—2,240 bgs, 225,110 lbs, President Taft, Cebu
CUMIN SEED—40 pkgs, 4,400 lbs, Transshipped, Casablanca
EGG YOLK, DRIED—50 cs, 10,000 lbs, Tokai, Tientsin
EPSOM SALT—300 bgs, 32,200 lbs, Donau, Berlin
284 pkgs, 66,200 lbs, San Francisco, Hamburg
120 pkgs, 23,150 lbs, San Francisco, Germany
FERTILIZER—60 bgs, 6,000 lbs, Hakonesan, Kobe
FLEASEED—65 sx, 14,520 lbs, Feltre, Marseilles
FISH MEAL—4,000 bgs, 401,600 lbs, Bokuyo, Nagoya
GINGER ROOT—30 bgs, 3,550 lbs, Kinderlyk, London
GLASS, PLATE—5 cs, 1,010 lbs, Kinderdyk, Strasbourg
5 cs, 7,740 lbs, Kinderdyk, Cologne
15 cs, 14,010 lbs, San Francisco, Flushing
12 cs, 11,780 lbs, San Francisco, Cologne
SHEET—20 cs, 6,600 lbs, San Francisco, Lille
WINDOW—10 cs, 1,130 lbs, Parthenia, Birmingham
GUM, COPAL—71 bskts, 11,690 lbs, President Taft, Macassar
HAIR, COW—34 bls, 4,120 lbs, Moctezuma, Guaymas
HEMPSEED—138 bgs, 20,010 lbs, Tokai, Dairen
MEAL—1,000 sx, 100,000 lbs, Bokuyo, Nagoya
IRON CHLORIDE—60 kegs, 6,610 lbs, San Francisco, Hamburg
OXIDE—10 bbls, 2,080 lbs, Feltre, Marseilles
MAGNESIA CHLORIDE—74 dms, 22,190 lbs, San Francisco, Hamburg
MAYA LEAVES—3 bls, 200 lbs, Ecuador, Puntarenas
MEDICINAL PREPS—2 cs, 80 lbs, San Francisco, Frankfort
OCHER, POWD—18 cks, 10,240 lbs, Feltre, Marseilles
OIL, CODLIVER—25 pkgs, San Francisco, Bergen
OLIVE—243 pkgs, Feltre, Marseilles
60 pkgs, Feltre, Nice
OILMEAL—215 bgs, 21,500 lbs, Tokai, Nagasaki
PAPRIKA, GRD—75 bgs, 8,250 lbs, Transshipped, Alicante
PEAT MOSS—450 bls, 96,520 lbs, Benjamin Franklin, Rotterdam
500 bls, 350 pkgs, 134,710 lbs, San Francisco, Hamburg
PEPPER—10 bgs, 2,240 lbs, Kinderdyk, London
135 pkgs, 18,350 lbs, Silver Spruce, Batavia
POTASH SULPHATE—500 pkgs, 100,680 lbs, San Francisco, Hamburg
SARDINE MEAL—660 bls, 138,880 lbs, Bokuyo, Kobe
3,817 bls, 935,520 lbs, Tokai, Kobe
1,680 sx, 168,000 lbs, Tokai, Japan
SESAME SEED—2,800 bgs, 448,000 lbs, Tokai, Hankow
6,000 sx, 1,120,000 lbs, President Taft, Hankow
2 cs, 200 lbs, Hakonesan, Yokohama
SHELLAC—30 sx, 4,920 lbs, Silver Spruce, Calcutta
SOAP, SOFT—27 pkgs, 2,200 lbs, Benjamin Franklin, Oslo
SODA NITRATE—2,111 bgs, 448,000 lbs, Svea-drott, Tocopilla
SOYBEANS—200 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Hakonesan, Kobe
TANKAGE—2,321 bgs, 327,750 lbs, West Camargo, Buenos Aires
WATER, MINERAL—600 cs, Feltre, Marseilles
152 pkgs, Benjamin Franklin, Lyon
ZINC OXIDE—100 bbls, Feltre, Marseilles

Mobile Imports

MOLASSES, CRUDE—1,172,650 gls, Dora, Antilla
249,000 gls, Dora, Matanzas
POTASH MANURE SALT—213 tons, Hastings, Antwerp
SYLVINITE—36 tons, Hastings, Antwerp
SALTCAKE—500 tons, Hastings, Antwerp

New Orleans Imports

BAUXITE ORE—2,680 tons, Republic Mining & Manufacturing Co, Ester Thorden, Paramaribo
2,085 tons, Aluminum, Ltd, Travemunde, Georgetown
2,749 tons, Republic Mining & Manufacturing Co, Nordvangen, Paramaribo
BLOOD, DRIED—1,728 sks, Swift & Co, Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires
CHEMICALS—276 cks, Advance Solvents & Chemical Corp, Edam, Rotterdam
COCONUTS—100 sks, Noble and Salter, Coppename, Belize
341 sks, Standard Fruit & Steamship Co, Granada, Cebu
144 sks, J Chalona, Manchioneal, Belize
90, F D'Amico, Manchioneal, Belize
79 sks, Fruit Dispatch Co, Atenas, Puerto Cortez
INFUSORIAL EARTH—58 sks, Cia Mex de Mexicano, Iriona, Cristobal
MOLASSES—75 bbls, J A Dumaine, Iriona, Cristobal
OCHER—75 butts, J Furman, Mont Cenis, Marseilles
OIL, COTTONSEED, REF'D—55 dms, Munson Line, West Totant, Liverpool
PALM—495 tons, George William Rueff, Blommersdyk, Deli
547 tons, United Africa Co, West Chetac, Opobo
229 tons, United Africa Co, West Chetac, Port Harcourt
SALT—250 bgs, United Fruit Co, West Totant, Liverpool
TANKAGE—1,840 sks, Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires

Norfolk Imports

AMMONIA SULPHATE—500 tons, Strassa, Antwerp
LEATHER WASTE—2,800 pkgs, 108 tons, Strassa, Antwerp
POTASH MANURE SALT—1,900 tons, N V Potash Export My, Strassa, Antwerp
MURIATE—672 tons, N V Potash Export My, Strassa, Antwerp
SULPHATE—2,500 bgs, 224 tons, N V Potash Export My, Strassa, Antwerp

Pensacola Imports

SODA NITRATE—2,493 tons, Nosa Queen, Gilmore

Philadelphia Imports

ACID, TARTARIC—25 kegs, London Corporation, London
AMMONIA NITRATE—100 cks, Taunos, Hamburg
100 cks, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
ASBESTOS—176 bgs, London Corporation, London
CHALK, CRUDE—500 tons, Brown Bros & Co, London Corporation, London
CHEMICALS—330 dms, E H Bailey & Co, London Corporation, London
184 dms, Brown Brothers & Co, Taunos, Hamburg

CHEMICALS—10 dms, Irving Trust Company, Taunus, Hamburg
15 cks, Taunus, Hamburg
108 cks, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
40 cks, Advance Solvent & Chemical Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
54 bbls, Tradesmens National Bank & Trust Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
CHROME ORE—2,092 tons, W R Grace & Co, Yomachichi, Bombay
CLAY—360 bgs, C T Wilson Co, New York City, Bristol
DRUGS—3 cs, Taunus, Hamburg
GLUE—135 bgs, Taunus, Hamburg
20 bls, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
2 cs, Denny, Hilborn Rosebach, Inc, London Corporation, London
HIDE—210 bgs, Taunus, Hamburg
GLYCERIN—20 cks, Exilona, Marseilles
GYPSUM, CRUDE—4,000 tons, United States Gypsum Ca, Gypsum Empress, Windsor
HAIR—10 bls, Culberson, Buenos Aires
CAMEL—67 bls, Exilona, Marseilles
COW—1 bl, Taunus, Hamburg
HORSE—2 cs, Taunus, Hamburg
OX—12 bls, Exiria, Genoa
IRON ORE, CRUDE—254 bgs, Corn Exchange National Bank Co, Taunus, Bremen
LIME—200 bgs, New York City, Bristol
LITHIA ORE—1 cs, Foote Mineral Co, Taunus, Hamburg
MYROBALANS—4,800 bgs, Standard Bank of Africa, Yomachichi, Bombay
800 bgs, Bank of New York & Trust Co, Yomachichi, Bombay
OIL, MINERAL—140 dms, Taunus, Hamburg
OLIVE—100 tins, Philadelphia National Bank, Exiria, Algiers
OLIVE, FOOTS—100 bbls, Banca de Napoli, Exilona, Bari
50 bbls, Banca Commerciale Italiana Trust, Exilona, Bari
OLIVE PULP—100 bbls, Exiria, Messina
PEAT LITTER—640 bls, Taunus, Bremen
MULL—600 bls, Atkins & Durbrow Co, Taunus, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—59,540 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, El Clervo, Cabo Blanco
52,400 bbls, Gulf Refining Co, Brandywine, Las Piedras
73,000 bbls, Gulf Refining Co, Gulfgem, Las Piedras
79,000 bbls, Gulf Refining Co, Gulftrade, Las Piedras
65,000 bbls, The Texas Company, Dungannon, Tampico
POTASH, CAUSTIC—25 dms, Taunus, Hamburg
MANURE SALT—91,500 kilos, N V Potash Export My, Taunus, Bremen
MURIATE—4,100 bgs, 69,000 kilos, N V Potash Export My, Taunus, Bremen
SULPHATE—500 bgs, N V Potash Export My, Taunus, Bremen
PYRITES ORE—7,325 tons, The Pyrites Company, Huyo, Huelva
SOAP—3 cs, Exilona, Marseilles
SOFT—1 dm, O G Hempstead & Son, London Corporation, London
SODA, ANHYDROUS—500 bgs, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
PRUSSIATE—93 cks, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
SILICOFLUORIDE — 400 cks, Dichmann, Wright & Pugh, Taunus, Hamburg

San Francisco Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—100 dms, Loch Goil, Rotterdam
ALUMINUM POWDER—1 cs, W P Fuller & Co, Tacoma, Hamburg
AMMONIA CARBONATE—5 cks, 15 kgs, Pacific Exporter, Manchester
ANTIMONY—60 cs, Golden Sun, Shanghai
ARSENIC, WHITE—600 cs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Norway, Kobe
BITTERS—106 cs, Tacoma, Hamburg
BLEACHING POWDER—21 dms, Wilson & George Meyer & Co, Tacoma, Hamburg
BONE MEAL—501 bgs, Wilson & George Meyer & Co, Tacoma, Hamburg
BRISTLES—66 Hirshenhorn & Son, Olympia, Tientsin
66 cs, S Bloom Co, Olympia, Tientsin
CHEMICALS—10 cks, Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co, Tacoma, Hamburg
10 dms, Tacoma, Antwerp
68 cks, Bank of California, NA, Tacoma, Antwerp
CLAY—444 bgs, Milton Greenebaum, Loch Goil, Rotterdam
COAL, CRUDE—400 dms, Monawai, Wellington
COCOA BEANS—50 bgs, Vandel Commercial Co, Ltd, Tacoma, Cristobal
1,603 bgs, Carriso, Apia
COCONUTS—13 bgs, Williams Dimond & Co, Manowai, Papeete
80 tons, Golden Horn, Manila
COPRA—980 tons, Carriso, Apia
25,694 sks, Carriso, Apia (partially for reexport to Europe)
32 sks, Union Steamship Co of New Zealand, Monawai, Rarotonga
COPRA—1,821 sks, Monawai, Rarotonga
1,733 sks, Crocker First National Bank, Monawai, Rarotonga
3,906 bgs, Williams Dimond & Co, Monawai, Papeete
2,240 bgs, Pacific Cocoanut Co, Monawai, Papeete
11,315 bgs, Monawai, Papeete
2,098 bgs, Golden Bear, South Sea Islands
EGG YOLK—27 tons, Golden Sun, China
FISH MEAL—1,500 bgs, Bank of California, Norway, Kobe
FULLER'S EARTH—250 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Nictheroy, London
250 bgs, Fred K Highbie, Nictheroy, London
GLASS, SHEET—10 cs, Royal Glass Works Corp, Tacoma, Hamburg
WINDOW—100 cs, Tacoma, Hamburg
655 cs, Nictheroy, Antwerp
GUM, COPAL—95 bgs, The Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Loch Goil, London
HAIR, HORSE—103 cs, N Wagman, Olympia, Tientsin
HUMAN, STUMPS—8 bls, National City Bank of New York, Norway, Tsingtao
HEMPSEED—65 tons, Golden Sun, China
LIME—500 bbls, 800 dms, Horton Lime Co, Rochelle, Blubber Bay
MOLASSES—800 tons, Manoa, Honolulu
MUSTARD SEED—312 bgs, McCormick & Co, Inc, Olympia, Tientsin
OIL, COCONUT—1 cs, Williams Dimond & Co, Monawai, Papeete
CODLIVER, MEDICINAL—30 bbls, Loch Goil, Rotterdam
CODLIVER, POULTRY—55 bbls, Loch Goil, Rotterdam
LUBRICATING—1 bx, American Express Co, Loch Goil, London
MEDICINAL, EMULSION—1 cs, F Bew, Loch Goil, London
PEANUT MEAL—4 tons, Golden Sun, China
PEANUTS—75 tons, Golden Sun, China
UNSHELLED—150 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Olympia, Tsingtao
PEAT MOSS—200 bls, Pennrich & Co, Inc, Tacoma, Bremen
PITCH—20 cks, American Trust Co, Monawai, Wellington
POTASH, CAUSTIC—17 dms, The Goldschmidt Corpn, Tacoma, Hamburg
SULPHATE—7,000 bgs, Wilson & George Meyer & Co, Tacoma, Hamburg
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—50 bls, John Powell & Co, Inc, Norway, Kobe
SARDINE SCRAP—2,865 bls, Taylor Milling Co, Tsuyama, Kobe
MEAL—560 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Tsuyama, Yokkaichi
SEASONING—7 crts, Loch Goil, London
SESAME SEED—112 tons, Golden Sun, China
SOAP—10 cs, Newell, Gutrodt Co, Monawai, Papeete
TOILET—7 cs, Raphael Weill & Co, Loch Goil, London
SOAPSTONE—100 tons, Golden Sun, China
SOYBEAN MEAL—978 tons, Golden Sun, China
STEARIN—26 cks, Willits & Co, Monawai, Wellington
UMBER, RAW—22 cks, L H Butcher & Co, Pacific Exporter, Manchester
WATER, MINERAL—25 cs, The Henry Trading Corpn, Nictheroy, London
WAX, MONTILLA—40 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Tacoma, Hamburg

Seattle Imports

AMMONIA SULPHATE—2,237 bgs, Loch Goil, Rotterdam
BRISTLES—5 cs, Nippon Bristle Co, Paris, Kobe
BRUSHES—3 cs, 360 lbs, Art Ivory Manufacturing Co, Paris, Kobe
2 cs, 240 lbs, Remington Rand Co, Paris, Kobe
2 cs, 240 lbs, M Nishimoto & Co, Columbia, Kobe
FERTILIZER—1,120 bgs, Loch Goil, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Loch Goil, London
455 bgs, West Iris, Buenos Aires
880 bgs, West Iris, Santos
MEDICINAL PREPS—8 cs, F P Dow & Co, Nictheroy, London
MENTHOL CRYSTALS—140 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Columbia, Kobe
10 cs, Vick Chemical Co, Columbia, Kobe
OIL, CAMPHOR—25 dms, McKesson & Robbins, Columbia, Kobe
CODLIVER—75 bbls, Loch Goil, Rotterdam
LUBRICATING—20 dms, Tacoma, Antwerp
POTASH MURIATE—250 bgs, Wilson & George Meyer & Co, Tacoma, Bremen
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—125 bls, McLaughlin, Gormley, King Co, Columbia, Kobe
225 bls, S B Penick & Co, Columbia, Kobe
SAFROL—10 dms, McKesson & Robbins, Columbia, Kobe
SUPERPHOSPHATE—500 bgs, Loch Goil, Rotterdam (for Tacoma)
WAX—50 cs, Second National Bank of Boston, Columbia, Kobe
200 cs, Goldman Sachs Co, Columbia, Kobe

Recent Exports from U. S. Ports

New York Exports

ACETONE—8,620 lbs, Gertrude Maersk, Kobe
ACID, ACETIC—29,813 lbs, Gertrude Maersk, Manila
CHROMIC—2,160 lbs, Gertrude Maersk, Kobe
3,245 lbs, Cabo Villano, Barcelona
MURIATIC—8,116 lbs, Platano, Porto Cortez
TARTARIC—1,272 lbs, Orizaba, Progresso
ALCOHOL, BUTYL—1,760 gls, Gertrude Maersk, Kobe
ALUMINUM POWD—6,600 lbs, Collingsworth, Buenos Aires
SULPHATE—13,963 lbs, Explorer, Constanza
AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS—10,172 lbs, Olympia, Buenos Aires
PHOSPHATE—1,279,000 lbs, Silvercypress, Iloilo
SULPHATE—114,800 lbs, Kwanto, Hong Kong
ASPHALT—9,900 lbs, Silvercypress, Osaka
125,420 lbs, Ausonia, London
73,318 lbs, Olympia, Buenos Aires
39,861 lbs, Kwanto, Kobe
24,190 lbs, City of Guildford, Singapore
BARK—6,847 lbs, Gertrude Maersk, Kobe
BLUE VITRIOL—7,258 lbs, Santa Barbara, Antofagasta
61,176 lbs, Sud Africano, Buenos Aires
94,400 lbs, Collingsworth, Buenos Aires
CALCIUM ARSENATE—20,164 lbs, Santa Barbara, Mollendo
CHLORIDE—4,332 lbs, Aztec, Porto Barrios
CELLULOSE ACETATE—1,506 lbs, Ausonia, London
CHROMIUM SALTS — 2,420 lbs, Kwanto, Shanhai
COALTAR DYES—19,019 lbs, Gertrude Maersk, Kobe
3,265 lbs, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
7,694 lbs, Kwanto, Osaka
4,116 lbs, Calamares, Havana
COCOA BEANS—22,871 lbs, Gertrude Maersk, Yokahama
22,716 lbs, Kwanto, Osaka
50,239 lbs, Kwanto, Yokahama
CORN SYRUP — 75,065 lbs, Sud Africano, Buenos Aires
315,112 lbs, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
25,389 lbs, Kwanto, Shanghai
6,015 lbs, City of Guildford, Singapore
45,049 lbs, Meltonian, Manchester
CORNFLOUR—32,208 lbs, Sixaola, Porto Colombia
6,014 lbs, Sixaoda, Cartegna
8,953 lbs, City of Guildford, Singapore
3,365 lbs, Aztec, Santiago
CORNFLOUR—14,200 lbs, Calamares, Calamares
1,410 lbs, Calamares, Puntarenas
12,115 lbs, Calamares, Buenaventura
DEXTRIN, CORN—9,870 lbs, Cabo Villano, Barcelona
7,075 lbs, Collingsworth, Buenos Aires
POTATO—45,600 lbs, Ausonia, London
DIPHENGL—128 lbs, Meltonian, Manchester
DYES—276,894 lbs, Silvercypress, Kobe
41,651 lbs, Silvercypress, Osaka
7,295 lbs, Saturnia, Trieste
1,212 lbs, Collingsworth, Buenos Aires
140,308 lbs, Kwanto, Shanghai
14,640 lbs, St Louis, Guben
619 lbs, St Louis, Brunn
19,196 lbs, Kwanto, Kobe
FERTILIZER—22,615 lbs, Calamares, Port Limon
FLEASEED—600 lbs, Tuscaloosa City, Vancouver
FORMALDEHYDE — 68,543 lbs, Gertrude Maersk, Kobe
50,685 lbs, Gertrude Maersk, Yokohama
52,904 lbs, Gertrude Maersk, Yokohama or Kobe
GELATIN—2,018 lbs, Ausonia, London
GINSENG ROOT—5,567 lbs, Gertrude Maersk, Yokohama or Kobe
GLAUBERS SALT—622 lbs, Gertrude Maersk, Manila
GLUCOSE—7,956 lbs, Ausonia, London
GLUE, DRY—1,065 lbs, Ausonia, London
23,215 lbs, Lucia C, Fiume
GRAPHITE POWD—14,480 lbs, Kwanto, Kobe
GREASE, CUP—11,295 lbs, Guatemala, Barranquilla
LUBRICATING—98,573 lbs, Silvercypress, Kobe
19,722 lbs, Silvercypress, Shanghai
2,150 lbs, Silvercypress, Saigon
26,567 lbs, Silvercypress, Yokohama
11,410 lbs, Silvercypress, Zamboanga
14,195 lbs, Santa Barbara, Antofagasta
2,550 lbs, River Delaware, Beirut
925 lbs, River Delaware, Alexandria
16,471 lbs, Cabo Villano, Barcelona
21,832 lbs, Ausonia, London
9,925 lbs, Lucia C, Budapest
35,295 lbs, Saturnia, Jugo Slavia
22,824 lbs, Saturnia, Susak
24,789 lbs, Explorer, Piraues
23,250 lbs, Explorer, Salonica
4,813 lbs, Explorer, Constanza
15,196 lbs, Olympia, Montevideo
32,146 lbs, St Louis, Hamburg
22,604 lbs, St Louis, Helsingborg
GREASE, LUBRICATING—28,165 lbs, Kwanto, Isuka
77,127 lbs, Kwanto, Kobe
4,689 lbs, Kwanto, Moji
1,566 lbs, City of Guildford, Singapore
2,115 lbs, City of Guildford, Manila
24,097 lbs, City of Guildford, Honkkong
3,750 lbs, City of Guildford, Port Swettinham
968 lbs, City of Giuldford, Penang
4,372 lbs, Carrillo, Kingston
3,362 lbs, Meltonian, Manchester
4,515 lbs, Calamares, Port Limon
4,226 lbs, Calamares, Corinto
INK, PRINTING—12,730 lbs, Gertrude Maersk, Shanghai
WRITING—4,075 lbs, Gertrude Maersk, Tokyo
22,725 lbs, Gertrude Maersk, Shanghai
KEROSENE—119,000 gls, Collingsworth, Montevideo
35,000 gls, Aztec, Kingston
7,100 gls, Veendam, Hamilton
LACQUER—500 lbs, St Louis, Berlin
1,200 lbs, Tuscaloosa City, Vancouver
LARD—2,400 lbs, Santa Barbara, Callao
29,080 lbs, Guatemala, Barranquilla
1,582,044 lbs, Ausonia, London
29,251 lbs, Saturnia, Palermo
650,500 lbs, Saturnia, Trieste
6,800 lbs, Saturnia, Jugo Slavia
24,000 lbs, Sixaola, Santa Marta
8,000 lbs, Sixaola, Porto Colombia
4,531 lbs, Roma, Genoa
904,250 lbs, Meltonian, Manchester
LEAD, RED—8,715 lbs, Collingsworth, Buenos Aires
WHITE—109,632 lbs, Collingsworth, Buenos Aires
LIME SULPHATE—11,200 lbs, Collingsworth, Montevideo
LITHARGE—2,480 lbs, Ausonia, London
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—43,677 lbs, Meltonian, Manchester
METHANOL—2,025 gls, Gertrude Maersk, Robe
550 gls, Aztec, Santiago
MILK POWD—4,415 lbs, Silvercypress, Shanghai
MONOCHLORBENZOL — 1,320 gls, Gertrude Maersk, Chinnampo
OIL, ANILINE—12,472 lbs, Kivanto, Osaka
CEDARWOOD—1,695 lbs, Silvercypress, Kobe
2,554 lbs, Silvercypress, Yokahama
COCONUT—8,162 lbs, Calamares, Havana
CORK—2,655 lbs, Kivanto, Kobe
COTTONSEED—2,120 lbs, St Louis, Marshall
EDIBLE—6,014 lbs, Aztec, Santiago
996 lbs, Calamares, Puntarenas
ESSENTIAL—198 lbs, Gertrude Maersk, Yokahama or Kobe
1,168 lbs, Ausonia, London
LUBRICATING—17,725 gls, Gertrude Maersk, Saigon
11,150 gls, Gertrude Maersk, Zamboanga
550 gls, Santa Barbara, Callao
550 gls, Santa Barbara, Chanaral
2,775 gls, Santa Barbara, Valparaiso
3,300 gls, Santa Barbara, San Antonio
550 gls, Santa Barbara, Talcahuano
1,140 gls, River Delaware, Gibraltar
5,585 gls, River Delaware, Haifa
1,250 gls, River Delaware, Alexandria
5,500 gls, Sud Africano, Montevideo
6,050 gls, Cabo Villano, Bilbao
7,865 gls, Cabo Villano, Grao
4,200 gls, Ausonia, London
2,520 gls, Lucia, Jugo Slavia
3,770 gls, Lucia, Budapest
1,200 gls, Lucia Fiume
550 gls, Lucia, Venice
37,386 gls, Saturnia, Naples
2,730 gls, Saturnia, Budapest
2,630 gls, Saturnia, Almas Fuzito
1,100 gls, Collingsworth, Buenos Aires
510 gls Explorer, Piraeus
9,085 gls, Explorer Salonica
9,420 gls, Explorer, Istanbul
9,867 gls, Explorer, Constanza
4,070 gls, Sixaola, Cartegena
12,420 gls, Roma, Genoa
2,090 gls, Olympic, Buenos Aires
23,520 gls, St Louis, Hamburg
605 gls, St Louis, Marshall
3,030 gls, Kwanto, Shanghai
1,650 gls, Kwanto, Osaka
6,225 gls, Kwanto, Kobe
11,450 gls, City of Guildford, Singapore
4,400 gls, City of Guildford, Bangkok
825 gls, City of Guildford, Manila
770 gls, City of Guildford Hong Kong
3,500 gls, City of Guildford, Port Swettinham
1,440 gls, City of Guildford, Penang
2,750 gls, Aztec, Santiago
2,200 gls, Aztec, Kingston
1,760 gls, Carrillo, Banes
1,200 gls, Carrillo, Santiago
76,780 gls, Meltonian, Manchester
MUTTON—49,994 lbs, Explorer, Piraeus
Oleo—142,953 lbs, Ansonia, London
30,822 lbs, Explorer, Salonica
7,395 lbs, St Louis, Berlin
4,496 lbs, St Louis, Stettin
PINE—31,441 lbs, Gertrude Maersk, Chinnampo
RED—2,116 lbs, Havana, Vera Cruz
TALLOW—2,757 lbs, St Louis, Berlin
TRANSFORMER — 2,000 gls, Gertrude Maersk, Saigon
PAINT—23,435 lbs, Gertrude Maersk, Yokahama
17,854 lbs, Collingsworth, Buenos Aires
6,204 lbs, Collingsworth, Rosario
7,198 lbs, Explorer, Istanbul
EARTH—2,904 lbs, Explorer, Salonica
3,618 lbs, Calamares, Havana
ENAMEL—6,871 lbs, Silvercypress, Kobe
6,035 lbs, Silvercypress, Yokohama
LIQUID—396 gls, Collingsworth, London
PASTE—1,720 lbs, Collingsworth, Buenos Aires
PREPARED—2,697 lbs, Silvercypress, Kobe
1,416 lbs, Collingsworth, Buenos Aires
24,636 lbs, Tuscaloosa City, Vancouver
3,120 lbs, Carrillo, Porto Castilla
2,441 lbs, Calamares, Calamares
THINNER—550 gls, Silvercypress, Kobe
PARAFFIN—13,855 lbs, Silvercypress, Kobe
66,733 lbs, Silvercypress, Manila
60,661 lbs, Gertrude Maersk, Tsingtao
11,065 lbs, Gertrude Maersk, Chinnampo
22,300 lbs, Lucia C, Bari
22,300 lbs, Lucia C, Ancona
601,308 lbs, Lucia C, Venice
113,730 lbs, Saturnia, Naples
63,590 lbs, Saturnia, Bari
42,250 lbs, Roma, Genoa
4,475 lbs, Kwanto, Osaka
2,337 lbs, Kwanto, Kobe
44,618 lbs, Aztec, Porte Barrios
90,984 lbs, Meltonian, Manchester
22,300 lbs, Calamares, Pimentel
44,600 lbs, Calamares, Port Limon
16,680 lbs, Calamares, Havana
REFINED—44,599 lbs, Collingsworth, Buenos Aires
122,650 lbs, Lucia C, Trieste
11,150 lbs, Saturnia, Trieste
SCALE—39,865 lbs, Lucia C, Trieste
33,297 lbs, Saturnia, Trieste
18,055 lbs, Saturnia, Fiume
PETROLEUM, MEDICINAL—9,600 lbs, Ausonia, London
PETROLEUM—1,101,282 gls, Vaclite, Rouen or Birkenhead
REFINED—20,000 gls, River Delaware, Gibraltar
1,650 gls, Aztec, Santiago
POTASH, CAUSTIC—14,518 lbs, Havana, Cruz
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—90,418 lbs, Havana, Vera Cruz
SOAP—2,650 lbs, Silvercypress, Shanghai
LAUNDRY—10,725 lbs, Carrillo, Tela
9,050 lbs, Carrillo, Kingston
TOILET—4,022 lbs, River Delaware, Beirut
13,999 lbs, City of Guildford, Singapore
SODA ASH—15,196 lbs, Havana, Vera Cruz
SODA, ASH—15,196 lbs, Havana, Vera Cruz
BICARBONATE—23,000 lbs, Explorer, Istanbul
130,262 lbs, Calamares, Havana
CAUSTIC—172,920 lbs, Silvercypress, Osaka
208,651 lbs, Gertrude Maersk, Manila
52,163 lbs, Gertrude Maersk, Cebu
22,510 lbs, Olympia, Buenos Aires
180,214 lbs, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
93,750 lbs, Havana, Vera Cruz
60,172 lbs, Kwanto, Hongkong
139,200 lbs, Kwanto, Isaka
50,368 lbs, City of Guildford, Cebu
150,015 lbs, Calamares, Havana
CYANIDE—43,800 lbs, Gertrude Maersk, Manila
SILICOALUMINATE — 618 lbs, Saturnia, Trieste
STARCH, CORN—3,755 lbs, Cabo Villano, Bilbao
430,604 lbs, Meltonian, Manchester
3,755 lbs, Santa Barbara, Antofagasta
STEARIN, OLEO—65,354 lbs, Ausonia, London
SULPHUR—113,100 lbs, Collingsworth, Montevideo
TALC—45,411 lbs, Gertrude Maersk, Manila
11,200 lbs, Ausonia, London
TALLOW—61,255 lbs, Lucia C, Venice
TANNING EXTRACT—9,069 lbs, St Louis, Brunn
TURPENTINE — 2,500 gls, Collingsworth, Buenos Aires
VARNISH—34,187 lbs, Silvercypress, Yokohama
1,680 lbs, Gertrude Maersk, Manila
1,262 lbs, Cabo Villano, Barcelona
3,102 lbs, Collingsworth, Buenos Aires
WAX, BEES—1,500 lbs, Gertrude Maersk, Kobe
2,350 lbs, Gertrude Maersk, Yokohama
ZINC, OXIDE—49,040 lbs, Ausonia, London
73,500 lbs, Meltonian, Manchester

Clearance Dates

Ausonia, November 28
Aztec, December 12
Bremen, December 3
Cabo Villano, December 15
Calamares, December 12
Carrillo, December 5
Chifuku, December 17
City of Guildford, December 9
Collingsworth, December 5
Explorer, December 13
Gertrude Maersk, November 7
Gretlon, December 23
Guatemala, December 19
Havana, November 21
Kwanto, November 24
Lucia, November 14
Meltonian, December 20
Ohio, December 23
Olympia, December 13
Oriente, December 20
Orizaba, November 2
Platano, December 12
Prince Ruppert City, December 23
River Delaware, November 20
Roma, December 12
Santa Barbara, December 19
Saturnia, November 28
Silvercypress, December 10
Sixaola, December 9
St Louis, December 11
Sud Africano, December 19
Tuscaloosa, December 29
Vaclite, December 18
Veendam, December 22

Baltimore Exports

ASPHALT—51 tons, Jalapa, Glasgow
LIQUID—20 tons, Mercian, Liverpool
SOLID—52 tons, Bannack, Liverpool
5 tons, Bannack, Manchester
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—51,596 lbs, Munlisto, Havana
GASOLINE—73,964 bbls, Duivendrecht, Land's End
GREASE, AXLE—11,300 lbs, Munlisto, Havana
33,900 lbs, Munlisto, Santiago de Cuba
PINE CRANK—2,500 lbs, Hanley, Vancouver
LUBRICATING—32,910 lbs, Algic, Rio de Janeiro
15,671 lbs, Munlisto, Havana
HERRING MEAL—33,653 lbs, Minnequa, Copenhagen
OIL, LUBRICATING—176 bbls, 7,392 gls, Jalapa, Glasgow
10,250 gls, Maryland, London
550 gls, Munlisto, Havana
8,704 gls, Mercian, Liverpool
924 bbls, 38,808 gls, Westfalen, Hamburg
85 bbls, 3,570 gls, Westfalen, Dakar
PAINT, CEMENT—6,335 lbs, Jalapa, Glasgow
PARAFFIN—45,626 lbs, Jalapa, Glasgow
28,862 lbs, City of Flint, Hull
25,308 lbs, Mercian, Liverpool
67,382 lbs, Hjelmaren, Gothenburg
SODA BICHROMATE — 11,200 lbs, Bannack, Valencia
33,423 lbs, Bannack, Barcelona
6,720 lbs, Westfalen, Bombay
6,720 lbs, Westfalen, Tuticorin
SUPERPHOSPHATE — 2,566 tons, Edenhurst, St John, N B

Baton Rouge Exports

KEROSENE—52,000 bbls, Chesapeake, Avonmouth/Barrow
NAPHTHA — 47,100 bbls, Chesapeake, Avonmouth/Barrow
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—80,050 bbls, George H Jones, Havana

Clearance Dates

Chesapeake, December 27
George H Jones, December 27

Beaumont Exports

DRUGS—12 cs, Ruth Lykes, San Juan
OIL, FUEL—2,351,089 gls, Madrona, Havana
LUBRICATING—1,255 pkgs, Toronto, Oslo
PARAFFIN—152 bgs, Effingham, Rotterdam
251 bgs, Deerpool, Havre
151 bgs, Toronto, Oslo

Clearance Dates

Deerpool, December 26
Effingham, December 24
Madrona, December 24
Ruth Lykes, December 24
Toronto, December 26

Boston Exports

BAKING POWDER—15 crtns, 1,800 lbs, Farnorth, St Johns, N F
CEMENT—1 box, 8 lbs, City of Flint, London
BELT—10 cs, 1,275 lbs, President Wilson, Shanghai
RUBBER—1 dm, 51 gls, Newfoundland, St Johns, N F
7 bbls, and 1 dm, 2,146 lbs, Steel Seafarer, Manila
2 cs, 160 lbs, President Wilson, Honolulu
2 cs, 224 lbs, City of Flint, London
10 bbls, 2,891 lbs, Culberson, Buenos Aires
CLAY—150 bbls, 21 ton, City of Flint, London
CLEANING PASTE—11 bx, 540 lbs, San Blas, Kingston
DEODORIZER—1 pkg, Yarmouth, Halifax
DISINFECTANT—1 box, 63 lbs, Farnorth, Halifax
10 dms, 4,080 lbs, Mahanada, Bombay
10 bbls, 4,330 lbs, San Bruno, Havana

DRESSING, LEATHER—20 cs, 866 lbs, San Gil, Havana
1 cs, 20 lbs, Marengo, Milan, Italy
1 bbl, 2 kegs, and 1 half bbl, 535 lbs, Steel Seafarer, Manila
11 cs, 2 bbls, and 4 kegs, 1,116 lbs, Culberson, Buenos Aires
OILBOARD—1 cs, 45 lbs, Steel Seafarer, Manila
SHOE—4 cs, 369 lbs, Castilian Prince, Buenos Aires
1 cs, 76 lbs, Castilian Prince, Montevideo
8 bbls, 4,540 lbs, Mahanada, Avonmouth
3 bbls, and 2 cs, 305 lbs, San Bruno, Panama
5 cs, 125 lbs, President Wilson, Manila
13 cs, and 6 kegs, 1,596 lbs, Culberson, Buenos Aires
DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES—5 pkgs, 787 lbs, Farnorth, St Johns, N F
2 cs, 628 lbs, Steel Seafarer, Honolulu
1 cs, 180 lbs, Steel Seafarer, Port Allen, T H
33 cs, 2,619 lbs, President Wilson, Shanghai
1 cs, Steel Seafarer, Honolulu
1 cs, President Wilson, Hongkong
3 cs, 571 lbs, President Wilson, Manila
FILLER, SHOE—22 cs, 1,980 lbs, Castilian Prince, Montevideo
12 cs, 1,080 lbs, Culberson, Montevideo
FINISH, LEATHER—15 kegs, 3,800 lbs, President Wilson, Kobe
GARNET ROCK—500 bgs, 56,000 lbs, City of Flint, London
GLAUBER'S SALT—100 kegs, 10,000 lbs, San Gil, Havana
GLUE, LIQUID—10 bbls, 6,231 lbs, Mahanada, London
PHOTOENGRAVING—26 cs, 1,550 lbs, City of Flint, London
GREASE, LUBRICATING—4 bbls, 1,700 lbs, Newfoundland, St Johns, N F
HAIR, CATTLE—22 bls, 9,023 lbs, Mahanada, London
37 bls, 12,296 lbs, Clay of Flint, London
INFUSORIAL EARTH—20 bgs, 1,800 lbs, San Gil, Kingston
INK, MARKING—1 cs, 45 lbs, Newfoundland, Leicester, Eng
PASTE—1 box, 37 lbs, President Wilson, Manila
PRINTING—10 dms, and 16 cs, 8,619 lbs, San Bruno, Havana
10 dms, 4,000 lbs, President Wilson, Tientsin
WRITING—5 pkgs, 200 lbs, San Gil, Kingston
71 pkgs, 3,665 lbs, Steel Seafarer, Manila
23 pkgs, 1,277 lbs, Steel Seafarer, Honolulu
8 pkgs, 483 lbs, President Wilson, Honolulu
111 pkgs, 6,450 lbs, President Wilson, Shanghai
10 pkgs, 470 lbs, President Wilson, Canton
7 pkgs, 371 lbs, President Wilson, Hongkong
INSECTICIDE—1 pkg, 1 gal, San Bruno, Havana
LARD—500 bx, 27,500 lbs, City of Flint, Hull
LUBRICANT—1 cs, 15 gals, Newfoundland, Liverpool
MEDICINAL PREPS—24 bx, 411 lbs, Newfoundland, St Johns, N F
6 pkg, 183 lbs, San Bruno, Havana
3,100 cs, 60,050 lbs, City of Flint, London
MOLASSES—6 bbls, 330 gls, City of Flint, London
MUCILAGE—25 cs, 1,250 lbs, Mahanada, London
1 cs, 159 lbs, Steel Seafarer, Honolulu
2 pkgs, 129 lbs, Steel Seafarer, Honolulu
OIL, BIRCH, CRUDE—1 box, 50 lbs, President Wilson, Kobe
FLAVOR—10 pails and 5 tubs, 590 lbs, Mahanada, Bristol
LUBRICATING—69 dms, 3,927 gls, Newfoundland, Halifax
1 dm, 53 gls, Yarmouth, Frederickton, N B
NEATSFOOT—1 dm, 406 lbs, President Wilson, Shanghai
OLEO—10 bbls, 3,732 lbs, San Gil, Havana
25 trcs, 9,687 lbs, Newfoundland, Liverpool, Eng
6 bbls, 2,290 lbs, San Bruno, Havana
PAINT REMOVER—55 bx, 550 gls, San Bruno, Cristobal
PASTE, ADHESIVE—3 dms, 1,338 lbs, Steel Seafarer, Manila
LIBRARY—1 pkg, 245 lbs, Steel Seafarer, Honolulu
STATIONER'S—22 pkgs, 1,258 lbs, Steel Seafarer, Manila
3 pkgs, 553 lbs, Steel Seafarer, Honolulu
25 pkgs, 1,873 lbs, Steel Seafarer, Honolulu
1 pkg, 60 lbs, San Bruno, Havana
1 cs, 65 lbs, President Wilson, Honolulu
7 pkgs, 365 lbs, President Wilson, Shanghai
1 pkg, 27 lbs, President Wilson, Canton
6 pkgs, 274 lbs, President Wilson, Hongkong
PETROLATUM—25 dms, Hahanada, London
PETROLEUM COKE—1 box, 50 lbs, President Wilson, Kobe
PITCH, ROOFING—1 pkg, 10 lbs, San Bruno, Havana
POLISH, METAL—1 cs, 33 lbs, Yarmouth, St John, N B
SHOE—3 cs, 525 lbs, Castilian Prince, Montevideo
2 pkgs, 254 lbs, Culberson, Buenos Aires
ROSIN—75 bbls, 36,8/5 lbs, Farnorth, Halifax
SOAP, CANNED—3 cs, 258 lbs, Newfoundland, Leicester, Eng
1 cs, 86 lbs, Newfoundland, Milan, Italy
FLAKES—10 cs, 334 lbs, Steel Seafarer, Manila
HAND—14 pkgs, 190 lbs, San Gil, Kingston
1 cs, 183 lbs, Mahanada, London
LIQUID—10 dms, 4,300 lbs, President Wilson, Manila
TOILET—1,400 cs, 35,981 lbs, Steel Seafarer, Manila
100 cs, 3,125 lbs, Steel Seafarer, Iloido
382 cs, 11,006 lbs, Steel Seafarer, Cebu
TALCUM POWDER—1 cs, 265 lbs, Yarmouth, Halifax
1 cs, 164 lbs, Yarmouth, St John, N B
TALLOW—48 trcs, 19,927 lbs, San Bruno, Havana
TAR, PINE—25 bbls, 1,283 gls, Newfoundland, St Johns, N F
ROAD—2 pkgs, 2 gls, San Bruno, Havana
TOILET PREPS—4 crtns, 132 lbs, San Gil, Fort Clayton, C Z
2 crtns, 84 lbs, San Bruno, France Field, C Z
WASHING POWDER—45 cs, 2,520 lbs, Newfoundland, St Johns, N F
WAX, SEALING—3 cs, 926 lbs, City of Flint, London
SHOE—1 cs, 2 lbs, San Gil, Havana
WOOD PRESERVER—1 pkg, 1 gl, San Bruno, Havana

Clearance Dates

Castilian Prince, December 24
City of Flint, December 31
Culberson, January 2
Farnorth, December 23
Mahanada, December 30
Marengo, December 29
Newfoundland, December 15
President Wilson, December 26
San Blas, December 31
San Bruno, December 27
San Gil, December 18
Steel Seafarer, December 22
Yarmouth, December 27, 31

Galveston Exports

ASPHALT—210 bgs, Sonora, Havre
SULPHUR—1,100 tons, Australind, Adelaide
1,100 tons, Australind, Bunbury
1,100 tons, Australind, Fremantle
1,350 tons, Australiad, Geraldton
50 tons, Griesheim, Hamburg
5,500 tons, Wartenfels, Harburg

Clearance Dates

Australind, December 29
Griesheim, December 31
Sonora, December 31
Wartenfels, December 31

Houston Exports

BLACK, CARBON—415 cs, Elmsport, London
15 tons, Nishmaha, Havre
800 cs, Rio Panuco, Hamburg
120 tons, West Camak, Bremen
186 tons, West Camak, Hamburg
30 cs, Victoria City, Yokohama
639 cs, Colorado Springs, Liverpool
180 cs, Colorado Springs, Manchester
341 cs, Edam, Rotterdam
1,904 cs, Sonora, Havre
222 cs, Monrosa, Genoa
4 tons, Cranford, Havre
7 tons, Cranford, Rotterdam
354 cs, Griesheim, Hamburg
100 cs, Medlan, Liverpool
250 cs, Medlan, Manchester
COTTONSEED CAKE—700 tons, Tampa, Aarhus
HULLS—60 bgs, Labette, Marseilles
GASOLINE—16,300 bbls, E R Kemp, Cienfuegos
33,700 bbls, E R Kemp, Havana
2,000 cs, Alegrete, Santos
9,300 tons, Benedick, Lands End
6,700 tons, Willy, Havre
KEROSENE—3,200 cs, Alegrete, Santos
LARD—15 tons, Margaret Lykes, San Juan
2 tons, Margaret Lykes, Mayaguez
2 tons, Margaret Lykes, Ponce
5 tons, Margaret Lykes, Curacao
OIL, GAS—400 tons, Tampa, Fagerstrand
LUBRICATING—25 bbls, Edam, Rotterdam
490 dms, E R Kemp, Cienfuegos
765 dms, E R Kemp, Havana
154 pkgs, Maria, Venice
65 bbls, Maria, Bari
10 tons, Margaret Lykes, San Juan
SOAPSTOCK—100 bbls, Elmsport, London
300 bbls, Elmsport, Hull
SULPHUR, REFD—1,700 bgs, Elmsport, London

Clearance Dates

Alegrete, December 29
Benedick, December 29
Colorado Springs, December 31
Cranford, December 31
Edam, December 26
Elmsport, December 24
Griesheim, December 30
E R Kemp, December 27
Labette, December 30
Margaret Lykes, December 31
Maria, December 31
Medlan, December 31
Monrosa, December 29
Nishmaha, December 30
Rio Panuco, December 26
Scottsburg, December 27
Sonora, December 29
Tampa, December 31
Victoria City, December 26
West Camak, December 31
Willy, December 29

Lake Charles Exports

ROSIN—500 bbls, Griesheim, Hamburg

Clearance Date

Griesheim, December 24

Los Angeles Exports

ACETYLENE—2 tanks, S A Perkins, Santa Rosalia
ACID—1 bx, 20 lbs, City of Los Angeles, Honolulu
ALUMINA SULPHATE—1 cs, 10 lbs, City of Los Angeles, Honolulu
ASPHALT—490 dms, Wairuna, Wellington
BLACKING, SHOE—23 ctns, 960 lbs, City of Los Angeles, Honolulu
BORATE ORE—680 bgs, 112,320 lbs, Doric Star, Copenhagen
BORAX—720 bgs, 82,080 lbs, Kinai, Oska
140 pkgs, 20,029 lbs, President Johnson, Oska
200 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Kuma, Yokohama
500 bgs, 56,000 bgs, Doric Star, Rotterdam
500 bgs, 56,000 lbs, Doric Star, Newcastle
4,300 bgs, 504,000 lbs, Doric Star, London
BRUSHES—1 bx, 20 lbs, City of Los Angeles, Honolulu
CALCIUM CARBIDE—2 dms, Wairuna, Papeete
CEMENT, RUBBER—2 bxs, 30 lbs, City of Los Angeles, Honolulu
CHEMICAL COMPOUND—2 bxs, 60 lbs, City of Los Angeles, Honolulu
CHEMICALS, INDUSTRIAL—20 lbs, City of Los Angeles, Honolulu
COPPER ACETATE—2 lbs, City of Los Angeles, Honolulu
CRAYON—2 bxs, 30 lbs, City of Los Angeles, Honolulu
CRUDE—1 bx, 20 lbs, City of Los Angeles, Honolulu
CYANIDE—1 cs, 100 lbs, City of Los Angeles, Honolulu
DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES—1 pkg, 50 lbs, City of Los Angeles, Honolulu
DYE—1 bx, 20 lbs, City of Los Angeles, Honolulu
ENAMEL—1 bx, 20 lbs, City of Los Angeles, Honolulu
FILLER—1 bx, 20 lbs, City of Los Angeles, Honolulu
FLAKES—1 bx, 20 lbs, City of Los Angeles, Honolulu
FLUX—1 bx, 20 lbs, City of Los Angeles, Honolulu
GLUE—1 bx, 20 lbs, City of Los Angeles, Honolulu
GREASE, LUBRICATING—1 bx, 20 lbs, City of Los Angeles, Honolulu
GUM—1 bx, 20 lbs, City of Los Angeles, Honolulu
INK—1 bx, 20 lbs, City of Los Angeles, Honolulu
LACQUER—1 bx, 20 lbs, City of Los Angeles, Honolulu
LARD—10 cs, 450 lbs, Jeanette R, San Jose, Cabo
SUBSTITUTE—25 bbls, 245 cans, City of Los Angeles, Honolulu
44 cs, 6 pails, 2,400 lbs, City of Los Angeles, Hilo
MEDICINAL PREPS—12 ctns, 230 lbs, City of Los Angeles, Honolulu
MILK POWDER—10 bbls, 2,000 lbs, City of Los Angeles, Honolulu
MOTOR SPIRIT—200 cs, Wairuna, Wellington
4,050 cs, 400 dms, Wairuna, Auckland
710 dms, Wairuna, Geelong
3,217 cs, 1,767 dms, Wairuna, Melbourne
OIL, DIESEL—3,016 bbls, W S Miller, Manzanillo
69,240 bbls, Tamaha, Balboa
2,000 bbls, Lio, Vancouver
6,855 bbls, Hakonesan, Osaka
FUEL—77,594 bbls, Athelqueen, Wellington
49,133 bbls, Corato, Sydney
61,654 bbls, W S Miller, Manzanillo
8,000 bbls, S A Perkins, Balboa
64,035 bbls, Mericos H Whittier, Honolulu
75,246 bbls, Larry Doheny, Honolulu
LUBRICATING—160 dms, Kinai, Shanghai
4,415 dms, Kinai, Calcutta
3 bxs, City of Los Angeles, Honolulu
10 dms, 20 cs, Wairuna, Geelong
70 bbls, 230 cs, W S Miller, Manzanillo
14 dms, Jeanette R, San Jose, Cabo
OLEO—5 dms, City of Los Angeles, Honolulu
PAINT—12 pkgs, 1 bx, 15 cs, 1,110 lbs, City of Los Angeles, Honolulu
2 bxs, 100 lbs, City of Los Angeles, Hilo
6 cs, Golden Wall, Hongkong
ENAMEL—18 cs, 1,320 lbs, Wairune, Auckland
PASTE—15 kits, 1,500 lbs, City of Los Angeles, Honolulu
REDUCER— dms, 1 cs, 1,350 lbs, City of Los Angeles, Honolulu
PEANUTS—1 sx, 60 lbs, City of Los Angeles, Honolulu
PERFUMERY—10 lbs, City of Los Angeles, Honolulu
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—32,110 bbls, Koyo, Yokohama
10,330 bbls, Texada, Vancouver
POLISH, FURNITURE—15 pkgs, 300 lbs, City of Los of Los Angeles, Honolulu
METAL—1 pkg, 20 lbs, City of Los Angeles, Honolulu
POTASH COMPOUNDS—4 bxs, 1cs, 200 lbs, City of Los Angeles, Honolulu
MURIATE—5,040 bgs, 1,008,000 lbs, Kinai, Yokohama
3,360 bgs, 672,000 lbs, Kuma, Yokohama
SCOURING POWDER—1 cs, 200 lbs, President Johnson, Manila
SOAP—3 bxs, 210 lbs, City of Los Angeles, Honolulu
CELLULOID—1 dm, 460 lbs, Nebraska, Helsingfors
CHIPS—5 bbls, 700 lbs, President Johnson, Hongkong
LEMON—5 ctns, 180 lbs, City of Los Angeles, Honolulu
TOILET—5 pkgs, 70 lbs, City of Los Angeles, Honolulu
SOAPSTONE—1 bx, 30 lbs, City of Los Angeles, Honolulu
SODA ASH—267 sx, 40,580 lbs, Texada, Powell River
3,500 bgs, 707,000 lbs, Hakonesan, Yokohama
2,500 bgs, 505,000 lbs, Hakonesan, Osaka
267 sx, 40,580 lbs, Admiral Chase, Ocean Falls
SOLVENT—5 cs, W S Miller, Manzanillo
TOILET PREPS—3 cs, 4 pkgs, 10 ctns, 1,070 lbs, and 140 lbs, City of Los Angeles, Honolulu
14 pkgs, 180 lbs, City of Los Angeles, Hilo
27 pkgs, 900 lbs, Kuma, Tokyo
3 pkgs, 300 lbs, Kokuyo, Lima
WAX, FLOOR—1 bx, 100 lbs, City of Los Angeles, Honolulu
GRAFTING—1 ctn, 50 lbs, City of Los Angeles, Honolulu

Clearance Dates

Admiral Chase, December 29
Asia, December 24
Athelqueen, December 28
Bisca, December 29
Bokuyo, December 26
California Standard, December 31
City of Los Angeles, December 12
Corato, December 25
Doric Star, December 24
Golden Wall, December 23
Hakonesan, December 28
Jeanette R, December 15
Kinai, December 23
Koyo, December 2
Kuma, December 31
Larry Doheny, December 26
Lio, December 22
Marie Maersk, December 26
Mericos H Whittier, December 17
W S Miller, December 27
Nebraska, December 26
S A Perkins, December 26
President Johnson, December 22
Sommerstad, December 30
Sveve, December 27
Tamaha, December 26
Texada, December 27
Wairuna, December 22

Mobile Exports

ROSIN—800 bbls, Taransay, Hamburg
100 bbls, Taransay, Newcastle
1,000 bbls, Cydonia, London
TURPENTINE—100 bbls, Taransay, Newcastle

Clearance Dates

Cydonia, December 22
Taransay, December 24

New Orleans Exports

ASPHALT—200 sx, Davenport, Havre
BAKING POWDER—37 cs, Granada, Ceiba
26 cs, Gatun, Puerto Cabezas
BLACK, CARBON—700 cs, Cydonia, London
50 cs, Labette, Genoa
3 cs, Recorder, Liverpool
250 cs, Victoria City, Yokohama
150 cs, Victoria City, Kobe
460 cs, Victoria City, Shanghai
55 cs, Davenport, Havre
48 cs, Davenport, Rotterdam
200 cs, Davenport, Antwerp
200 cs, Kalimba, Buenos Aires
CLAY—400 sx, Davenport, Havre
FIRECLAY—400 sx, Seatrain, Havana
GASOLINE—142 dms, 100 cs, Hibueras, Bluefields
5 cars, Seatrain, Havana
150 dms, Manchioneal, Cozumel
25 cs, 10 dms, Manchioneal, Livingston
820 cs, 10 dms, Dagall, Fort de France
50 cs, Dagall, Rosseau
50 dms, August Thyssen, Kingston
40 dms, August Thyssen, Santo Domingo
GLUCOSE—60 bbls, Recorder, Liverpool
60 bbls, Recorder, Manchester
GREASE, INEDIBLE—3 cars, Seatrain, Havana
LUBRICATING—5 cs, Manchioneal, Belize
91 bbls, Davenport, Havre
INFUSORIAL EARTH—2,150 sx, Lubeck, Havana
KEROSENE—235 cs, Hibueras, Bluefields
50 dms, 50 cs, Cartago, Puerto Barrios
130 cs, 40 dms, Manchioneal, Belize
165 cs, Manchioneal, Puerto Barrios
210 cs, Dagall, Rosseau
250 cs, Dagall, St Georges
90 cs, Gatun, Puerto Cabezas
85 cs, Gatun, Ceiba
15 cs, Turrialba, Puerto Cortez
390 cs, August Thyssen, Kingston
LARD—130 crts, Hibueras, Cienfuegos
125 crts, Hibueras, Bluefields
395 tins, Granada, Ceiba
40 trcs, 120 cs, 4 cars, Seatrain, Havana
65 trcs, 50 cs, Atenas, Havana
150 crts, 130 tins, Atenas, Puerto Cortez
250 tins, Cartago, Puerto Barrios
350 tins, Cartago, Tela
50 trcs, 40 crts, 25 tubs, 50 cs, Heredia, Havana
35 tins, Manchioneal, Cozumel
118 crts, 195 tins, 220 cs, 2 trcs, Manchioneal, Belize
10 crts, Cefalu, Colon
2 trcs, 32 tins, Cefalu, Panama
75 trcs, 200 crts, Cefalu, Callao
534 cs, 300 crts, Atlantida, Havana
85 crts, Cefalu, Panama
90 cs, Gatun, Puerto Cabezas
553 tins, 1 crt, Gatun, Ceiba
931 pkgs, 1,347 crts, 220 cs, 5 trcs, Montoso, San Juan
265 pkgs, 20 cs, 175 crts, Montoso, Ponce
135 crts, Montoso, Arroyo
282 crts, 3 trcs, 3,050 pkgs, Montoso, Mayaguez
255 pkgs, 65 crts, 10 cs, Montoso, Aguadilla
52 pkgs, 65 crts, Montoso, Arecibo
225 tins, 2 trcs, Munplace, Progreso
50 crts, 80 cs, 25 trcs, Parismina, Havana
350 cs, Turrialba, Havana
320 tins, Turrialba, Puerto Cortez
25 crts, August Thyssen, Puerto Plata
50 crts, 40 cs, August Thyssen, San Pedro de Macoris
115 cs, August Thyssen, Santo Domingo
SUBSTITUTE—1 trc, 25 crts, 15 cs, Manchioneal, Cozumel
52 tubs, Cefalu, Panama
20 crts, 20 cs, Gatun, Puerto Cabezas
50 tubs, Montoso, San Juan
LIME—6 bbls, Gatun, Puerto Cabezas
NAPHTHA—1 car, Seatrain, Havana
OIL, BLACK—3 dms, Manchioneal, Belize
COTTONSEED—40 cs, Cartago, Puerto Barrios
COTTONSEED, REFD—8 cs, Gatun, Puerto Cabezas
FUEL—60 dms, Atenas, Puerto Cortez
100 dms, Cartago, Puerto Barrios
70 dms, Manchioneal, Belize
2,001 bbls, Munplace, Progreso
GAS—102 dms, Manchioneal, Belize
LUBRICATING—5 dms, 1 bbl, Hibueras, Bluefields
592 bbls, Cydonia, London
100 bbls, Labette, Genoa
5 bbls, Labette, Naples
2 cars, Seatrain, Havana
65 dms, Heredia, Havana
70 cs, 2 dms, Manchioneal, Belize
191 dms, Victoria City, Yokohama
200 bbls, 70 dms, Victoria City, Kobe
15 dms, 2 cs, 2 bbls, Gatun, Puerto Cabezas
9 dms, Gatun, Ceiba
90 dms, Paul H Harwood, Aruba
400 bbls, Davenport, Havre
145 dms, Kalimba, Buenos Aires
18 dms, Sparreholm, Havana
PAINT—400 cs, Paul H Harwood, Aruba
12 cs, Turrialba, Havana
27 cs, Lubeck, Havana
25 cs, Atenas, Havana
PARAFFIN—50 sx, Hibueras, Cienfuegos
500 sx, Belray, Callao
254 sx, Cydonia, London
350 sx, Laoette, Genoa
200 sx, Heredia, Havana
357 sx, Kalimba, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM DISTILLATE—5 bbls, Gatun, Puerto Cabezas
ROSIN—300 bbls, Victoria City, Yokohama
20 bbls, Cefalu, Panama
150 bbls, Davenport, Antwerp
150 bbls, Kalimba, Buenos Aires
SALT—43 sx, 2 bbls, Hibueras, Bluefields
20 blocks, Granada, Ceiba
50 sx, Cartago, Puerto Barrios
34 sx, Manchioneal, Belize
50 sx, 4 blocks, Manchioneal, Livingston
700 sx, Cefalu, Havana
300 sx, Atlantida, Havana
10 sx, 60 bls, Gatun, Puerto Cabezas
5 sx, Turrialba, Puerto Cortez
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—18 bbls, Morazan, Vera Cruz
SOAP—12 cs, Manchioneal, Belize
26 bbls, Atenas, Havana
SODA SILICATE—10 bbls, Seatrain, Havana
STARCH—432 sx, Recorder, Manchester
TALLOW—150 dms, Munplace, Progreso
TRIPOLI, PULV—306 sx, Davenport, Havre
TURPENTINE—20 dms, Victoria City, Kobe
ZINC DUST—400 dms, Morazan, Vera Cruz

Clearance Dates

Atenas, December 23
Atlantida, December 18
August Thyssen, December 16
Belray, December 27
Cartago, December 18
Cefalu, December 11
Cydonia, December 2
Dagall, December 13
Davenport, December 9
Gatun, December 11
Granada, December 18
Heredia, December 19
Hibueras, December 5
Labette, December 20
Manchioneal, December 18
Morazan, December 11
Munplace, December 19
Parismina, December 23
Paul H Harwood, December 27
Recorder, December 10
Seatrain, December 22
Sparreholm, December 12
Turrialba, December 16
Victoria City, December 20

Norfolk Exports

DEXTRIN—440 bgs, 62,480 lbs, Mahanada, London
GLUE, GRD—4,029 lbs, Humber Arm, Cornerbrook
SODA SILICATE—31,640 lbs, Humber Arm Cornerbrook
SUPERPHOSPHATE—74 tons, Martinique Salonica
TANNING EXTRACT—41,500 lbs, Vego, Bristol

Clearance Dates

Humber Arm, December 24
Mahanada, December 27
Salonica, December 27
Vego, December 29

Philadelphia Exports

AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS—80 cyls, Cautin, Havana
57 cyls, Forthbank, Karachi
SULPHATE—2,150 bgs, Steel Seafarer, Honolulu
2,162 bgs, Steel Seafarer, Manila
6,486 bgs, Steel Seafarer, Iloilo
2,800 bgs, Steel Seafarer, Pulupandan
25,825 bgs, Steel Seafarer, Samarang
8,731 bgs, Steel Seafarer, Karachi
ASPHALT—642 dms, Cabo Espatel, Valencia
133 bbls, Mercian, Manchester and Liverpool
BLACK, BONE—350 bbls, 20 bgs, Incemon Manchester and Liverpool
CHEMICALS—2 bbls, West Calumb, Montevideo
CYANIDE—7 cs, Ala, Antwerp

GASOLINE—13,143 bbls, Capitaine Damiane, Casablanca
36,421 bbls, Capitaine Damiane, Cette
34,421 bbls, Matrix, La Pallice
4,222 bbls, Matrix, Rouen
7,500 tons, Startsen, Rouen
2,000 tons, Winkler, Antwerp
40,000 bbls, Pegasus, Durban
10,000 bbls, Pegasus, East London
7,815 bbls, Pegasus, Cape Town

GLUE, LIQUID—3 bdls, Steel Seafarer, Manila
48 pkgs, Jacques Cartier, Bordeaux

GREASE—10 bbls, 10 half bbls, Cabo Espartel, Barcelona
10 bbls, Cabo Espartel, Valencia
25 dms, 35 bbls, Mercian, Manchester and Liverpool
6 bbls, 1 half dm, Incemore, Manchester and Liverpool
20 cs, Forthbank, Madras
5 dms, Forthbank, Karachi
25 bbls, Mathura, London
60 cs, Beaumont, Cape Town
85 bckts, 10 dms, 50 cs, Beaumont, East London
50 bckts, 1 keg, 5 bbls, 10 dms, 55 cs, Beaumont, Durban

ANIMAL, WHITE—100 trcs, West Arrow, Rotterdam

LUBRICATING—40 cs, West Arrow, Rotterdam
3 pkgs, Jacques Cartier, Bordeaux
10 bbls, Cabo Espartel, Madrid
60 dms, 40 qr dms, 115 half dms, Cauto, Havana
26 crts, 100 ctns, Cauto, Havana
2 bbls, Forthbank, Calcutta

PETROLEUM—12 dms, 5 pails, 2 cs, Cauto, Havana
143 bbls, Westfalen, Hamburg
19 bbls, 10 pkgs, Westfalen, Bremen

HAIR, CATTLE—73 bls, West Arrow, Rotterdam

HOG—24 bls, Mathura, London
26 bls, Westfalen, Hamburg

HORSE—1 cs, Westfalen, Hamburg
1 cs, Jacques Cartier, Bordeaux

INSECTICIDE—33 cs, Cauto, Havana

KEROSENE—900 tons, Winkler, Lisbon
2,140 bbls, Pegasus, Durban
3,200 bbls, Pegasus, East London
6,278 bbls, Matrix, La Pallice
10,297 bbls, Matrix, Bordeaux
10,356 bbls, Matrix, Rouen

LACQUER—31 cs, Steel Seafarer, Honolulu

LARD—1,000 bxs, Westfalen, Bremen
900 trcs, 75 bbls, Incemore, Manchester and Liverpool

LICORICE PASS—65 cs, Incemore, Manchester and Liverpool
100 cs, West Arrow, Rotterdam

MEDICINAL PREPS—25 cs, Westfalen, Hamburg
1 cs, Mercian, Manchester and Liverpool

NAPHTHA—2,100 tons, Winkler, Lisbon
2,300,000 gls, Tuscarora, Liverpool
675,000 gls, Beaumont, Bordeaux
625,000 gls, Beaumont, East London
1,500,000 gls, Beaumont, Durban

OIL—888 dms, Cabo Espartel, Valencia
74 dms, Sud Africano, Buenos Aires
56 dms, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
CYLINDER—3 pkgs, 90 bbls, Jacques Cartier Bordeaux
ENGINE, RED—50 dms, Forthbank, Bombay
LUBRICATING—2,163 bbls, Jacques Cartier, Bordeaux
302 bbls, Cabo Espartel, Madrid
100 dms, 720 bbls, Cabo Espartel, Barcelona
50 dms, 215 bbls, Cabo Espartel, Seville
3,885 dms, 255 bbls, Cabo Espartel, Valencia
100 bbls, West Arrow, Rotterdam
1,135 bbls, Ala, Antwerp
7 cs, 79 dms, Cauto, Havana
200 dms, 1,085 bbls, Westfalen, Hamburg
35 pkgs, Westfalen, Bremen
1,900 tons, 1,150 bbls, Winkler, Antwerp
3,100 tons, Winkler, Hamburg
60 cs, 75 dms, Beaumont, Cape Town
305 cs, 547 dms, Beaumont, East London
370 cs, 200 dms, Beaumont, Durban
1 cs, 25 dms, 342 bbls, Mathura, London
33 dms, 314 bbls, 1 half bbl, Incemore, Manchester and Liverpool
692 cs, 565 dms, Forthbank, Karachi
302 dms, 2 bbls, Forthbank, Bombay
159 dms, 5 cs, Forthbank, Madras
836 dms, 252 cs, Forthbank, Calcutta
211 dms, 282 cs, Forthbank, Colombo
75 dms, Steel Seafarer, Hollo
3 qr dms, 3 bbls, Steel Seafarer, Manila
MINERAL—10 dms, Westfalen, Hamburg
NEATSFOOT—5 dms, Incemore, Manchester and Liverpool
6 bbls, Westfalen, Hamburg
TRANSFORMER—5 cs, Forthbank, Calcutta

OILCAKE—1,525 bgs, Mercian, Manchester and Liverpool

PAINT—36 ctns, Cauto, Havana
4 cs, Ala, Antwerp
70 dms, 20 cs, Sud Africano, Buenos Aires
ASPHALTUM—2 ctns, Steel Seafarer, Honolulu
IN OIL—2 dms, Steel Seafarer, Manila
230 dms, 16 ctns, 230 cs, Steel Seafarer, Honolulu

PARAFFIN—204 bgs, Leigh, Dundee
210 bbls, Vego, Bristol
1,521 bgs, Beaumont, East London
459 bgs, 100 bbls, Mercian, Manchester and Liverpool
REFINED—712 bgs, West Arrow, Rotterdam
102 bgs, Winkler, Antwerp
901 bgs, Westfalen, Hamburg

SCALE—254 bgs, 120 bbls, Winkler, Antwerp
UNREFINED—254 bgs, 630 bbls, West Arrow, Rotterdam
254 bgs, 210 bbls, Ala, Antwerp
306 bgs, 546 bbls, Westfalen, Hamburg

PETROLATUM—6 bbls, Forthbank, Calcutta
3 bbls, Forthbank, Colombo

POLISH, LIQUID—1 cs, Sud Africano, Buenos Aires
METAL—123 cs, Cauto, Havana

SOAP—6 dms, Mercian, Manchester and Liverpool
1,200 bxs, Incemore, Manchester and Liverpool

LAUNDRY—600 bxs, Mathura, London
2 ctns, Steel Seafarer, Manila

SODA, CAUSTIC, SOLID—184 dms, Steel Seafarer, Manila
80 dms, Steel Seafarer, Cebu
SILICATE—320 bgs, Cauto, Havana

SULPHUR DIOXIDE—1 cs, Steel Seafarer, Manila

TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE—35 dms, Beaumont, Cape Town

VARNISH—7 cs, Steel Seafarer, Honolulu

Port Arthur Exports

ASPHALT—20 bbls, 5 half bbls, Sonora, Bordeaux
20 bbls, 5 half bb's, Sonora, Havre

GREASE—195 dms, 710 bbls, 80 half bbls, 850 ctgs, Sonora, Havre
45 bbls, 19 half bbls, 210 ctgs, Bordeaux

OIL, LUBRICATING—195 dms, 355 bbls, Sonora, Havre
5 bbls, Sonora, Bordeaux
5,491 bbls, Toronto, Copenhagen

PARAFFIN—20 bbls, 5 half bbls, Sonora, Havre
5 bbls, Sonora, Bordeaux

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—90,000 bbls, Byron D Benson, Bayonne

Clearance Dates

Byron D Benson, December 24
Sonora, December 24
Toronto, December 26

San Francisco Exports

ACID, BORIC—4,480 lbs, Tisnaren, New Zealand

APRICOT KENNELS—8,800 lbs, Seattle, Germany
22,000 lbs, Panama, Scandinavian ports

ASPHALT—6 dms, Texada, Vancouver
5 tons, Tisnaren, Wellington
3 tons, Tisnaren, New Zealand

BITUMEN—255 tons, Tisnaren, Melbourne
100 tons, Tisnaren, Adelaide

BONE MEAL—2 pkgs, Makura, Papeete

BORAX—27,120 lbs, Tisnaren, New Zealand

CARBON BISULPHIDE—66 dms, Moctezuma, San Blas

CEMENT—4 dms, Makura, Wellington
LIQUID—2 dms, Texada, Victoria
5 dms, Tisnaren, Bluff
3 dms, Tisnaren, Melbourne
5 dms, Tisnaren, Adelaide

CHEMICALS—9 cyls, Texada, Victoria
12 cyls, Texada, Vancouver
6 cs, Moctezuma, Guayamas
40 kegs, Makura, Wellington
40 cs, Makura, Wellington
2,500 lbs, Tisnaren, Australia
2,000 lbs, Tisnaren, New Zealand
10 dms, Makura, Wellington

COLORING MATERIAL, CHEESE—55 pkgs, Makura, Wellington

COPRA—1,856 sx, Moctezuma, Manzanillo
7,927 sx, Moctezuma, Mexico

DISINFECTANT, LIQUID—125 cs, Texada, Vancouver

EGG YOLK—20 cs, Seattle, Germany

ENAMEL—45 cs, Makura, Christchurch
7 cs, Makura, Sydney
52 cs, Makura, Wellington

EPSOM SALT—430 sx, Moctezuma, La Paz

GASOLINE—2,000 cs, Tisnaren, Wellington
55,570 bbls, Laurel, Melbourne/Adelaide
20 cs, Moctezuma, San Jose del Sur

GREASE, LUBRICATING—10,580 lbs, Tisnaren, Auckland
15,781 lbs, Texada, Vancouver
47,560 lbs, Tisnaren, Wellington
12,650 lbs, Moctezuma, Topolobampo

HAIR, COW—3 bls, Seattle, Germany
HORSE—3 bls, Seattle, Germany

HYDROSULPHITE—1 dm, Texada, Powell River

INK—6 dms, Ruth Alexander, Victoria
6 dms, Makura, Wellington
2 dms, Makura, Sydney
2 kegs, Makura, Sydney
2 bbls, Makura, Sydney

KEROSENE—500 cs, Tisnaren, Wellington
2,400 cs, Tisnaren, Melbourne
1,570 bbls, Laurel, Melbourne/Adelaide
POWER—3,571 bbls, Laurel, Melbourne/Adelaide

LARD—250 cs, Moctezuma, Guayamas
50 pkgs, Moctezuma, Mazatlan

LEAD, RED—4 bbls, Moctezuma, Mexico

LITHOPONE—9 bbls, Makura, Sydney

MILLET SEED—5 bgs, Texada, Vancouver

MINERAL SPIRIT—40 dms, Tisnaren, Wellington
30 dms, Tisnaren, Auckland

MOTOR SPIRIT—51,268 bbls, Laurel, Melbourne/Adelaide

OIL, ESSENTIAL, RESIDUE—18 cs, Seattle, Hamburg
LUBRICATING—181 bbls, Texada, Vancouver
140 bbls, 75 cs, Tisnaren, Sydney
142 bbls, 10 cs, 810 dms, Tisnaren, Auckland
116 bbls, 1,800 dms, Tisnaren, Wellington
28 bbls, 25 cs, Tisnaren, Bluff
270 bbls, 70 cs, Tisnaren, Melbourne
24 bbls, Tisnaren, Adelaide
100 bbls, Moctezuma, Topolobampo
2 dms, Makura, Melbourne
200 bbls, Makura, Sydney
MINERAL—1 dm, Makura, Richmond
PEANUT—158 cs, Makura, Papeete
SILK—2 dms, Makura, Richmond

PAINT—7 cs, 7 dms, Makura, Wellington
5 dms, 10 cs, Makura, Auckland
1 bbl, Texada, Vancouver
17 cs, Tisnaren, Auckland
31 cs, Moctezuma, Ciudad
39 cs, 5 dms, Moctezuma, Los Mochis
48 cs, 6 dms, Moctezuma, Mazatlan

POLISHING MATERIAL, LIQUID—12 cs, Makura, Perth

POTASH PERMANGANATE—1 dm, Moctezuma, Tonolobampo

QUICKSILVER—200 cyls, Seattle, Hamburg

ROSIN—100 bbls, Makura, Sydney

SALT—300,000 lbs, Admiral Halstead, Barclay Sound
300,000 lbs, Tisnaren, Australia
19,000 lbs, Makura, South Sea Islands

SODA BICARBONATE—2 kegs, Moctezuma, La Paz
CAUSTIC—2 dms, Makura, Papeete
SILICATE—1 bbl, Makura, Papeete

SPRUCE EXTRACT, LIQUID—20 bbls, Moctezuma, La Paz

SULPHUR DIOXIDE—25 cyls, Makura, Sydney

LUMP, REFD—91 bbls, Texada, Calgary
220 sx, Moctezuma, Navajoa
30 tons, Moctezuma, Topolobampo

WAX—160 bgs, Tisnaren, Bluff

Clearance Dates

Admiral Halstead, November 22
Laurel, November 24
Makura, November 26
Moctezuma, November 26
Paruma, November 26
Ruth Alexander, November 25
Seattle, November 22
Texada, November 22
Tisnaren, November 24

Savannah Exports

ROSIN, GUM—38 bbls, Bangu, Maranhao
98 bbls, Bangu, Natal
122 bbls, Bangu, Macio
279 bbls, Bangu, Bahia

Seattle Exports

ACID, POWDER—1 cs, President McKinley, Shanghai

CASCARA BARK—6,000 lbs, Manila, Kobe (from Tacoma)

GINSENG ROOT—2 cs, President McKinley, Hongkong

GLASS, PLATE—34 cs, President McKinley, Manila
77 cs, Mishima, Yokohama
47 cs, Mishima, Osaka

GLUE—1 cs, President McKinley, Yokohama

MEDICINAL PREPS—2 cs, President McKinley, Yokohama
2 cs, President McKinley, Hongkong
3 cs, President McKinley, Seoul

PAINT—20 cs, President McKinley, Osaka

Shipments Between Domestic Ports

Galveston Coast Trade

ASPHALT—1 car, El Coston, New York

BONE MEAL—4 cars, El Mundo, New York

EARTH—2 cars, El Coston, New York

LARD SUBSTITUTE—2 cars, El Mundo, New York
1 car, El Coston, New York

MAGNESITE—2 cars, El Mundo, New York
2 cars, El Coston, New York

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—80,000 bbls, T J Williams, New York
118,000 bbls, J A Moffett, Jr, New York

SULPHUR—2,354 tons, Abron, Oakland
170 tons, Abron, San Pedro

Houston Coast Trade

BLACK, CARBON—55 cs, Abron, San Francisco

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—55,000 bbls, Princeton, New Orleans

Los Angeles Coast Trade

CLEANING SOLVENT—2,299 bbls, La Purisima, Oleum

GASOLINE—78,000 bbls, Lubrico, Seattle
14,480 bbls, La Purisima, San Diego
30,866 bbls, Kewanee, Portland
75,433 bbls, Emidio, Portland
4,380 bbls, S & C No 41, San Diego
43,468 bbls, Warwick, Martinez
5,333 bbls, S & C No 2, San Diego
74,235 bbls, Pennsylvania, New York
78,234 bbls, Pat Doheny, Baltimore
67,501 bb's, Huguenot, Baltimore
73,793 bbls, Lightburne, Baltimore
112,211 bbls, Brilliant, New York

KEROSENE—17,032 bbls, La Purisima, Oleum
1,742 bbls, Warwick, Martinez

OIL, DIESEL—2,218 bbls, La Purisima, San Diego
34,648 bbls, La Purisima, Oleum
1,511 bbls, Warwick, Martinez
7,109 bbls, Topila, Portland

FUEL—26,961 bbls, La Purisima, San Diego
74,478 bbls, Cathwood, Martinez
65,163 bbls, Richmond, Portland
70,635 bbls, Tejon, Portland
45,174 bbls, Topila, Portland
46,000 bbls, Cuyama, Bremerton

PAINT THINNER—12,972 bbls, Huguenot, Baltimore

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—78,219 bbls, District of Columbia, Richmond
66,169 bbls, J A Moffett, Richmond
81,662 bbls, D G Scofield, Richmond
77,763 bbls, District of Columbia, Richmond
66,169 bbls, J A Moffett, Richmond

DISTILLATE—88,816 bbls, Broad Arrow, New York

Mobile Coast Trade

ROSIN—21 tons, Point Arena, San Francisco
22 tons, Point Arena, Oakland
32 tons, Point Arena, Seattle
238 tons, Lena Luckenbach, Portland

New Orleans Coast Trade

BAKING POWDER—27 tons, Point Sur, San Francisco

CALCIUM PHOSPHATE—10 tons, Point Sur, Oakland
18 tons, Florence Luckenbach, Portland

LARD SUBSTITUTE—25 tons, Point Sur, Los Angeles
26 tons, Florence Luckenbach, Tacoma

LYE—32 tons, Point Sur, San Francisco

MEDICINAL PREPS—56 tons, Point Sur, San Francisco

MOLASSES—29 tons, Point Sur, Los Angeles
58 tons, Florence Luckenbach, San Francisco
25 tons, Florence Luckenbach, Oakland
15 tons, Florence Luckenbach, Portland

PETROLATUM—17 tons, Florence Luckenbach, Los Angeles

SOAP—35 tons, Point Sur, Oakland
20 tons, Florence Luckenbach, Los Angeles
POWDER—9 tons, Point Sur, Los Angeles
22 tons, Point Sur, San Francisco
18 tons, Point Sur, Seattle
82 tons, Florence Luckenbach, San Francisco
18 tons, Florence Luckenbach, Oakland

San Francisco Coast Trade

ACID, LACTIC—75 bbls, Oregonian, Boston
TARTARIC—153 bbls, Oregonian, New York

ALBUMEN, EGG—56 cs, Oregonian, New York

ALCOHOL—1 dm, Santiam, Portland, Ore

ALUMINA, GROUND—20 tons, Jacox, Tacoma

ANTIMONY—500 cs, Oregonian, New York

ASPHALT—200 bbls, Admiral Schree, Wilmington, Cal
160,000 lbs, Admiral Fiske, Portland, Ore
15 tons, Glymont, Port Angeles
93 pkgs, Admiral Peary, Portland, Ore

BONE MEAL—25 tons, Santiam, Portland, Ore

BRISTLES—82 cs, Oregonian, New York

CASTOR BEANS—1,425 bgs, Oregonian, New York

CHARCOAL—13 tons, Santiam, Portland, Ore

CHEMICALS—2 bbls, Dorothy Alexander, Los Angeles

CHLORINE BLEACH, LIQUID—3,000 crtns, Oregonian, Philadelphia
40 tons, Robert Luckenbach, Philadelphia

CLAY—35 tons, Santiam, Portland, Ore

COCONUT, DESIC—100 cs, Oregonian, Boston

COTTONSEED MEAL—25 tons, Point Loma, Tacoma

DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES—20 crtns, Admiral Dewey, Los Angeles
250 crtns, Admiral Wiley, Seattle
63 cs, Covena, Portland, Ore
18 pkgs, Santiam, Aberdeen
78 cs, Admiral Peary, Portland, Ore

EGG YOLK—22 cs, Oregonian, New York

FERTILIZER—2,000 sx, Hamlin F McCormick, Portland, Ore

GLASS—500 pkgs, Silverado, Portland, Ore

GLYCERIN—A quantity, Admiral Peary, Wilmington, Cal

GLUE, DRY—10 sx, Santiam, Aberdeen

HAIR, HORSE—8 cs, Oregonian, New York
20 cs, Oregonian, Philadelphia

HEMPSEED—7 cs, Oregonian, New York

HOPS—103 bls, Oregonian, New York

INK, PRINTING—114 pkgs, Covena, Portland, Ore
25 dms, Admiral Peary, Portland, Ore

INSECTICIDE—625 crtns, Silverado, Portland, Ore

LARD SUBSTITUTE—75 tons, Admiral Nulton, Wilmington, Cal

LITHARGE—1 cs, Oregonian, New York

MAGNESITE—88 tons, Robert Luckenbach, New York

MEDICINAL PREPS—78 cs, Emma Alexander, Seattle

MILK, POWDER—70 bbls, Oregonian, New York

SUGAR—400 bbls, Oregonian, New York
30 tons, Robert Luckenbach, Philadelphia

MUSTARD SEED—312 bgs, Oregonian, New York

OIL—30 tons, Jacox, Seattle
19 tons, Jacox, Bellingham
55 tons, Glymont, Seattle
150 pkgs, Silverado, Long View
66 dms, Silverado, Portland, Ore
COCONUT—125 dms, Brookings, Portland, Ore
FISH—108 bbls, Santiam, Portland, Ore
LUBRICATING—60 cs, Caddopeak, Wilmington, Cal

OLEOMARGARIN—690 crtns, Santiam, Portland, Ore
135 cs, Admiral Peary, Portland, Ore

PAINT—23 pkgs, Santiam, Portland, Ore
4,575 cs, Dorothy Alexander, Los Angeles
566 cs, Dorothy Alexander, San Diego
32 cs, Covena, Portland, Oregon
925 cs, Dorothy Alexander, Seattle
115 dms, Dorothy Alexander, Seattle

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS—27 tons, Esther Johnson, Aberdeen
69 pkgs, Santiam, Portland, Ore

SALT—531 tons, Jacox, Port Townsend
400 sx, Admiral Sebree, Wilmington, Cal
101,000 lbs, Admiral Fiske, Portland, Ore
200 tons, Glymont, Seattle
500 pkgs, Hamlin F McCormick, Portland, Ore
550 cs, Admiral Wiley, Seattle
1,200 sx, Admiral Watson, Portland, Ore
2,200 sx, Dorothy Wintermute, Seattle
1,200 pkgs, Brookings, Portland, Ore
15 tons, Santiam, Portland, Ore
154 tons, Cadaretta, Seattle
55 tons, Cadaretta, Bellingham

SALTCAKE—2,500 sx, Dorothy Wintermote, Tacoma
2,000 sx, Admiral Peary, Portland, Ore

SESAME SEED—600 bgs, Oregonian, New York

SOAP—22 tons, Jacox, Seattle
A quantity, Admiral Peary, Wilmington, Cal
355 cs, Admiral Sebree, Wilmington, Cal
2,355 crtns, Dorothy Alexander, San Diego
836 crtns, Covena, Portland, Ore
557 cs, Dorothy Alexander, Seattle
25 tons, Cadaretta, Seattle

SODA ASH—1,500 bgs, Admiral Sebree, Port Angeles
SILICATE—45 tons, Glymont, Port Angeles
75 dms, Brookings, Portland, Ore
40 tons, Cadaretta, Seattle

SUNFLOWER SEED—729 bgs, Oregonian, New York

TALC—30 tons, Jacox, Seattle

TALLOW—69 tons, Point Loma, Tacoma

VARNISH—115 bxs, Admiral Peary, Wilmington, Cal

Containers Returned

New York

BARRELS—40, Tidewater Oil Co, Goldbek, Paramaribo
221, West India Oil Co, Veendam, Rotterdam

CARBOYS—12, Grasseli Chem Co, Helen, San Juan

CYLINDERS—17, A A Lindo & Co, Calamares, Pt Limon
10, Servel Sales Corpn, American Legion, Buenos Aires
3, Fred Menjes, American Legion, Buenos Aires
5, National Ammonia Co, American Legion, Rio Janeiro
1, Bowring & Co, Dominica, St Johns
10, Wallace & Tiernan, Toltec, Santiago
6, International Railway, Toltec, Pt Barrios
10, Creole Petrol Co, Falcon, Maracaibo
36, Sinclair Exploitation Co, Falcon, Pt Cabello
19, Pan American Petroleum Corpn, Harold Walker, Aruba
4, Young & Hyde, Helen, Ponce
3, Sigmund Gold, Helen, San Juan
3, L W & P Armstrong, Helen, San Juan
10, Prest O Lite Co, Helen, San Juan
11, Linde Air Product Co, Helen, San Juan
12, L W & P Armstrong, Ponce, San Juan
2, Linde Air Product Co, Ponce, San Juan
3, South P R R Sugar Co, Ponce, Guanica

DRUMS—276, J M Huber & Co, Victoria, Buenos Aires
5, Young & Hyde, Inc, San Lorenzo, San Juan
17, Air Reduction Sales Corpn, San Lorenzo, San Juan
2, Marquinero Tejeiro & Co, San Lorenzo, San Juan
8, L W & P Armstrong, San Lorenzo, San Juan
160, J Manhelmer, Hinnoy, Cannes
4, M J Corbett & Co, Koelu, Bremen
130, Carlos Esteva, Helen, Arecibo

Boston

BARRELS, STEEL—5, Jenney Mfg Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth

Los Angeles

CYLINDERS—83, Texada, Victoria

DRUMS—25, San Francisco, Bergen

New Orleans

CARBOYS—2, Standard Fruit & Steamship Co, Granada, Celba

CYLINDERS—16, Aluminum Ltd, Travemunde, Georgetown
29, Standard Fruit & Steamship Co, Granada, Celba
34, Standard Fruit & Steamship Co, Atlantida, Puerto Cabezas
15, United Fruit Co, Iriona, Puerto Limon
20, United Fruit Co, Iriona, Puerto Castilla

DRUMS—29, Standard Fruit & Steamship Co, Granada, Celba
106, Standard Oil Co, Manchioneal, Cozumel
120, Coalmette Petroleum Corpn, Manchioneal, Belize
140, West India Oil Co, Manchioneal, Belize
19, Standard Fruit & Steamship Co, Atlantida, Puerto Cabezas
80, The Texas Co, Iriona, Cristobal
60, R H Garrot, Atenas, Puerto Cortez
260, A M Dardis, Ester Thorden, Paramaribo
3, Aluminum Ltd, Travemunde, Georgetown
33, United Fruit Co, Coppename, Tela

San Francisco

CYLINDERS—12 crts, Certified Laboratory Products, Inc, Monawai, Wellington
20 crts, Certified Laboratory Products, Inc, Monawai, Wellington
AMMONIA—2, order, Carriso, Apia
1, Charles H Ash, Monawai, Papeete
7, D Lindo, Ecuador, Acajutla
GAS—3 cs, F F G Harper & Co, Admiral Wiley, Vancouver
8, F F G Harper & Co, Admiral Wiley, Vancouver

DRUMS—873, order, Carriso, Apia
36, Dewey & Almy Chemical Co, Rochelle, Vancouver
3,800, Golden Horn, Manila

Recent Charters

PETROLEUM—9,490 tons, Ger S S Neptun, clean, reported fixed part cargo 6,000 tons, Gulf to three French Atlantic ports, 10s 6d, option two French Atlantic ports, 10s 3d.

9,040 tons, Nor Motorship Ranja, clean, reported fixed part cargo 6,000 tons, Gulf to three French Atlantic ports, 10s 6d, option two French Atlantic ports, 10s 3d April

Imports Detained by U.S. At the Port of New York

Detentions made at the Port of New York in the week ended January 7, on determinations by the Food and Drug Administration that products offered for import were adulterated or misbranded under the Federal food and drug law, include the following articles for the reasons stated:—

Archil, liquid, 5 casks, contains lead.
Cassia oil, 20 drums, excessive rosin and heavy metals.
Codliver oil, 100 drums, high acid and off in color.
Codliver oil, poultry, 50 drums, high acid and off in color.
Ergot, 1 case, not U.S.P.
Medicinal preparations, 2 packages and 1 box, exaggerated therapeutic claims.
Valerian root, 45 bales, excessive ash.

Cottonseed, Oil, Cake, and Meal

Cottonseed Oil

(Continued from page 31)

Friday, January 9, 1931

	Cents per lb in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
January	7.45	7.45	7.40@7.60	1
February	..	..	7.20@7.50	...
March	7.45	7.41	7.39@7.42	8
April	..	..	7.42@7.45	...
May	7.57	7.53	7.51@7.53	5
June	..	..	7.53@7.60	...
July	7.68	7.62	7.62@——	6
August	..	..	7.60@7.75	...
Total sales				*22

Spot (prime summer yellow)—7.15c.
Crude (immediate Southeast)—6.12½c. bid.
Valley—6.12½c. bid.
Texas—6.00c. bid.

* Includes 2 switches.

Saturday cottonseed oil closing prices will be found on page 2.

Atlanta Cottonseed

ATLANTA, Jan. 8, 1931.

The cottonseed products market is quiet. Meal continues the most erratic item, at present showing weakness. Sales of meal are being made at mill points at $23.50 for 7 percent material and a dollar higher for 8 percent grade.

Reports from fertilizer circles are to the effect that many small mixers have not entered the market for materials as a result of inability to finance their operations. This is considered an index of difficulties that the cotton farmer may expect in financing his cotton crop. The inference is a reduced cotton acreage.

The quotations of the Atlanta market are as follows:—

OIL—Prime crude, 6c. per pound.
MEAL—$23.50 to $24 per ton for 7 percent meal, mill points.
HULLS—$8.50 to $9 per ton, loose.
LINTERS—First cut, 3c. to 3¾c. per pound; clean mill-run, 1½c. to 2c.; second cut, 1c. to 1¾c.

Memphis Cottonseed and Meal

The trend of cottonseed and meal quotations on the Memphis exchange during the past week were as follows:—

Cottonseed

	Per ton—Opening. Jan. 3.	Closing. Jan. 9.
January	$29.25@——	$29.50@31.50
February	29.25@——	30.00@——
March	29.50@——	30.25@——
April	29.50@——	30.50@——
May	29.50@——	30.50@——
June	29.50@——	30.50@——
July	29.50@——	30.50@——
August	29.50@——	30.50@——

Cottonseed Meal

	Per ton—Opening. Jan. 3.	Closing. Jan. 9.
January	$25.75@26.00	$26.40@27.25
February	25.50@26.50	27.00@27.25
March	25.75@26.75	27.25@27.50
April	26.00@27.00	27.50@——
May	26.35@27.00	27.6 @——
June	26.50@27.50	28.05@28.75
July	27.00@28.00	28.40@28.75
August	27.50@——	29.00@30.00

New Orleans Cottonseed

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8, 1931.

Trade in cottonseed products continued quiet. The prevailing tone was steady. Prime crude oil, 6c. per pound, f.o.b. New Orleans; prime summer yellow, 7¾c. per pound; soap stock, 50 percent, loose, 1¼c. per pound; meal, 8 percent ammonia, $30 per ton.

Hull Cottonseed Oil Prices

Quotations on cottonseed oil in barrels in Hull, England, last week were:—

	Refined. Per cwt. s.	d.	Egyptian crude. Per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	22	0	19	0
Monday	21	6	18	6
Tuesday	21	6	18	6
Wednesday	21	6	18	6
Thursday	21	6	18	6
Friday	21	6	18	6

Chicago Cottonseed Oil

CHICAGO, Jan. 9, 1931.

Cottonseed oil, crude, in this market, is reported to be firm on the basis of a fairly good amount of interest uncovered thus far in the new year, and buying at this level seems to be moderately good also. The dealings are all following thorough canvasses of the market by buyers, showing that they are watching closely. Crude cottonseed oil is quoted 5⅞c. bid, 6c. asked, any shipment, in Texas and Oklahoma, and at 6c. bid, 6⅛c. asked for February-later, in the Valley and Southeast. Good, off-summer, yellow fig oil is quoted 7c., nominal, delivered, Chicago. Refined, edible oil is quoted 8¾c. to 9c., barrels, car lots, and 9¼c. to 9½c., barrels, less than car lots.

Dallas Cottonseed Products

DALLAS, Jan. 9, 1931.

Prime cottonseed is held at $25 per ton, f.o.b. cars, North and East Texas; $23 to $25, West Texas. Prime cottonseed oil is 6c. per pound; 43-percent meal, $27.50 per ton; hulls, $9 per ton; mill-run linters, 1½c. to 2¼c. per pound.

Flaxseed, Linseed Oil, Cake, Meal

Buenos Aires Flaxseed

(Continued from page 30)

Exports

To—	Bushels—Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United States	122,000	59,000	551,000
United Kingdom	102,000	16,000	45,000
Continent	169,000	815,000	791,000
Orders	1,000,000	1,276,000	272,000
Totals	1,393,000	2,166,000	1,657,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	3,150,000
Previous week	2,953,000
Last year	1,969,000

Indian Flaxseed Exports

To—	Bushels—Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United Kingdom	..	..	20,000
Continent	60,000	48,000	72,000
Totals	60,000	48,000	92,000

Since April 1

	Bushels—This year.	Last year.
United Kingdom	3,124,000	3,072,000
Continent	6,564,000	6,056,000
Totals	9,688,000	9,128,000

European Flaxseed Prices

Quotations on flaxseed in Hull, London and Antwerp during the past week were as follows:—

	Per ton—Hull. La Plata.	Hull. Calcutta.	London. s.	d.	Antwerp. Shillings.
Saturday	£8⅝	..	12	0	168
Monday	8½	..	12	2	172
Tuesday	8⅝	..	12	2	175
Wednesday	8¾	..	12	2	176
Thursday	8½	..	12	0	172
Friday	8⅝	..	12	0	168

Linseed Cake and Meal

The market had an easier tone, although offerings for prompt shipment were generally light, as production is still being curtailed. The inquiry for cake for export was quiet and there was apparently no improvement in the domestic call for meal. Quotations were $30 to $31 per ton for cake, and $36 to $37 per ton for meal.

Minneapolis Linseed Meal

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 9, 1931.

Quite a marked improvement in the demand for linseed meal is noted and stocks on hand are dwindling more rapidly. Grinding operations are very light and buying orders take care of more meal than is being made currently. Interest is greater in large car lots for immediate shipment now that the inventory season is over and there is a good demand for mixed cars of meal and millfeed.

The situation has changed to that degree that crushers are turning down bids as high as $37.50 per ton and are asking $38. Shipping instructions are good and the out movement is increasing. Older contracts are being cleaned up now and the situation is the best in some time. Some advance is expected by the crushers and they are not selling ahead, especially so because of the limited output.

Quotations on carload lots, f.o.b. Minneapolis, 100-pound sacks, $38 to $39 per ton. It is hard to get pea-sized meal at present. Meal screenings are quoted at $33.50 to $34 per ton.

Daily shipments of linseed oil meal and cake during the week ended January 9, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in pounds:—

	1931.	1930.
Saturday	777,967	849,795
Monday	358,663	435,240
Tuesday	445,300	973,216
Wednesday	855,402	974,725
Thursday	735,325	727,740
Friday	580,320	695,165
Totals	3,750,975	4,653,881
Previous totals	92,394,021	97,317,509
Totals to date	96,144,996	101,971,390

Chicago Linseed Meal

CHICAGO, Jan. 9, 1931.

Linseed meal has improved a little here since the first of the year, accompanied by a slightly firmer price scale and by just a little better tone. The feeder business is still lagging, however. Some of the price cutting reported earlier does not seem quite so much of a factor at this time. Resale material is still an element in this market. Round lot business is pretty much limited. Ruling prices for January shipment are:—Round lots, $38 per ton; car lots, $38.50; less than ton lots, $40.

Dividends Declared Since Last Week's Issue

Company.	Stock.	Class.	Amount.	Of Record.	Payable.
Amerada Corporation	Com.	Q.	50c.	Jan. 30	Jan. 15
American Chicle Company	Com.	Q.	50c.	April 1	Mar. 12
American Chicle Company	Com.	Ext.	25c.	April 1	Mar. 12
American Smelting & Refining Co.	Com.	Q.	$1.00	Feb. 2	Jan. 16
American Smelting & Refining Co.	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	Mar. 2	Jan. 30
American Smelting & Refining Co.	2d Pfd.	Q.	$1.50	Mar. 2	Jan. 30
Atlas Powder Company	Pfd.	Q.	1½%	Feb. 2	Jan. 20
Barnsdall Corporation	"A"	Q.	25c.	Feb. 16	Jan. 29
Barnsdall Corporation	"B"	Q.	25c.	Feb. 16	Jan. 20
Borden Company	Com.	Q.	75c.	Mar. 2	Feb. 15
Cerro de Pasco Copper Company	Com.	Q.	50c.	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company	Com.	Q.	62½c.	Jan. 15	Jan. 12
Columbian Carbon Company	Com.	Q.	$1.25	Feb. 2	Jan. 19
Columbian Carbon Company	Com.	Ext.	25c.	Feb. 2	Jan. 19
General Foods Corporation	Com.	Q.	75c.	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Hickok Oil Corporation	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 27
Irving Oil Company, Ltd.	Pfd.	Q.	75c.	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Long Star Gas Corporation	Pfd.	Q.	$1.63	Feb. 2	Jan. 20
Midcontinent Petroleum Corporation	Com.	Q.	50c.	Feb. 16	Jan. 15
Mineral Products Company	Pfd. "A"	Q.	20c.	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
National Distillers Products Company	Com.	Q.	50c.	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
National Supply Company	Com.	Q.	$1.25	Feb. 16	Feb. 5
Oilroyalty Investors, Inc.	Pfd.	Mo.	10c.	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Sharp & Dohme, Inc.	Pfd. "A"	Q.	87½c.	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Shell Transport & Trading Company	Ord.	...	9d 6/10c.	Jan. 23	Jan. 15
Squibb (E. R.) & Sons	1st Pfd.	Q.	$1.50	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Tide Water Associated Oil Company	Com.	S.A.	30c.	Feb. 16	Jan. 31
Tide Water Oil Company	Pfd.	Q.	$1.25	Feb. 16	Jan. 17
Union Oil Company of California	Com.	Q.	50c.	Feb. 10	Jan. 15
Dividends Omitted					
Indian Refining Company	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	.....	Jan. 1
Tristate Royalty Corporation	Com.	Mo.	8½c.	.....	Jan. 1
Tristate Royalty Corporation	Pfd. "A"	Mo.	10c.	.....	Jan. 1

Linseed Oil

The market here for linseed oil was stronger last week, two advances in prices of 2 points each being announced by crushers during the period. The increase in prices were due to an advance in flaxseed in domestic markets. At the close of the week crushers quoted oil at 9c. per pound in car lots in cooperage and 8.4c. per pound in tankcars. On a bid these quotations could be shaded by about 2 points.

The market was quiet so far as new business was concerned, though occasional inquiries were noted from local and outside consumers and dealers. Large consumers in the paint and linoleum industries, however, were inclined to hold aloof from the market despite the rise in seed prices, the upturn apparently being regarded by some as likely to prove merely temporary in view of the large supplies in the world.

According to an official report, present indications are that the world crop of flaxseed in the 1930-31 season will exceed the previous record crop of 1927-28 when 156,770,000 bushels were harvested. Estimates of the crop from the fourteen countries which have reported to date total 131,521,000 bushels, compared with 129,999,000 bushels in 1927-28. Russia is the only large producing country for which no estimate of production is available and reports on acreage and condition indicates that the crop in that country is the largest in many years. Acreage and condition reports from other countries not yet reporting production also indicate larger than average crops.

Minneapolis Linseed Oil

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 9, 1931.

There was some improvement in the demand for linseed oil right at the turn of the year and for the past day or so trade has been quite active for prompt and nearby shipment. Few of the buyers are showing real interest in long deferred requirements because of the continued bearish news coming out of Argentina.

Shipping instructions on maturing contracts are much better than they were a week ago. Mills are operating very few presses. One is closed down altogether and may not reopen until January 19. Another is operating at approximately 20 percent of capacity. There is a moderate supply of oil on hand and increased operations are likely if shipping instructions and sales continue as at present.

Quotations on carload lots, f.o.b. Minneapolis, cooperage, 8.4c. per pound; tanks, 7.8c. per pound, and warehouse, 8.8c. per pound.

Daily shipments of linseed oil during the week ended January 9, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in pounds:—

	1931.	1930.
Saturday	250,100	124,455
Monday	207,442	144,741
Tuesday	521,129	159,604
Wednesday	203,036	338,112
Thursday	299,744	227,018
Friday	156,565	268,818
Totals	1,678,106	1,262,795
Previous totals	44,045,724	42,150,676
Totals to date	45,743,830	43,413,444

Antwerp and London Oil

Quotations on linseed oil in Antwerp and London last week were:—

	Antwerp. per 100 kilos. francs.	London. per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	325	17	6
Monday	330	17	9
Tuesday	320	17	6
Wednesday	320	17	3
Thursday	315	17	1½
Friday	310	16	7½

Chicago Linseed Oil

CHICAGO, Jan. 9, 1931.

The linseed oil market has improved to some minor extent here in the last few days, although there is no outstanding strength at present. Inquiries seem to be coming into the market on a slightly better and brisker basis, and sales are bulking up fairly well. Buying is mostly for early shipment at this time, with not many willing to commit themselves too far ahead in this market. Ruling prices for prompt shipment are:—Tankcar, 7.8c. per pound; car lots, 8.4c.; warehouse deliveries, 8.8c.

PAINT SPECIALS

PEBBLE MILLS

1—5′ x 6′ Patterson, Silex lined, motor driven, practically new.
12—4′6″ x 3′6″ Abbe, Silex and porcelain lined.
4—3′ x 3′6″; 3′ x 4′ Silex and Porcelain lined.

MIXERS

1—Pair Kent Twin, lead, 80 gallons.
1—Day 80 gallons, lead.
1—Day 100 gallon Post Mixer with 6 cans.
1—Day Brighton No. 1 Mixer with 2 cans.
1—Pair Day Twin, 50 gallons.
5—Ross 135 gallons, semi-paste.
4—Ross 50 and 75 gallons, semi-paste.
4—Pony Mixers, 8, 15, 20 gallons.

ROLLER MILLS

1— 9″ x 24″ Ross 3-roller w. c. Mill.
1—12″ x 30″ Ross 3-roller w. c. Mill.
1—16″ x 40″ Ross 3-roller w. c. Mill.

STONE AND IRON MILLS

5—20″ Ross w. c. Stone Mills.
1—Kent 26″ w. c. Stone Mill.
1—Day 30″ w. c. Stone Mill.
15—10″, 12″, 18″ Iron Mills.

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2—Troy; Belted, 20-in. Basket
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2—Troy; 30-in. Basket
2—De Laval; Type No. 300

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3—Dopp Jacketed..... 30 gals.
9—C. I. Jacketed Kettles... 40 gals.
30—Dopp Jacketed..... 60 gals.
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160—Aluminum.....40 to 80 gals.
9—Jacketed Mixing Kettles from 400 to 2000 gals.

DISTILLING APPARATUS
6—Rectifying Columns, 10-in. to 24-in. dia.
5—Copper Dephlegmators, 18-in. and 24-in. dia.
2—Stokes Water Stills
6—Aluminum Stills..... 115 gals.
6—Copper Stills....70 to 1100 gals.
9—Steel Stills.....100 to 3000 gals.

TANKS
350—Tanks, open top, closed, rectangular, round, vertical and horizontal, for storage and pressure. Capacities from 50 to 9,000 gals.

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FOR SALE—Bottle fillers, crown cork capping machines, labelling machines, filters, centrifugal and rotary pumps. Also DeLaval and Sharples clarifiers, copper and aluminum stills, copper, aluminum and iron kettles, gas and coal steam boilers, copper columns dephlegmators and condensers. Machinery and Equipment Co., 429-437 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark, N. J.

FIND WHAT you want right in New York City. Pony mixers, post mixers, Day sifter-mixers, Imperial mixers, revolvators, jacketed kettles, tanks, three-roller mills, dough mixers. Storms-Harvey Equipment, 50 West Third street. Spring 8955.

FOR SALE—Four Fraser heavy duty tablet machines, up to 2"; 5—Allbright-Nell atmospheric drum dryers, 4'x9'; 1—48"x40"; 1—W. & P. 150 gal. jacketed mixer, type VI, class BB, heatable fishtail blades; 1—400 gal. jacketed autoclave; 2—48" copper basket centrifugal extractors; 7—pony mixers, 2½, 8, 15 and 40 gals.; 2—Shriver plate and frame filter presses, 30"x30"; 2—Stokes "N" and 3—Stokes Eureka tablet machines; 2—Day powder packers; 2—200 gal., 1—350 gal. Pfaudler glass lined storage tanks; 8—60, 80, 100 gal. aluminum steam jacketed kettles. BOX 689, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED — Four 100-gallon steam jacketed Werner & Pfleiderer double geared mixers, or two 200-gallon; give full particulars, where can be inspected and lowest price. BOX 691, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FOR SALE—Two Ross 12x30 water-cooled roller mills; Day pony mixer; Ross 16" stone paint mill. The Roller Grinding & Machine Co., 5247 Hudson Boulevard, North Bergen, N. J. Palisade 6—4491.

RADOJET PUMPS, fracto dephlegmators, vapor coolers, hot oil pump, four 1200 gal. agitated aluminum kettles, Dorrco pumps and thickeners. Edw. W. Lawler, Inc., Durham avenue and L. V. R. R., Metuchen, New Jersey.

FOR SALE—Twenty 26 and 30 inch stone paint mills, 50 gallon Twin paste mixers, 100 gallon lead mixers, 9x24, 12x30 and 16x40 3-Steel roller mills, pebble mills, 15 and 40 gallon Pony mixers. Irving Barcan Company, 30 Church street, New York City. Cortlandt 7-2195.

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COPPER STILLS and kettles, 25 to 400 gals., cast-iron filter presses, storage tanks, 2,000 to 20,000 gals.; autoclaves, 1 to 10 gals. BOX 688, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED—One heavy duty bottom-driven twenty-six or thirty-inch high speed centrifugal extractor with the outer container, preferably lead lined, but not essential. Copper basket. Must be in perfect working condition. Address P. O. Box No. 1288, Providence, Rhode Island.

Materials Offered

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MAN WANTED with experience in bleaching waxes by sun, chemical or other processes. Should know equipment and methods thoroughly to enable him to install and operate plant. Give experience and references. BOX 697, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

INKMAKER WANTED — One thoroughly familiar with the making of good printing inks, both black and in colors, preferably one with a following in trade; new plant in east, with all facilities. Excellent opportunity for the right man. Write fully your experience and connections in first letter. A. B., BOX 701, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

OPPORTUNITY for young chemist to take complete charge of paint and varnish laboratory. Write details as to education and past experience to BOX 703, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PAINT FACTORY superintendent, located in Chicago, must be acquainted with manufacturing and formulating products used for house and industrial trades, state age, experience, salary desired; position permanent to high class man. BOX 707, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

VARNISH MAKER wanted—Experienced varnish man with a minimum of five years' training. Must be able to formulate varnishes in laboratory and carry them into cook room. Give past experience in detail, age and technical training. Location: northern New Jersey. All our employees have seen this advertisement. BOX 709, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PRACTICAL CHEMIST, experienced in the manufacture of lacquers, to take charge of small plant in Newark. Willing to work and able to handle three-roll mill. State references and salary. BOX 712, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

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TABLET MAKER—Expert desires connection with good company having or contemplating a tablet department. Have had seven years' experience weighing, granulating, compressing and some sugar coating. Have around fifty good tablet formulas. Tablets marketed many years. BOX 704, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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VARNISH MAKER and soap maker, working man thoroughly experienced in both manufacturing, chemistry education, skillful computing formulas, seeks factory work of responsibility. Moderate wage. Well recommended. Available at once. BOX 708, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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1—14" Copper Rectifying Column, mounted on 1-8'x6' Copper Still Pot, 2,000 gal., complete.
2—2,500 gal. Copper Lined Still Pots, brass coils.
1—2,800 gal. Horizontal Steel Still, brass coils.
1—150 gal. Cast Iron, Copper Lined Still.
1—Swenson Single Effect Bronze Body Evaporator, 5' tubes.
1—100 H. P. Fairbanks Morse 2 cyl. semi-diesel Oil Engine, style V.
1—3'x18' Rotary Jacketed Dryer, aluminum lined.
1—Tolhurst 10" center slung Centrifugal Extractor.
1—York 8x8 Vertical 2 cylinder Ice Machine, driven by 30 H.P. motor, 3/60/220 volt.
1—Steel closed, bone bottom Tank, 10'x12', 8,200 gals., with agitator.
2—Wood lead lined, agitated Tanks, lead coils, 1,500 and 700 gals.
20—Storage Tanks, horizontal and vertical, 8,600 gals. to 200 gallons.
1—Motor driven Duriron Pump, 5 H.P. motor, 3/60/220 volt.
17—Centrifugal, Triplex and Boiler Feed Pumps, cast iron and brass, mostly motor driven. All sizes.

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FILTER PRESS

17—Shriver, Johnson, Sperry, 12" x 12" to 42" x 42".
12—Sweetland, Nos. 12, 11, 10, 5, 2.
8—Oliver, 3 x 2, 6 x 4, 6 x 6.

MIXERS

1—1,000 gal. Day, jacketed.
3—500 gal. Stokes, jacketed, Dough.
2—500 gal. Day, jacketed, Jumbo.
24—Dough Mixers, 1 bbl. to 6 bbl.
6—60 gal. and 100 gal. Day Imperial.
14—Sizes A, B, C and D, Day Sifters and Mixers.
2—Broughton Mixers, 1,200 and 1,500 lb.

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All Types and Sizes

300 in stock—open top, closed, jacketed and unjacketed, with and without agitators, vertical and horizontal. Made of Cast Iron, Steel, Copper, Aluminum, Glass Lined, Lead Lined, Duriron and Monel Metal. Capacities from 25 gals. to 20,000 gals.
10—Bartlett & Snow jacketed agitated kettles, 9' 6" x 3'.

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No. 31, listing Vacuum Shelf Dryers, Rotary Vacuum, Atmospheric Drum, Truck and Tray Dryers; Rotary direct and indirect heat Dryers; Centrifugal Extractors; Evaporators; Sulphur Burners; Mixers; Kettles; Pumps; Boilers; Tanks, etc.

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Liquidation of Machinery and Equipment of the

Auerbach Chocolate Co.
636 11th Ave., Corner W. 46th St., New York, N. Y.

11—Size 50, Type X, steam jacketed, Class BB, Werner and Pfleiderer Mixers, 2,650 gal. each.
2—Size 16, Type VII, steam jacketed, Class BB, Vacuum type, 150 gal.; 1—Size 15, Type VI, steam jacketed, Class BB, 100 gal. Werner and Pfleiderer Mixers.
30—Copper Steam Jacketed Kettles, with and without agitators, single and double motion, 15 gal. to 1,000 gal.
4—Copper Vacuum Pans, 150, 300, 600 gal.
6—Kent and Lehman, 16" x 40", water-cooled Roller Mills.
20—Copper Revolving Pans, 38" and 42", some with steam coils.
7—Copper Steam Jacketed Dough Mixers, 100 gal.
6—Monel lined steam jacketed Dough Mixers, 50 gal.
12—Rockwell steel steam jacketed Horizontal Mixers, 50 and 300 gal.
1—Day Jumbo Mixer, steam jacketed, 600 gal.

MISCELLANEOUS: Factory Trucks, Lift Trucks, Steel Lockers, etc.

This is Only a Partial List. Ask for Items Not Listed.

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Shops
335 Doremus Ave.,
Newark, N. J.
Cable Code: Equipment

Coaltar Products

Intermediates

(Continued from page 47)

Chlorobenzene.—Consumers were reported to have held inventories to a minimum and improvement, therefore, was looked for in the demand with slight pickup in industrial operations. Quotations were without change.

Dinitrotoluene. — Hand-to-mouth buying continued in vogue in this direction last week. Consumers were reported to be drawing on surplus supplies. Spot prices, therefore, revealed no change from those quoted previously.

Nitrobenzene.—Dealers reported that contracts have been about concluded for delivery through 1931 and that a favorable aggregate of orders had been written. The spot market appeared dull, but prices were held at the levels of the preceding week.

Phthalic Anhydride.—With the automobile industry increasing production schedules and the inventories of those consumers in a somewhat depleted condition, prices in this direction showed a decidedly firm undertone. Quotations ruled unchanged.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Firmness was apparent in the tone of the market throughout the week. Shipments against existing contracts were reported moving in fair volume. Additional inquiries for sizable commitments through 1931 were reported in the market.

Benzoic.—Dullness again characterized the market. Consumers were believed to be withholding purchases until the completion of their inventories. Prices ruled unchanged.

Gamma. — Consumers were reported to have sufficient supplies on hand to cover them until the checking up of inventory is completed. As a result the market last week revealed a relatively unchanged condition.

Sulphanilic. — Trading in this commodity was at a snail-like pace throughout the week. Small-sized purchases constituted the demand. Prices were unchanged.

Salicylic.—Nothing occurred to disturb the quiet tenor of the market that has been prevalent during recent weeks. However, prices were maintained at the levels in effect previously.

Coaltar Colors

Although certain lines of the textile industry reported a slight pickup at the turn of the year, no improvement in the demand was actually noted for coaltar colors from that source last week. However, a betterment in the demand was expected shortly, in view of the low margin of the inventories of consumers.

With the Cotton Co-operative Association and other agencies at work toward a reduction in cotton acreage, indications were apparent that the South's production of the staple in 1931 would be far less than in the year just ended.

Foreign Trade Openings

Correspondence in regard to any of the following foreign trade opportunities should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, or to any district or co-operative office of the bureau, and not to this publication. When writing, give the number of the item:—

Asphalt, or mineral oil, roofing material:—Purchase and agency, Goteborg, Sweden (49482).

Asphalt roofing materials:—Agency, Tsingtao, China (49523).

Brimstone sulphur:—Agency, Sydney, Australia (49522).

Chemical raw materials:—Agency, Sydney, Australia (49522).

Chemicals, fine and heavy:—Agency, Sydney (49522).

Cosmetics and toilet preparations:—Purchase or agency, Berlin (49465).

Druggists rubber sundries:—Agency, San Juan, P. R. (49498).

Drugs, pharmaceuticals and medicinal preparations:—Agency, Rio de Janeiro (49507).

Lacquers:—Purchase, Erzgebirge, Germany (49521).

Lard:—Agency, Ponce, P. R. (49550).

Lubricating oils for textile machines:—Purchase, Riobamba, Ecuador (49496).

Medicines, prepared:—Agency, Copenhagen (49520).

Medicines, prepared:—Agency, Sydney, Australia (49522).

Medicines, prepared; pharmaceuticals and toilet preparations:—Agency, Cairo (49464).

Milk powder:—Agency, Johannesburg (49534).

Paint-spraying equipment:—Agency, Buenos Aires (49536).

Perfumes and toilet preparations:—Agency, San Juan (49498).

Phosphate rock:—Agency, Westmount, Canada (49481).

Phosphorous oxychloride and other salt:—Purchase, Turin, Italy (49547).

Pine oil for disinfecting purposes:—Purchase, Liverpool (49466).

Tanning materials: — Purchase, Runcorn, England (49541).

Toilet preparations: — Purchase, Belgrade (49470).

Toilet soaps: — Agency, San Juan, P. R. (49498).

CRESYLIC ACID 97-99% Pale

AMERICAN - BRITISH CHEMICAL SUPPLIES, Inc.
180 MADISON AVE. Telephones: Ashland 4-2265 and 4-2266 NEW YORK

Gums, Waxes, and Shellac

(Continued from page 61)

London Shellac Prices

London quotations on shellac for later delivery have been as follows (the quotations in United States currency represent corresponding prices here and include handling and other charges):—

	January 9. Shillings. cwt.	Cents. lb.	January 2. Shillings. cwt.	Cents, lb.
March	65½	16.2	64	15.8
May	66½	16.4	65	16.1

Day-to-day closing prices were as follows:—

	March. s.	d.	May. s.	d.
January 3	66	0	66	0
January 5	65	0	66	6
January 7	63	0	64	0
January 8	67	0	68	0
January 9	65	6	66	6

Stocks of shellac in the London market January 1 totaled 24,688 bags of which quantity 22,347 bags were orange.

Calcutta Shellac Prices

Quotations for U.S.S.A., T.N., c.&f. New York, were as follows:—

	Per pound. January 9.	January 2.
January	13¾c.	14c.

Shellac Exports from Calcutta

Exports of shellac from Calcutta, estimated for the month of December, 1930 and 1929, and covering the shipments to the United States, the United Kingdom and the Continent were as follows:—

	Packages— 1930.	1929.
United States—		
Orange	4,400	8,100
Garnet	.....	600
Button	.....	300
Seedlac	2,300	1,400
Totals	6,700	10,400
United Kingdom	6,400	8,900
Continent	8,700	6,500
Grand totals	21,800	25,800

Estimated shipments to the United States, the United Kingdom and to the Continent, for the twelve months in 1930 and 1929 were as follows:—

	Packages— 1930.	1929.
United States—		
Orange	93,600	159,100
Garnet	4,900	10,900
Button	1,300	2,100
Seedlac	51,600	33,600
Totals	151,400	205,700
United Kingdom	76,100	89,100
Continent	74,200	63,900
Grand totals	301,700	358,700

Shellac Ships Enroute

The following tabulation gives the names of ships carrying shellac, sailing date from Calcutta, and probable arrival date at New York.

City of Cardiff, November 21; January 13.
Steelmaker, November 25; January 13.
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An open, competitive examination for the position of inspector in the Bureau of Industrial Alcohol will be held presently by the United States Civil Service Commission. Applications must be filed with the commission, Washington, not later than February 4. The examination is to fill vacancies in the field at the entrance salary of $2,600 yearly. Competitors will not be required to report for written examination at any place, but will be rated on their education, experience and fitness. Full information may be obtained by addressing the commission; Washington, or from the secretary of the U. S. Civil Service Board of Examiners at the general postoffice or customhouse in any city.

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